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INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN

Official Organ of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations, Manchester



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Extracts from MINUTES of the Meeting of the International Cotton Committee, held at the offices of the Syndicat Industriel Alsacien, 8, Rue de la Bourse, Mulhouse, on Monday, October 16th, 1933, at 9-0 a.m.

There were present: Messrs. Paul Schlumberger (France), President; Count Jean de Hemptinne, R. Brasseur (Belgium); Dr. E. Zucker (Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia); H. Windfeld-Hansen (Denmark); F. Holroyd, J.P., T. Ashurst (England); A. Waddington (President of the Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française); Roger Seyrig, R. A. de la Beaumelle (France); Dr. G. Mylius, Com. A. Tobler, G. D. Delfino (Italy); G. Okada, Goto Miyake, K. Shimada (Japan); Alex. Engblom (Sweden); John Syz, Caspar Jenny (Switzerland); Arno S. Pearce (Expert-Adviser); N. S. Pearce (General Secretary); and John Pogson, Jr. (Assistant Secretary).

Mr. PAUL SCHLUMBERGER (President), in welcoming the delegation, reminded them that it was the first time that he had experienced the pleasure of welcoming the Committee in France since he had had the honour of being appointed President.

He extended a cordial welcome to Com. A. Tobler, who made his first appearance as substitute member for Italy, and instructed the Secretary to forward a letter of appreciation to Dr. Silvio A. Soldini, whom Mr. Tobler was succeeding.

The PRESIDENT also referred feelingly to the enforced absence, owing to illness, of Mr. John Pogson, the Hon. Secretary, and expressed the hope that before long Mr. Pogson would be with them once more.

Apologies for absence were received from those members prevented from attending.

Furthermore, with particular reference to France, the indispensable conditions for the formation of such a national cotton industrial organization are regrettably absent.

Without doubt the most important points are the control of production and of the sale and purchase of plant, with a view to its demolition. These are actually being carried out in certain sections of the industry.

Nevertheless, it has never been possible so far to obtain the adhesion of an important majority of the French industry to a national agreement, and, as elsewhere, the great majority of cotton industrialists are not at the moment desirous of demanding compulsion by means of the intervention of the State, in view of serious inconveniences which would arise in the face of such intervention.

In any case, the French Association remains definitely opposed to the 40-hour week, which would have as a consequence a general increase in costs of production, which would be a new obstacle in the matter of consumption of cotton goods.

ITALY.

(ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA FASCISTA DEGLI INDUSTRIALI COTONIERI.)

Italian cotton spinners and manufacturers have read with keen interest the valuable paper of Dr. Bankwitz, and, on the whole, they agree with his comments and conclusions.

They admit, however, that it seems impossible to reach an international agreement with regard to uniform working hours and obsolete machinery; at any rate, such agreements should be preceded by similar local agreements within every single nation.

As to double shifts, their total suppression would be to the advantage of everybody, but it would meet with serious and even well-justified opposition in Italy if the suppression had only a partial application. At present an agreement not to extend the present working hours is considered useful and even necessary.

As to redundant machinery, an agreement concerning the disposal of obsolete machinery without any possibility of putting it to work again would be welcome. In this respect it is suggested to put in force a scheme whereby either by mutual agreement or, if necessary, with legal sanction the erection of new machinery is forbidden unless in substitution of corresponding obsolete quantities, whether belonging to the same mill or bought from other mills, and provided such machinery is actually put on the scrap heap.

Mr. HOLROYD (England) stated that spinners in Great Britain were, in the main, opposed to a European agreement, as suggested by Mr. Bankwitz. He then read a statement on behalf of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd.

The PRESIDENT, in thanking Mr. Holroyd and the other associations for their statements, said he thought that the position, as presented on behalf of England, could be confirmed by most

other countries. France was more or less in the same position as Great Britain. He was very glad that their Japanese friends were present at the meeting, as he thought that they could do no other than benefit by the frank and open statements which put the European position clearly before them.

Mr. WINDFELD-HANSEN (Denmark) asked why Mr. Holroyd had made no mention of trade union interference in England.

Mr. HOLROYD replied that that was, of course, a domestic matter.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Mr. SEYRIG (France) stated that the European cotton industry was formerly an exporting one, but this is gradually ceasing to be the case, for the reason that countries which hitherto were agricultural are now creating their own cotton industry. In fact, some had gone further, in so far as they catered not only for their own needs, but actually for export. He stressed the difference between Eastern and European costs of production. He thought that Europe might have to take some measures to prevent wholesale closing of mills. Moreover, he was of opinion that it would be to the advantage of everybody, including Japan herself, if some agreement could be arrived at whereby Japan undertook to avoid ruthless competition at low prices.

Mr. BRASSEUR (Belgium): "I was very sorry I was unable to attend to the Prague Congress, but I took a very great interest in reading the minutes of the meeting, which were very important, in that vital matters were examined and discussed.

"The two main points were the Japanese competition and Mr. Bankwitz's report.

"I expected that these matters would be raised again at this meeting, and in view of this I asked our President that a general enquiry should be made in order to place before the members of this Committee facts to be used as a basis for our discussion.

"I was asked to gather all information possible for this purpose, and this explains, gentlemen, why I wrote to you a few weeks ago. I now wish to thank every one of you for all the trouble you took in sending the information you could get and so many samples.

"But since the Congress, and since my letter to you, gentlemen, the daily and periodical press has published in England and in many other countries various articles giving statistics and general information, all pointing to the strong competition made by the Japanese manufacturers, who take a large part of the trade, and who, through their price cutting, upset every market of the world.

"Therefore, if to all these press articles you add the special studies which have been published lately, one finds that the Japanese problem is clear to a certain extent, and I am afraid that my contribution, which is merely a "résumé," will not add much to the general knowledge.

"I wish to say that I am very thankful to Mr. Catterall, Mr. Grey and Mr. Ashurst, who gave me the opportunity to read these most interesting studies."

Mr. Brasseur then presented his paper, as follows:—

I.—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JAPANESE AND EUROPEAN PRICES:—

(a) From the detailed table annexed we can state in a general way that Japanese cotton cloth is offered at prices which vary from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. less than European prices.

No. Sample	Quality	Width	Length	Weight	Japanese Price	Remarks
	"Yesso" yarn 2/28				11d. lb.	C.I.F. Bombay
	Am. bleached sewings					
	"Yessir" yarn (grey)					
	Am. x reel 840 yd. hank				9½d. lb.	C.I.F. Antwerp
1	Bleached flannel ..	28 in.		180 gr./sq. m.	2½d. yd.	
2	" cretonne ..	34 in.	41 yd.	130 gr./sq. m.	8/8 piece	
3	" " ..	34 in.	41 yd.	145 gr./sq. m.	9/8 "	
4	" " ..	34 in.	41 yd.	150 gr./sq. m.	9/8 "	
5	" " Percale ..	32 in.	47 yd.	70 gr./sq. m.	14/3 "	
6	" " cretonne ..	45 in.	41 yd.	145 gr./sq. m.	9/8 "	
7	Grey cloth ..	48 in.	37 m.	6.0 kg.	11/- "	
8	" " ..	75 cm.	37 m.	7.6 kg.	12/0 "	
9	" " ..	77 cm.	37 m.	7.6 kg.	12/10 "	
10	" " ..	75 cm.	36.5 m.	6.6 kg.	9/11 "	
11	" " ..	70 cm.	36.5 m.	5.2 kg.	9/- "	
12	Bleached cloth ..	36 in.	40 yd.		4/8 "	
13	Printed cretonne ..	24 in.	30 yd.		1.50 fr. m.	
14	Grey sheeting (Am.) ..	36 in.	30 yd.	4.0 kg.	6/6 piece	
15	Striped drill ..	25 in.	36 yd.		4/7 "	
16	Mattress cloth ..	54 in.	36 yd.		14/0 "	C.I.F. Alexandria
17	Handkerchief (white)	16½ in.	18½ in.		1/- doz.	
18	" (fancy)	15 in.	15 in.		9d. doz.	
19	Zephyr ..	24 in.			2d. yd.	
20	Poplin ..	32 in.			3½ yd.	
21	Flannelette unié ..	27 in.			3½d. yd.	
22	Cotton merinos ..	46 in.			6½d. yd.	
23	" " ..	46 in.			7½d. yd.	
24	Twill Moltonné (ptd.)	28/29 in.			3d. yd.	
25	Striped poplin ..	29 in.			5½d. yd.	
26	Crepon ..	26/27 in.	30 yd.		7/8 piece	C.I.F. Casablanca
27	Mattress cloth ..	50 in.	30 yd.		10/2 "	
28	White sheeting ..	34 in.	41 yd.		9/7 "	
29	White flannel ..	31/32 in.	47 yd.		3½d. yd.	
30	Coloured flannel ..	28 in.	30 yd.		3½d. yd.	
31	Striped zephyr (Dora)	24 in.	80 yd.		4/- piece	
32	" (Zenq)	25 in.	40 yd.		6/10 "	
33	Printed flannel ..	28/29 in.	47 yd.		3½d. yd.	
34	Grey cloth ..	36 in.	40 yd.		11/8 piece	
35	Grey Shirting ..	30 in.	120 yd.		16/8 "	C.I.F. Norway
36	" " ..	35½ in.	40 yd.		9/8 "	
37	" " ..	38 in.	38½ yd.		7/8 "	
38	" " ..	36 in.	30 yd.		6/8 "	Minimum sold : 3 bales
39	" " ..	38 in.	38½ yd.		6/- "	at 20 pieces.
40	" " ..	38 in.	38½ yd.		8/3 "	Prices including delivery
41	" " ..	38 in.	30½ yd.		8/10 "	cost, insurance, freight
42	" " ..	44 in.	38 yd.		9/7 "	to Norway (packed)
43	" " ..	30 in.	120 yd.		16/8 "	and agent's commis-
44	" " ..	30 in.	120 yd.		16/8 "	sion paid.
45	" " ..	44 in.	46 yd.		9/4 "	
46	" " ..	30 in.	120 yd.		18/2 "	
47	Cabot ..	36 in.	40 yd.		11/4 "	Istambul
48	Flannel ..	36 in.	40 yd.		3½d. yd.	
49	Drills ..	24 in.	30 yd.	155 gr./sq. m.	5/11 piece	
50	Printed shirting ..	28 in.			1½d. yd.	C.I.F. Gothenburg
51	" " ..	27/28 in.			2½d. "	
52	" " ..	28 in.			2½d. yd.	
53	Bleached cloth ..	88 cm.			6½ dinar.	Offered in Yugoslavia.
					p.m. (duties paid)	
54	Serge Yogo ..	28 in.	30 yd.		4½d. yd.	
55	Crepe ..	36 in.	25 yd.		65/- "	} bales of 50 pieces
56	Shioze ..	36 in.	50 yd.		44/- "	
57	Fancy Crepe ..	36 in.	25 yd.		41/6 "	
58	Jacquard cloth ..	?	?		?	
59	Percale ..	28 in.	40 yd.		10/4 piece	
60	Drill ..	24 in.	30 yd.		5/2 "	
61	" " ..	24 in.	30 yd.		5/5 "	
62	" " ..	24 in.	30 yd.		5/3 "	
63	" " ..	24 in.	30 yd.		5/5 "	
64	Printed cotton muslin	27/28 in.	23½ yd.		7/- "	Sold at Sarajevo.
65	Brocades ..				11.75 f./sq. m.	} Sold in Morocco and Belgian Congo.
66	" " ..				16.10 f./sq. m.	
67	" " ..				6.30 f./sq. m.	
68	" Courte pointe ..				4.65 f./sq. m.	

(b) General statements. The following statements were made by our correspondents:—

Aden. Prices of Japanese cotton cloth are 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. less than British prices.

Australia. Cotton Shirtings, pyjama cloth, and all kinds of coloured goods are offered by Japan at prices 50 per cent. below British prices.

Belgian Congo. Japanese exporters are offering goods similar to British and Belgian articles. Japanese prices are 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than Belgian prices.

Egypt. Prices for Japanese goods are generally 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. below Belgian prices.

Eastern Africa. Cotton blankets are offered by Japan at prices 60 per cent. below Belgian prices.

Germany. The following offers were made by Japan in August, 1933: Calicot, 86 cm., 18/19, 36/40, 13.5 pfennig per metre; 78 cm., 16/16, 36/38, 11 pfennig per metre; 96 cm., 18/19, 36/40, 14.25 pfennig per metre. (C.i.f. Hamburg, duties unpaid.) These cloths are to be printed in Germany. Their prices are nearly 50 per cent. less than German prices; they cover nearly the value of the yarn contained.

Holland. Japanese "crêpe de chine" (90 cm., 105 gr. per square metre) was offered at 28 cents, i.e., 4 fr. per metre (duties paid). The cost price for this cloth, in Belgium, is 5.60 fr. Difference: 29 per cent.

India and Straits Settlements. Zephyrs, Longyees, Sarongs, Camboys, Poplins . . . are sold by Japan 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. below British prices.

Norway. Grey cloth is offered by Japan at prices covering only the value of the corresponding yarns, when imported from Great Britain.

Singapore. White shirtings are offered at 17 per cent. below British prices; "striped poplins" are offered at 3½d. against 4½d. (British price). Difference: 22 per cent.

Spanish Morocco. Japan has introduced on this market the so-called "Sarga Dora" with a great variety of designs. This cloth is sold in retail shops at 30 centimos per metre; the so-called "Public Hall" is sold at 45 centimos per metre. The Spanish cost price for a similar cloth is about 45 to 50 centimos per metre.

Southern Africa. In January, 1933, Japan offered "Covert Coating" at 5d. per yard c.i.f. British price was 7½d. f.o.b. Manchester. Difference: 32 per cent. The British manufacturers had to pay 5½d. for the coloured yarn.

II.—SALES AND PAYMENT CONDITIONS.

Japanese cloth is generally sold "c.i.f." Usually, it is to be paid for by cash against documents on the arrival of the goods.

Sometimes the Japanese exporter asks for a prepayment of 10 to 25 per cent. (Egypt, Morocco). When the buyer is willing to open a credit in Japan for the total value of the goods f.o.b. Japan, a discount of 1 to 2 per cent. is allowed (Morocco).

III.—QUALITY OF JAPANESE COTTON CLOTH.

Different opinions are prevailing about the quality of Japanese cotton goods. Some of our correspondents write that Japanese goods are quite similar to European cloth. Other correspondents state that Japan has not yet reached the skill of European manufacturers, who are specialized for certain classes of goods. They are adding, however, that this is likely to be a temporary situation as Japan is still improving its manufacturing.

IV.—EFFORTS MADE BY JAPANESE EXPORTERS.

Japanese exporters have established warehouses in different countries—or they are intending to do so. In the countries where such warehouses are not created, buyers have to wait during long periods for delivery of the goods, and they may fear some fluctuations in the value of the cloth. Japanese exporters have created many sales-offices and permanent showrooms for their products.

A Japanese trade mission, appointed by the Association of Japanese Exporters, is to travel to Africa and Central America. They will attempt to create new sales-offices for their products.

The Japanese used to send large and attractive collections of samples of their cloth. It is stated that Japanese exporters are serious business men; deliveries are equal to samples.

DETAILS OF JAPANESE EXPORTS.

Belgian Congo. In 1932 the Congo imported 361,298 kg. grey cloth, of which 136,336 kg. (38 per cent.) came from Japan; 984,612 kg. coloured cloth were imported, of which 73,388 kg. (7.5 per cent.) were sent by Japan.

Holland. Until 1932 Japan had sent practically no bleached cloth to Holland. But, in the course of the first seven months of 1933, Japanese imports of bleached cloth amounted to 70,000 kg., out of a total of 261,000 kg. of bleached cloth imported by Holland during this period. The Dutch Government has checked the Japanese imports by raising a system of quotas, based on the imports of the preceding years, when Japanese imports in Holland were negligible.

Morocco. Japan is sending a large range of cotton cloth to Morocco. The Japanese have made a big effort for the trade in bleached cloth of the "Manchester type." Japanese imports for two or three kinds of this type amounted to over 200,000 pieces in August, 1933. Japan is also sending drills and brocades (cotton and rayon mixed).

Tunis. Japanese competition in this market is negligible. In 1932, imports of cotton cloth amounted to 188,867,000 fr., France's share being 176,993,000 fr., against 21,000 fr. for Japan.

Turkey. Japan has made a big effort to introduce "cabots and drills" into this market. These efforts have been checked by the

system of quotas, raised by the Turkish Government. (For the fourth quarter of 1933 quotas for cabots and some kinds of drills are respectively 378,350 kg. and 481,000 kg., Japan's share being respectively 1,500 kg. and 1,200 kg.)

Yugoslavia. Japanese exporters are trying to take their part in this market. As concerns "cabots," they have replaced English and Czechoslovakian competition from the Southern-Serbian market. Restrictions of exchange are checking Japanese efforts to some extent.

V.—RELATIVE GROWTH OF JAPANESE EXPORTS OF COTTON CLOTH.

1924	monthly average of cotton cloth exports from Japan	78.7 million sq. yds.
	" " " from U.K.	370.3 "
1932	" " " from Japan	169 "
	" " " from U.K.	183 "
1932 (4th quarter)	" " " from Japan	204 "
"	" " " from U.K.	164 "

In 1928 Japanese exports of cotton cloth amounted to 42.5 per cent. of their production. In 1932 their exports amounted to 56 per cent. of their production. From 1928 to 1932 Japanese exports of cotton cloth as a whole were raised by 43 per cent.; exports of coloured cloth were raised by 33 per cent.; exports of grey cloth were raised by 23 per cent.; exports of bleached cloth rose by 214 per cent.

VI.—CONCLUSIONS.

All over the world sales of Japanese cotton cloth have become as important as British exports; prices of Japanese goods are defying European competition.

Exports from Japan have increased by the devaluation of the yen, but this advantage will not last much longer, considering the rate of the yen; Governments eventually will have to determine by which measures—quotas or tariffs—are to be raised temporarily to meet this situation.

However, Japanese expansion was a realized fact even many years before Japan left the gold standard. The real causes of this evolution have been explained elsewhere.* Special conditions which promoted Japanese expansion are principally:—

- (a) Social conditions;
- (b) Organization and co-operation;
- (c) Technical improvements.

(We shall not insist upon Governmental assistance for industry, as it is difficult to detect and as English replies state that it is negligible.*)

(A) SOCIAL CONDITIONS: We must deal with (a) wages, (b) social legislation.

(a) *Wages.* Wages paid to the Japanese textile workers are extremely low, as a result of the abundance of workpeople; on the other hand, the situation of the farmers—who form the largest class of Japan—is far from being good, and their conditions must influence the general standard of living of Japanese workpeople.

* Economic Conditions in Japan. Ed. by Department of Overseas Trade.

European industry is rendered defenceless by such facts: what can we do but lay stress upon them when European trade unions are clamouring for excessive wages?

(b) *Social Legislation.* The Convention of Washington granted a special treatment for Japanese labour, which was allowed to work 57 hours per week. Notwithstanding this, Japan did not ratify the pact. Ten years or more ago, this question had not the same importance as it has now. As far as International Social Conventions are concerned, one may admit that some favourable regulations may be granted to a young nation, when *her rising industry is to meet principally the demands of the home-market.* But one cannot conceive that a nation should benefit from exceptionally favourable conditions, *when its industry is checking the competition of the oldest industrial countries in the world.* Such a situation is quite unfair when the nation's principal industry is devoting the greatest part of its production to export markets, as is the case with the Japanese cotton industry.

European Governments should take the industrial situation of Japan into consideration and subordinate their adhesion to any further international social pacts, to the effective ratification of these pacts by the Eastern nations.

I believe that every national association represented in our International Federation should examine the opportunity of calling the attention of their respective Governments to these points.

(B) ORGANIZATION AND CO-OPERATION. "The establishment of cartels and similar centralized bodies in practically every industry has given the industrial system of Japan as a whole a cohesion and elasticity which is almost all-embracing in its scope" (The Menace of Japanese Competition, by the F.B.I. p. 4). "... One cannot escape the impression of a rare unity of purpose and concerted effort" (Economic Conditions in Japan to December 31, 1932, p. 8). "The industrial growth of Great Britain and even of more deliberately organized states, has been haphazard in comparison with the development of Japan, which has been the result of a policy aimed at making of the Japanese empire an economic unit as completely self-contained and self-supplying as physical conditions would permit" (Ibid). "The general policy of the government is to encourage the formation of cartels and similar groupings" (Ib. p. 31). "... (the progress of cartels and similar forms of jointly-controlled activity) was forced upon many industries *by the need for restriction of output,* but has developed on rather more positive lines" (Ibid). "It is convenient to state here emphatically that, although it can be shown that the manufacture and export of cotton goods derive advantage from government assistance in various forms, the total value of *such assistance is negligible in comparison with the utility of the co-operative effort of the Association* and the efficiency of its individual members" (Ib., p. 32).

Notwithstanding the possibilities they found in the world markets, Japanese cotton spinners—whose plants are steadily growing—have had to run their spindles on short-time. The rate of cutting production was variable according to demand (from 25 per cent. to 36 per cent. short-time during 1931-32). A

methodical organization of short-time-running was made possible by loyal co-operation amongst the spinners, and these conditions have made the Japanese cotton spinning industry as a whole remunerative, when practically all others were losing money.

With their profits, Japanese industrialists keep their machinery up to date with the latest improvements when European spinners and manufacturers, fighting to keep their trade, cannot afford the same expenses. If this goes on, the difference in the technical position of Europe as against that of Japan may still increase.

On the other hand, the Japanese Government has endeavoured to combine weaving sheds into different groups, in order to limit eventually their production: collective selling through central bodies is even under consideration.

(C) TECHNICAL IMPROVEMENTS. Many reports, as well as Mr. Shimada's statement at Prague, professed that Japan is in advance in this respect, and that Japan's economic development had been "mainly achieved through reductions in the cost of production by the application of mechanical and chemical knowledge, as against the old methods of manual or antiquated appliances."

"I hardly believe this to be the case, generally speaking. There are mills in Europe which are quite up to date in their equipment, but there is no doubt that Japanese mills have been able to adopt the latest improvements, when in our part of the globe a good many are still running with old machinery and methods.

* * * *

What are we to conclude from this very short analysis? Are we to give up this arduous competition?

I do not think so.

Different countries have established a system of quotas, when the flooding of Japanese goods has proved a menace to their national industries. Holland and France have taken into consideration a system of "preferential quotas" which give to these countries something with which to bargain.

This question is to be closely examined by each country.

Meanwhile we must lower our cost of production by all means: by technical improvements, and by inducing European workpeople to accept new methods of working, in order to meet the competition from a country where mills are working over 120 hours per week, with cheap labour.

But I believe that, first of all, we European spinners have to alter our minds as regards organization and co-operation. We must realize that individualism will kill our trade. If we fail to put an end to our struggle against one another, it is to be feared that Governments will take our place and force us to adhere to some forms of merging—and this will not be for the good of the industry.

In this respect Japan has set an example which should be of benefit to European countries.

Mr. BRASSEUR exhibited to the Committee a very full range of samples of cloth to support the evidence contained in his paper.

Continuing, Mr. Brasseur quoted extracts from a recent issue of the *Oriental Economist*. An article headed "The Fallacies of the Dumping Charge," explained why Japan had abandoned the gold standard. Statistics were given showing the balance of trade, etc. and it was stated that the reason for Japan's departure from the gold standard was to prevent chaos arising in the country due to an unfavourable trade balance; any so-called dumping that had occurred in consequence, was not intended as such. The article went on to state that it was only natural that a certain industry in an older country should be affected by the development of the same industry in a newer one. This latter fact should be understood both by Great Britain and Japan.

Dr. MYLIUS (Italy) also submitted samples and prices of Japanese cloths offered on the Egyptian markets.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Brasseur for his admirable paper, the material in which had entailed much careful thought and detailed work.

Mr. G. OKADA (Japan) expressed his pleasure at the opportunity presented to the Japanese delegation to hear such a frank and open statement of European opinion. He said that, on account of certain negotiations pending in England, he was not as free to speak as he would have liked.

With regard to the statement of Sir H. Detterding upon the question of silver to which Mr. Holroyd had referred in his report, he stated that this did not affect Japan, which was not tied to a silver standard. He also definitely stated that the Japanese yen was on a gold standard. Japan had temporarily left the gold standard the same as England had done.

Regarding the statement of Mr. Brasseur, Mr. Okada said that Japan was not the only country which had ceased to take the quantity of cotton goods from Europe which it did formerly. Very many countries which formerly imported large quantities of cotton goods from Europe were now making their own. Countries which used to be dependent upon agriculture had erected spindles and looms. This, he stated, was a very important factor, as it proved that all the markets lost to Europe could not be ascribed entirely to the intrusion of Japan.

Referring to the increases in spindleage in Japan, Mr. Okada affirmed that in former years, working hours in Japan were much longer than they are to-day. They used to work 22 hours per day (2 shifts of 11 hours each); the working hours were then reduced to 20 per day, and at the present moment 17 hours per day are worked. He added that when the proper time came it might be possible to reduce the hours still further.

These reductions of working hours had meant the abolition of late night work, and it was in order to keep up production to something like its former figure that new spindles were erected.

On the question of low prices, Mr. Okada stated that conditions in Japan were very different to those obtaining in Europe. The reasons Japan was able to produce at a lower cost were many. The perfect organization, good management, the system of buying

raw materials and selling the manufactured products and more intensive efforts made in rationalization, improvement of efficiency and various other means combined to bring about the low cost. It was not right, he stated, to maintain that if wages were low, goods were produced cheaply.

Mr. Okada stated further that the cost of social services paid out by Japanese mills (i.e. provision of cheap food, gymnastics, recreation, lodging, education, medical attendance, etc.) amounted to somewhere near the total sum paid out in the form of wages.

It was true, he stated, that they were selling cheaply, but the reasons for that must be examined closely. Firstly, they had a good and powerful organization. Out of the 8,200,000 spindles in Japan, 8,100,000 were controlled by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. Then again, they bought their cotton when market conditions were most favourable, without waiting for their goods to be sold. Another advantage lay in the fact that there was a continually steady home demand. About one-half of their production was sold to the home trade, the other half being for export. Their selling organizations also differed from those of Europe. They did not wait for their customers to come to them.

The mills, he said, usually sold three months ahead, or more. They also had a cotton yarn exchange, where yarn was placed on the market for six months ahead. The mills, however, did not make full use of the cotton yarn exchange, although it was useful as a steadying influence on prices.

Mr. Okada also emphasised the great efforts on the part of all concerned which have had to be exercised and the sacrifices which have had to be made in order to bring about rationalization. They in Japan have had their troubles like everyone else.

Referring to the question of the depreciation of the Japanese yen, Mr. Okada said that there had been no intentional depreciation of currency by Japan. Their trade balance had always been unfavourable, and as they were therefore importing more than they were exporting, they would be hit by the depreciated yen rather than gain from it. They were buying their raw material at the same depreciated rate, and in consequence more had to be paid out in that direction.

The reason the exchange had gone down was that, in order to meet the adverse balance, they had been paying huge sums out of what they had accumulated during the war. The gold reserve had decreased from 1,000 million to 400 million yen, consequently the exchange had gone down.

In an exceptionally interesting statement upon the question of the Japanese standard of living, Mr. Okada stated that this was not as low as was popularly imagined in Europe.

The workers were well fed and it was not true to suppose that they were not enjoying life as they should. In his opinion they were enjoying life as much as were the workpeople in Europe, and were quite contented.

Rice, the essential part of their food, was produced in Japan at a very low price. They were quite satisfied with rice, vegetables and fish as their staple food. Analysis had proved that they contained as much nutriment as did most European foods. For

the most part they drink tea, which again was produced cheaply in Japan.

In addition to this, Japan produced its own tobacco. A packet of ten perfectly good cigarettes could be bought for 1d. or 1½d.

The people were great admirers of scenery and spent much of their spare time in the parks or on the mountains. Theatres, cinemas and talkies were all very cheap in Japan.

These illustrations served to show how one could live very happily at a cheap rate.

Naturally therefore, the wages they received were lower than those paid in Europe, although Japanese cotton workers were given better wages than the ordinary level of Japanese workers.

Another point was that there was a difference in the actual method of employment of labour. A great amount of the work in the cotton mills in England was performed by married men with families dependent upon them. In Japan however, much of the labour consisted largely of girls, and the employers were very proud of their ability to give these girls a much better living than they would have obtained at home if engaged in agriculture. The employers also considered the interests of workers after mill hours, in that they provided them with games, excursions, baths, gymnastics, etc. The girls were very intelligent, efficient, strong, willing to work, thrifty and clean. All this, together with the supreme idea of love of country had been imbued into them by the system of compulsory education. They were good and obedient workers, and cordial relations were maintained between employers and employed. They usually took three months to learn their work in the mill, and in that short time most of them became very competent and willing workers.

Mr. Okada then dwelt upon the adoption by Japan of all the latest machinery. He instanced the installation of high drafting machinery, automatic looms, improved systems of ventilation, and air cooling systems for the summer months.

They always took special care to study the requirements of fashion and of the markets and adapted their productions accordingly.

There was a limit to the cultivable area in Japan, but still the population continued to increase, Mr. Okada stated, at the rate of a million a year. The Japanese were therefore compelled to turn to industrialization, as they could not all become agriculturalists.

In conclusion, Mr. Okada stated that Japan had no deliberate intention to menace any nation industrially. The world was in a depressed condition, and was more ready to buy cheaper goods than it otherwise would be if prosperity returned.

The PRESIDENT cordially thanked Mr. Okada for his address. He stated that Mr. Okada, in presenting the Japanese point of view, had touched upon all aspects of the situation; commercial, financial, technical and social, some of which had not before been brought to their notice.

Mr. A. WADDINGTON, the President of the Syndicat

Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française, stated that he would like to make one or two observations.

He said that it would be impossible to have a better or a more comprehensive explanation of the Japanese position than the one given by Mr. Okada. He stated that however unintentional Japanese dumping might be, it was nevertheless a realized fact. Goods made by them were lower priced because their costs of production were lower. In this connection he pointed out that the working day in Japan consisted even now of 17 hours as against 8 in Europe. The difference between wages paid in Japan and Europe was undoubtedly a very big factor in production costs. He thought that something must be done in this connection to establish a balance between Japan and Europe. They could not, he affirmed, allow the livelihood of their own people to be prejudiced because of Japanese competition.

Mr. WINDFELD - HANSEN (Denmark) asked Mr. Okada how the Japanese always succeeded in buying when the market was at its lowest, as the market had been constantly dropping during these last four years. He then stated that he was far from impressed by the so-called superiority of the machinery and production in the year 1932 in Japan, as compared with that of Europe. High-draft systems, he stated, were more or less universal on the Continent of Europe, and had also been in use in England for very many years in the finer trade. To support further his argument, he quoted from a statement* giving the yardage produced on looms in Europe and on looms at certain Japanese mills, showing that production was fully as good in Europe as in Japan. He further gave extracts from the balance sheets of some Japanese mills, to show how they had been adding to their reserves.

Mr. Windfeld-Hansen further pointed out that although spindleage had increased in Japan, the number of workpeople engaged in the industry had gone down substantially. He asked whether the price of Japanese goods sold in Japan was the same as that of their goods sold for export. In his opinion, the prices were so low that they barely covered the cost of the yarn.

Mr. OKADA in reply stated that any advantage of a fall in the market or of a good purchase was passed on to the consumer.

Mr. ASHURST (England) pointed out that the meeting appeared to be discussing a daily number of working hours. He would like the Committee to take into consideration the fact that in most countries the 48-hour week was in operation. He thought that Japan worked something like 28 days monthly, so that apart from the daily time worked, that country worked a considerably greater number of hours than were worked in Europe.

Mr. OKADA replied that Japan gave its workers four full days holiday every month.

Mr. SEVRIG (France) stated that he had gathered from what Mr. Shimada had stated at Prague, that Japan would not be satisfied until she had the same number of spindles per inhabi-

* This statement is printed as an appendix to these Minutes.

tant as had Great Britain. What he would like to see was some international action to save Europe.

Mr. OKADA said that when attention was being given to production, due note must be taken of the cotton the Japanese were using. If they could get the same results from lower cotton they did so. As would be natural with any other country, it was, he stated, Japan's aspiration to erect more spindles if conditions warranted them taking this course.

Mr. BRASSEUR (Belgium) stated that following Mr. Okada's address, he understood much better the Japanese point of view, but he would like to see some understanding arrived at between Japan and Europe. He stated that Japan not only obtained a large portion of the export trade, but she was spoiling all the market, by reason of the low prices she was accepting, even if only small quantities were sold at these prices.

Mr. OKADA stated that the Japanese were not attending that meeting with any authority to make any agreement. When they returned to Japan they would be better able to explain the whole situation. Beyond that they could not come to any definite arrangement.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Brasseur, Mr. Okada stated that working hours had been reduced by law, and not by circumstances. The law was in force, until revised.

When asked by Mr. Brasseur if there was any chance of the establishment of a fixed reduction for years to come, Mr. Okada gave it as his opinion that the working week would not be increased. A further reduction, however, all depended upon circumstances.

The PRESIDENT asked Mr. Okada why Japan did not place her cotton goods on the market at higher prices and thereby make more profit for herself, seeing that the difference between European and Japanese prices was so great.

Mr. OKADA stated in reply that their mills were already running at a fair profit, and it was against Japanese principles to charge dearer prices for their exported goods than those ruling in the home markets.

The Committee then adjourned for lunch.

When the Committee re-assembled further deliberation ensued, and the following resolution was unanimously approved:—

“That this meeting of the Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations records its appreciation of the opportunity presented to hear the views of the European and Japanese representatives upon the subject of trade competition in the various markets of the world. It feels that the exchange of opinions should form the nucleus of a further early investigation and discussion with the object of elucidating the position and endeavouring to arrive at a mutually advantageous solution.”

Mr. OKADA said that the resolution would be carefully considered when the Japanese delegation returned to Japan.

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT UPON HIS AMERICAN JOURNEY.

The GENERAL SECRETARY then presented his report upon his recent American journey. (See p. 45.)

Touching upon the question of false packed cotton referred to in Mr. Pearse's report, Mr. WINDFELD - HANSEN (Denmark) said that the term "decidedly inferior cotton" contained in the United States Cotton Standards Act definition of false-packed cotton should be amplified in order that it could be made applicable to either grade or staple or both; also with regard to the term "intentional false packing" contained in the same definition, he believed that no bale could be false packed other than intentionally.

With regard to the question of moisture in American cotton, Mr. Windfeld-Hansen stated that he would like to be one of the six spinners to receive the experimental bales referred to by Mr. Pearse in his report, but he thought that such bales should be packed with cotton. He stated that if shippers would not agree to guarantee to ship cotton containing only a certain percentage of moisture, then nothing would remain except to publish a black list.

The PRESIDENT moved that the General Secretary be thanked for his report, and the Committee approved this wholeheartedly.

LIMITATION OF CREDITS.

The following resolution was submitted to the Committee in writing by M. MAURICE DUBRULLE, President of the International Wool Federation:—

"That after having considered the statement of M. Maurice Dubrulle, President of the International Wool Federation, to the effect that the woollen industry has already proceeded with limitation of credit in the case of its cloth exporting industry, this Committee deems it desirable, in the general interests of the whole textile industry, that the cotton industry should participate in such a measure, and resolves to appoint a sub-committee to study the resolution actually put into force by the International Wool Federation, with a view to its adoption by the cotton industry, and, if needs be, in case of a difference of opinion, to co-operate with the International Wool Federation in order to formulate a common policy."

Dr. ZUCKER (Czecho-Slovakia) stated that the terms enjoyed by the cotton trade were better than those referred to in the resolution.

After further discussion it was decided upon the motion of Mr. HOLROYD that the General Secretary be instructed to inform the International Wool Federation that, in view of the fact that the cotton trade enjoyed more favourable terms than those covered by the proposed resolution, this International Cotton

Committee sympathized with the attempts of the International Wool Federation to obtain better treatment in regard to limitation of credits, and trusted that their efforts in this direction would meet with success.

STATE OF TRADE REPORTS.

State of trade reports were then read from the following countries: Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, England, France, Italy, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland. These reports and others will be found on p. 22.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was decided to leave open for the present the question of the date and place of the next Meeting.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. JOHN SYZ (Switzerland) proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the President for the very able manner in which he had conducted, what in Mr. Syz's opinion, had been one of the most interesting meetings ever held in the history of the International Federation. The resolution was carried with acclamation.

The Meeting concluded at 5-30 p.m.

COPY OF STATEMENT ON PRODUCTION STATISTICS, EXTRACTS FROM BALANCE SHEETS AND OTHER INTERESTING DATA REGARDING JAPANESE COTTON-SPINNING AND WEAVING CONCERNS, SUBMITTED TO THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE AT MULHOUSE, ON OCTOBER 16, 1933, BY MR. H. WINDFELD-HANSEN, DENMARK.

YARDS PER LOOM PER DAY PRODUCED BY SOME OF THE MAIN JAPANESE CONCERNS.

	1927*	1927†	1932*	1932†
Dai Nippon	52.61	55.97	72.18	73.69
Toyo	51.75	52.01	67.53	66.99
Kinkwa	40.63	42.52	54.92	59.49
Kurashiki	91.19	51.20	73.00	69.53
Hattori	91.82	83.37	122.09	116.06
Toyoda	86.43	84.78	84.26	83.40
Kanegafuchi	64.91	64.96	68.67	68.59
Fuji ..	43.12	39.48	61.25	59.30
Nisshin	43.80	43.68	74.97	71.79

* First half-year.

† Second half-year.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES

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YARDS PRODUCED PER WORKER

(In 000 yards per half-year)

					1927*	1932†
Dai Nippon	8.97	23.3
Toyo	..	..	..	..	10.72	27.3
Kinkwa	..	..	..	..	15.00	20.4
Kurashiki	..	..	..	..	17.58	29.9
Hattori	..	..	..	..	14.40	31.6
Toyoda	..	..	..	..	20.80	31.3
Kanegafuchi	..	..	..	..	13.79	23.5
Fuji	..	..	..	..	8.10	15.7
Nisshin	..	..	..	..	11.95	23.5

WORKING LOOMS PER WORKER.

					1927*	1927†	1932*	1932†
Dai Nippon	..	..	..	..	1.05	1.13	2.09	1.96
Toyo	..	..	..	..	1.33	1.48	2.57	2.57
Kinkwa	..	..	..	..	1.21	1.34	2.71	2.31
Kurashiki	..	..	..	..	1.16	1.23	3.11	2.88
Hattori	..	..	..	..	1.01	1.14	1.72	1.66
Toyoda	..	..	..	..	1.40	1.76	2.31	2.36
Kanegafuchi	..	..	..	..	1.38	1.42	2.29	2.12
Fuji	..	..	..	..	1.23	1.40	1.94	1.88
Nisshin	..	..	..	..	1.77	1.79	1.98	1.96

LEADING COTTON COMPANIES' BALANCE SHEETS.

Yen. (000's omitted)

JAPAN COTTON SPINNING CO.

Term			Paid Cap.	Reserves	Net Profit	Div. Rate Per cent.
1927*	..	..	52,000	36,000	5,027	16
1927†	..	..	52,000	37,000	4,993	16
1932*	..	..	52,000	41,082	3,877	10
1932†	..	..	52,000	41,110	4,097	10

TOYO COTTON SPINNING CO.

1927*	..	..	36,850	42,870	6,173	25
1927†	..	..	36,850	44,156	6,192	25
1932*	..	..	49,975	62,079	5,211	18
1932†	..	..	49,975	62,173	5,395	18

KINKWA SPINNING CO.

1927*	..	..	7,000	617	320	8
1927†	..	..	7,000	656	480	9
1932*	..	..	7,875	1,361	376	7
1932†	..	..	7,875	1,446	536	8

* First half-year.

† Second half-year.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES

LEADING COTTON COMPANIES' BALANCE SHEETS.

Yen. (000's omitted)

KURASHIKI COTTON SPINNING Co.

1927*	..	..	12,350	6,455	1,137	16
1927†	..	..	12,350	6,150	1,146	16
1932*	..	..	12,350	6,100	24	—
1932†	..	..	12,350	6,100	27	—

HATTORI SHOTEN.

1927*	..	..	5,200	1,270	888	—
1927†	..	..	5,200	1,270	283	—
1932*	..	..	6,400	200	321	4
1932†	..	..	6,400	350	311	4

TOYODA COTTON SPINNING Co.

1927*	..	..	7,100	2,262	246	5
1927†	..	..	7,100	2,322	259	5
1932*	..	..	9,500	2,847	394	6
1932†	..	..	9,500	2,917	537	7

KANEGAFUCHI COTTON SPINNING Co.

1927*	..	..	28,596	45,946	6,000	35
1927†	..	..	28,596	47,023	6,086	35
1932*	..	..	28,586	45,096	4,641	25
1932†	..	..	28,596	45,847	5,106	25

FUJI COTTON SPINNING Co.

1927*	..	..	34,000	9,364	295	6
1927†	..	..	34,000	9,214	1,695	8
1932*	..	..	34,000	7,720	1,474	7
1932†	..	..	34,000	7,820	1,861	8

NISSHIN SPINNING Co.

1927*	..	..	16,125	4,516	1,463	16
1927†	..	..	16,125	4,595	1,459	16
1932*	..	..	18,300	5,465	1,295	12
1932†	..	..	18,300	5,590	1,378	13

SPINNERS' CAPITAL AND EQUIPMENT.

Year	Co.'s	Paid Cap. (000 yen)	Reserves (000 yen)	Mills	Ring Spindles	Mule Spindles	Double Spindles	Looms
1912	41	72,866	28,533	147	2,125,000	51,748	317,324	21,893
1923	70	376,273	217,408	241	4,422,428	14,370	510,031	64,460
1932	71	397,675	245,940	265	7,929,530	35,320	810,492	79,277

First half-year.

† Second half-year.

EXTRACTS FROM MINUTES

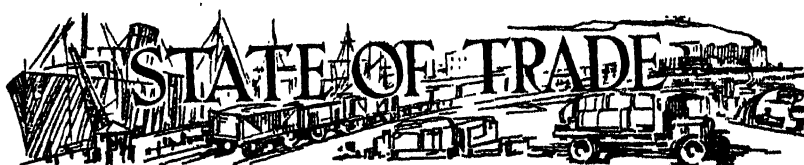
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DATA ON MEMBER SPINNING MILLS.

					1926*	1926†	1932*	1932†
No. of companies	50	50	61	63
Average number of working spindles (000's) :								
Ring	..	..	..	..	4,918	5,023	6,187	6,398
Mule	..	..	..	..	32	33	14	16
Total					4,950	5,056	6,202	6,414
Average output per spindle per day (in Momme) :								
Ring	..	..	..	..	86.3	81.2	81.9	79.0
Mule	..	..	..	..	119.6	108.0	184.2	158.5
Raw cotton consumption in 1,000 kwan :								
Total	..	..	..	..	74,619	73,811	78,036	78,337
Cotton fly production in 1,000 kwan :								
Total	..	..	..	..	8,575	8,715	7,994	8,291
Waste yarn production in 1,000 kwan :								
Total	..	..	..	..	474	436	425	408
Coal consumption in million pounds					525	483	96	74
Average price of coal per 10,000 pounds :								
Yen	..	..	..	..	56.74	54.57	35.02	33.25
Average actual horsepower used in 1,000 h.p. per day :								
Total	..	..	..	..	174	168	216	214
Coal consumption per horsepower hour in pounds :								
Total	..	..	..	..	3,025	2,835	2,983	2,548
Average number of hands employed :								
Male	..	..	..	..	40,693	40,776	21,645	20,663
Female	..	..	..	..	142,263	141,310	104,918	106,385
Total					182,956	182,086	126,563	127,048

* First half-year.

† Second half-year.



BE L G I U M.

During the last two or three months, conditions in the cotton trade had not improved.

Mills were working at about 60 to 65 per cent. of their capacity.

Fluctuations in raw cotton prices and exchange were making trade conditions still worse, and buyers were far from confident.

The margin between raw cotton prices and prices of yarn and cloth was still decreasing.

The export trade remained uneasy and, in different markets, competition from Japan, and even from Russia, was very keen.

During the last quarter, wages paid in the spinning and weaving sections had remained unchanged.

(Société Coopérative Association Cotonnière de Belgique.)

B R A Z I L.

Textile mills complain of reduced demand, but it is believed locally that this may be due to overproduction in previous months. Production in the cotton-weaving mills was curtailed further in September. Stocks of cotton cloth are said to be heavy.

Cotton consumption in 1932 is estimated to have amounted to 90,000 metric tons (of about 4.4 500-lb. bales), compared with 87,000 tons in 1931 and 73,000 tons in 1930.

C H I N A.

The cotton textile situation in China in recent weeks has in general been uncertain. However, it was reported that the recent unprofitable yarn and cloth market was being relieved by a slight improvement in yarn prices, and that there was a more hopeful seasonal tone. Consumption of American cotton continued to decline because of the more favourable prices of native cotton and the continued small demand for cotton textiles and because of the large stocks of yarn now on hand.

Mill activity during the early part of September was said to have been about 60 per cent. of capacity in the Chinese-owned mills and 75 per cent. in the Japanese section. In early July it was estimated that the Chinese cotton section was operating at 70 per cent. of capacity and in June at 85 per cent. The Japanese mills have apparently shown little change in activity since early July, but in June they were operating at around 80 per cent of capacity.

During the last half of August yarn prices in China declined to the lowest level on record, but the low prices may have been a

factor in the slight improvement in demand and an accompanying increase in yarn prices during the first part of September. The piece goods market also showed a slight seasonal improvement recently although orders placed for future delivery were negligible.

(U. S. D. C.)

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Trade was still very unsatisfactory. Spinning machinery was operating at about 60 per cent. of normal capacity.

DENMARK.

Due to the exchange bureau, both spinning and weaving mills were fairly well occupied, but prices were low. It seemed, taken as a whole, that the future looked slightly brighter for Denmark, as some of its export products had slowly but steadily gone up in price. Wages were unchanged.

(*Textilfabrikantforeningen.*)

ENGLAND.

Spinning Section. The state of trade in the spinning section in Great Britain had improved slightly during the past few months. More mills were actually stopped, but those which were active were working at about 75 per cent. of full capacity. There had been no general alteration in wages since 1932.

Manufacturing Section. The manufacturing section, from a production point of view, is in just the same position as twelve months ago. Machinery was operating at about 72 per cent. of full capacity.

FRANCE.

During the course of the third quarter of 1933 demand had been maintained fairly regularly, except with regard to the fine spinning section, the situation of which continued to be just as unfavourable as before. On the other hand, it did not seem that the seasonal increase in demand which took place in the autumn every year in the volume of trade had been as large as in the previous years.

Prices continued to be mediocre, with a tendency to fluctuate. Generally speaking, the situation of the weaving section was, from the point of view of prices, even more mediocre than that of the spinning section.

At the end of the month of August the degree of activity of the cotton mills was estimated on an average at from 77 to 79 per cent., a slight increase on the percentages indicated in the last issue of the INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN.

There had been no change in wages during the third quarter of 1933.

STATE OF TRADE REPORTS

		FOREIGN TRADE	
		First quarter, 1933 Metric quintals	Second quarter, 1933
A—Imports :			
1. Cotton yarn	.. .. .	1,843	1,564
2. Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles		3,660	3,437
B—Exports :			
1. Cotton yarn, total exports	.. ..	17,512	15,389
Destination :			
Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorate countries	.. .. .	3,881	3,711
Foreign markets	.. .. .	13,631	11,678
2. Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles, total exports	.. .. .	105,732	98,762
Destination :			
Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorate countries	.. .. .	84,991	78,332
Foreign markets	.. .. .	20,741	20,430

The original report in French follows:—

Au cours du 3^{ème} trimestre 1933 la demande s'est maintenue d'une façon relativement régulière, sauf en ce qui concerne la filature de coton fin dont la situation est toujours aussi défavorable. — D'autre part il ne semble pas que l'augmentation saisonnière de la demande que l'on constate à l'automne chaque année dans le volume des affaires ait eu une amplitude aussi grande que les années précédentes.

Les prix continuent à être assez médiocres avec tendance au fléchissement. — D'une façon générale la situation du tissage est, au point de vue prix, encore plus médiocre que celle de la filature.

A la fin du mois d'Août l'activité des usines cotonnières pouvait être évaluée en moyenne de 77 à 79 pour cent, en légère augmentation par rapport aux pourcentages indiqués dans le dernier Bulletin.

Aucune modification de salaires n'a été enregistrée au cours du 3^{ème} trimestre.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

		1er trimestre 1933 Quintaux métriques :	2ème trimestre 1933
A—Importations :			
1. Fils de coton	.. .. .	1,843	1,564
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manufacturés		3,660	3,437
B—Exportations :			
1. Fils de coton, exportations totales	.. ..	17,512	15,389
Destinations :			
Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat	.. .. .	3,881	3,711
Marchés étrangers	.. .. .	13,631	11,678

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

	1 ^{er} trimestre 1933	2 ^{ème} trimestre 1933
Quintaux métriques :		
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manu- facturés, exportations totales	105,732	98,762

Destinations :

Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat	84,991	78,332
Marchés étrangers	20,741	20,430

(*Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française.*)

GERMANY.

SPINNING SECTION.

In our last report it was already mentioned that the more lively demand discernible throughout the greater portion of the second quarter slackened off towards the end of that period.

This movement continued throughout the third quarter, although in different degrees in the various districts. The reluctance of customers to purchase is due mainly to the wide fluctuations in the raw material markets and to the course of exchange, which brought a strong element of insecurity into business. This, in the summer months, when purchasing activity always leaves something to be desired.

It was possible to maintain production, however, by working on orders already in hand.

Spinning margins declined somewhat on account of the weak demand, and there was an increased amount of foreign goods at dumping prices on the market.

The following is the original text in German : -

In unserem letzten Bericht wurde bereits erwähnt, dass die lebhaftere Nachfrage, die während des grösseren Teiles des II. Quartals festzustellen war, gegen Ende, desselben nachliess. Diese Bewegung setzte sich im Verlauf des III. Quartals, wenn auch in einzelnen Bezirken zunächst in unterschiedlicher Stärke, fort. Die Zurückhaltung der Abnehmerschaft hängt wesentlich mit den starken Schwankungen des Rohstoffmarktes und der Währungskurse zusammen, durch die eine starke Unsicherheit in das Geschäft gebracht wurde. Hinzu kommt, dass in den Sommermonaten die Verkaufstätigkeit stets nachzulassen pflegt.

Der bisherige Beschäftigungsgrad konnte jedoch im allgemeinen durch die Aufarbeitung der noch vorhandenen Auftragsbestände aufrecht erhalten werden.

Durch das Nachlassen der Verkaufstätigkeit trat in der Spinnmarge wiederum eine Verschlechterung ein, zumal auch vom Ausland verstärkte Unterangebote am Markte waren.

(*Arbeitsausschuss der Deutschen Baumwollspinnerverbände.*)

WEAVING SECTION.

Whilst the South German cotton-weaving industry experienced an active demand during the second quarter of 1933, there was

considerable holding back on the part of buyers during the third quarter. Apart from the fact that holiday periods intervene, the decline is to be traced to unfavourable conditions in the cotton market. However, the surplus orders from the second quarter enabled manufacturers to operate at the same level of activity.

The following is the original text in German:—

Während im 2. Quartal 1933 in der süddeutschen Baumwollweberei eine lebhafte Nachfrage nach Baumwollgeweben bestand, machte sich im 3. Quartal 1933 eine grössere Zurückhaltung der Abnehmerschaft in der Erteilung neuer Aufträge bemerkbar. Diese Zurückhaltung ist, abgesehen von der ohnehin ruhigeren Ferienzeit, in der Hauptsache auf die unsichere Gestaltung des Baumwollmarktes zurückzuführen. Der aus den Vormonaten vorhandene Auftragsbestand ermöglichte die Aufrechterhaltung des bisherigen Beschäftigungsgrades.

(Verein Süddeutscher Baumwollindustrieller e.V.)

GREECE.

Production of cotton yarn in 1932 was maintained at the 1931 level of 22,000,000 lbs. Production of cotton fabrics in 1932 amounted to 26,000,000 yards. The cotton industry of Greece showed a great increase during the past decade. The output of cotton yarn in 1922 amounted to 17,000,000 lbs and the output of cotton fabrics in that year to 15,000,000 yards.

ITALY.

Italian cotton manufacturers have again maintained a higher level of output during the period July-September, 1933, than in the corresponding period of 1932.

The major portion of the increased production of the spinners and weavers has been absorbed by the home market, which has shown an increased demand, whilst the placing of goods abroad has been continually more difficult.

The tone of prices has been consistently weak, but employment amongst operatives has improved.

On July 31 the situation as regards exports was as follows:—

					1932	1933
					Q. II.	Q. II.
Yarns	..	..	..	..	173,386	163,844
Cloth ..	..	..	..	..	199,565	198,947
					<u>372,951</u>	<u>362,791</u>

The original text in Italian was as follows:—

L'attività dei cotonifici italiani ha mantenuto anche durante il trimestre luglio — settembre 1933 un livello superiore a quello del corrispondente periodo 1932.

La maggior produzione delle filature e delle tessiture è servita a fronteggiare gli aumentati bisogni del mercato interno mentre il collocamento dei prodotti all'estero è risultato sempre più difficile.

Il tono dei prezzi è stato costantemente fiacco.
L'occupazione operaia è migliorata.

Al 31 luglio la situazione dell'esportazione era la seguente:—

		1932	1933
		Q. li.	Q. li.
Filati		173,386	163,844
Tessuti		199,565	193,947
		<u>372,951</u>	<u>357,791</u>

(Associazione Italiana Fascista degli Industriali Cotonieri.)

JAPAN.

Conditions showed very little change in Japan, although the cotton industry was suffering from rising tariffs in overseas markets.

Production of cotton yarn in mills belonging to the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association (whose members own practically all the cotton-spinning spindles in Japan) during the cotton season ended July, 1933, aggregated 2,920,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, compared with 2,750,000 for the preceding 12 months, a gain of almost 6 per cent. The Association's mills own somewhat less than half the wide power looms in Japan. Cloth production figures are not available for June and July, but for the ten months August, 1932 to May, 1933, inclusive, the Association reported an output of 1,351,000,000 square yards, compared with 1,225,000,000 in the corresponding 1931-32 period. Exports of cotton cloth from all Japan amounted to 180,000,000 square yards in June, compared with 199,000,000 in the preceding month, according to official returns. Unofficial figures for July place the cotton cloth exports at 165,000,000 square yards, which would bring the total exports for the cotton season August, 1932, to July, 1933, inclusive, to about 2,220,000,000 square yards. (U. S. D. C.)

POLAND.

DEGREE OF OCCUPATION OF COTTON SPINNING MILLS CONTROLLED BY THE CARTEL.

No. of spindles under the control of our cartel	Periods, 1933	Actual occupation average hours	Percentage of full time production 46 hours weekly Per cent.
1,515,624	4 weeks 26/12/32—22/1/33	129.02	76.8
1,515,624	4 weeks 23/1/33—19/2/33	136.22	77.4
1,515,624	4 weeks 20/2/33—19/3/33	84.87	46.12
1,515,624	4 weeks 20/3/33—16/4/33	96.96	52.70
1,515,624	1 week 17/4/33—23/4/33	42.60	112.10
1,308,994	3 weeks 24/4/33—14/5/33	136.92	105.32
1,308,994	4 weeks 15/5/33—11/6/33	204.19	121.54
1,271,994	4 weeks 12/6/33—9/7/33	184.32	109.72
1,271,994	4 weeks 10/7/33—6/8/33	222.49	120.92
1,271,994	1 week 7/8/33—14/8/33	56.35	122.50
1,515,624	3 weeks 14/8/33—3/9/33	163.11	125.47
1,526,488	4 weeks 4/9/33—1/10/33	219.43	119.26

From January 1 to September 1, 1933, the export of cotton yarn was 4,058 quintals, and the export of cotton cloth 4,054 quintals.

The occupation during the period February 20 to April 16 was very low, in consequence of a strike of workers.

(Zrzeszenie Producentów Przędzy Bawełnianej w Polsce.)

SOVIET RUSSIA.

The production plan for the first half of 1933 has been fully executed both for cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, according to Soviet reports. Compared with the same period in 1932, production of cotton fabrics was 63,400,000 yards higher. Although labour efficiency is reported to have improved as compared with a year ago, other reports speak of high production costs, with excessive waste in the manufacturing of raw material apparently an important factor.

SPAIN.

No advance has been registered during the third quarter beyond that stated in the last report. On the contrary, exports have declined, and sales in the home market have also shown the same tendency. Stocks, both in the spinning and weaving sections, are considerable, and transactions, especially of late, have been made at lower prices than are customary. Even so, they are not in quantities sufficient to relieve the congested condition of the warehouses. The weavers are showing themselves stubborn in establishing offers below cost, and the warehousemen who, in their turn, see little opportunity of disposing of their stocks prefer to keep their capital inactive.

The principal causes of the reduction in the purchasing power of the home market are, amongst others, the social conditions on the land. During the first six months of the year the weather was bad, which led to a curtailed sowing-time and a poor crop.

As regards exports, apart from abnormal conditions in foreign markets, Spain is facing persistently increasing competition on the part of the Japanese. This is felt in the markets of the Moroccan Protectorate and in the ports of the Canary Isles, where considerable quantities of fabrics are consumed.

The spinning and weaving factories are curtailing hours of labour, and work a short week, and only those using hydraulic power are working at any profit.

During this quarter there have not been any reductions in wages, or social conflicts in the cotton industry worthy of report.

(Asociacion de Fabricantes de Hilados y Tejidos de Algodon.)

SWEDEN.

Conditions of late had been a little brighter, due to changes in the monetary conditions. Competition from abroad had not been so keen as formerly, but competition from Japan and Russia was more in evidence.

Spinners' prices, however, were still unfavourable, and the low exchange rates made the purchase of raw material very difficult.

The textile industry was now buying 75 per cent. of its coal from England. Wages were unchanged.

(*Svenska Bomullsfabrikantforeningen.*)

SWITZERLAND.

The improvement reported in the preceding quarter has vanished entirely, owing to the fall in price of raw materials and the recent decline in English and American currencies since the middle of August. Activity is decreasing on every side owing to increasing price pressure. In the spinning and weaving sections the situation has even become so bad that, besides curtailments of production, there are cases of complete stoppage. Hardly any wages reductions have taken place during the quarter under review.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1933.

	Imports		Exports	
	Amount Quintals	Value Fcs.	Amount Quintals	Value Fcs.
Yarns	6,851·34	2,910,857	8,141·58	3,825,672
Fabrics	15,424·31	9,027,077	16,926·15	17,188,287
Knitted goods ..	553·41	810,251	1,856·97	3,863,907
	<u>22,829·06</u>	<u>12,748,185</u>	<u>26,924·70</u>	<u>24,877,866</u>

The following is the original text in German:—

Die im Vorquartal gemeldete Besserung ist durch den seitherigen Preisfall des Rohstoffes und die jüngsten Rückgänge der englischen und amerikanischen Valuta seit Augustmitte vollständig verloren gegangen. Der Beschäftigungsgrad nimmt auf der ganzen Linie ab unter gesteigertem Preisdruck. Namentlich in der Spinnerei und Zwirnerei hat sich die Situation derart verschlechtert, dass neben teilweisen Produktionseinschränkungen vereinzelt gänzliche Betriebsstillegung erwogen wird. Die Lohnsenkungen sind im Berichtsquartal beinahe zum Stillstand gekommen.

IMPORT UND EXPORT IN DEN MONATEN JUNI, JULI UND AUGUST, 1933.

	Import		Export	
	Menge -- q	Wert Fr.	Menge q	Wert Fr.
Garne	6,851·34	2,910,857	8,141·58	3,825,672
Gewebe	15,424·31	9,027,077	16,926·15	17,188,287
Stickereien ..	553·41	810,251	1,856·97	3,863,907
	<u>22,829·06</u>	<u>12,748,185</u>	<u>26,924·70</u>	<u>24,877,866</u>

(*Schweizerischer Spinner- Zwirner- und Weber-Verein.*)

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ABYSSINIA.

We extract the following from a recent issue of *The Manchester Guardian*:—

The report that Japan has obtained a concession for the cultivation of 3,000,000 acres of land in Abyssinia for cotton production is an interesting one in view of Abyssinia's position as a cotton grower. Cotton of an inferior quality grows wild in the country, and the delta of the Harrar is considered suitable for cotton cultivation. There are two difficulties, however, in that the natives cannot be induced to leave the highlands to work in river deltas, so that labour would have to be imported—though Japan would no doubt be glad enough to provide immigrants—and in that, under a treaty with Great Britain made in 1902, Abyssinia is precluded, except with the consent of the British and Sudan Governments, from constructing or permitting the construction of any dam across the Blue Nile, Lake Tana, or the Sobat which would arrest the flow of their waters into the Nile. The French Association Cotonnière Coloniale, in spite of these difficulties, has become interested during the last few years in cotton-growing in the Harrar district, which is connected by rail with French Somaliland.

ALGERIA.

The cultivation of cotton remains insignificant, covering scarcely 250 acres, though the average of the five years ending 1931-32 was 10,700 acres, and in 1926 it covered nearly 22,000 acres.

The rains in the first half of June were satisfactory and crop condition on July 1 was 90, a little below that of a year previously (100).
(*International Institute of Agriculture.*)

AUSTRALIA.

Since the beginning of May dry, warm weather has been experienced in all cotton districts, and excellent progress has been made with the harvesting of this season's cotton crop. Both the Whinstanes and the Rockhampton ginneries are working at full capacity, and up to date more than 5,000 bales have been turned out. Negotiations, which have been going on for some time past, between the Cotton Board and the Australian spinners in regard to the marketing of this season's crop, have been concluded on a

satisfactory basis. The spinners have definitely agreed to purchase 10,000 bales of cotton lint of last year's crop. As this season's cotton production in Queensland is not expected to exceed 12,500 bales, the sale of this big proportion of the crop will come as welcome news to cotton growers, ensuring them a profitable return for seed cotton this season.

The satisfactory sale of Queensland's cotton crop, and the ability of Australian spinners to purchase this quantity of cotton, has been due to the action taken by the Federal Government to prevent the importation of semi-mercerized cotton yarns, which were being brought into Australia as fully mercerized, thus evading the protective duties granted to Australian spinners on the type of yarn being manufactured by them. Other tariff evasions have also been stopped, and the provisions of the tariff in regard to protection to Australian cotton spinners have been generally tightened up, special attention having been directed to the dumping of cotton goods in Australia from cheap labour countries.

(Textile Journal of Australia.)

The splendid soaking rain that fell during the past month in all parts of the cotton belt is probably the best fall that has been experienced for over thirteen years, and has resulted in increased activity and renewed interest on the part of the cotton growers and new settlers. The low prices being obtained by farmers for butter, meat and other farm products, together with the uncertain conditions of the overseas markets for these commodities, are causing the farmers to consider cotton. The State Employment Council has recently made available to cotton growers the sum of £8,000 to help settlers to improve their land, and to increase the acreage under cotton. Money was also advanced to settlers last year, to be used in felling scrub and planting the land with cotton. The loans made last year were partly repaid out of this year's crop, which was unfortunately a very small one, owing to severe drought conditions.

The position of the spinners became so serious this past season that requests were made to protect the markets that the Australian spinners have been supplying in the past, and also to increase the scope of their manufactures. It is to be hoped that the position of the spinners will be improved, so that they can work to full capacity. Evidence before the Tariff Board (which sat recently) indicated that 35,000 bales of lint would be required to meet the demand if the mills were working at capacity rate. In order to produce this amount of cotton a substantial increase of acreage would be required, but this could be quite easily effected in the districts already proved to be suitable for cotton-growing. It is considered possible that farmers in the coastal area may consider cotton-growing on land that is unsuitable for growing sugar-cane. The Department of Agriculture advises on these matters, and strongly recommends that anyone who contemplates growing cotton should get full information regarding the land, method of cultivation and varieties suitable to the soil and climatic conditions of his district. The Queensland Cotton Board, Whitstanes, will supply seeds of the most suitable kinds.

(Textile Journal of Australia.)

BRAZIL.

On July 12 a Decree was signed by the head of the Provisional Government and the Minister of Agriculture requiring that all sales and purchases of cotton, whether in the seed or after preparation, should be effected in accordance with the net weight in kilos., and the quality of the product, with difference of prices for the various types and length of the fibre of the official type patterns. The Directorate of Textile Plants will establish commissions and classification posts to meet the needs of the trade. The full text of the Decree was published in the *Diario Oficial*, July 17.

The Directorate of Textile Plants has organized an estimate of the crop in Brazil during the current year.

In the northern zone, where the planting is from January to June, 1933, and the harvest from August to January, 1934, the first estimate was as follows:—

States	kgs.	Area in Hectares
Pará	2,200,000	25,000
Maranhão	10,000,000	38,430
Piauí	1,650,000	17,000
Ceará	9,000,000	30,000
R.G. do Norte	15,500,000	100,000
Parahyba	25,000,000	150,000
Pernambuco	20,000,000	67,000
Alagoas	8,000,000	66,700
Sergipe	7,500,000	50,000
Bahia	3,500,000	30,000
	<u>102,350,000</u>	<u>569,130</u>

In the southern zone, where the planting is from September to November, 1932, and the harvest from March to July, 1933, the second estimate, which corresponds approximately to the final product of the crop, was as follows:—

	kgs.	Area in Hectares
Rio de Janeiro	2,323,000	24,600
São Paulo	28,194,200	177,325
Minas Geraes	8,500,000	50,898
Paraná	500,000	3,125
	<u>39,517,200</u>	<u>255,948</u>

The 1933-34 Brazilian crop has been officially forecast at about 650,000 bales of 478 lbs., compared with a five-year average of about 500,000 bales. Last year, due to a smaller acreage and low yields resulting from a severe drought, the crop amounted to about 350,000 bales. The Brazilian acreage has been estimated at about one-third more than in 1932-33. (U. S. D. C.)*

BULGARIA.

This year's cotton area is 79,000 acres, against 19,700 in 1932 and 13,400 on the average for 1927-1931. Percentages: 401.3 and 591.8.

* U. S. D. C. = United States Department of Commerce.

The preliminary estimate of production of ginned cotton is 99,000 centals (20,800 bales) against 40,000 (8,400) in 1932 and 17,000 (3,700), the average of 1927-1931. Percentages: 246.9 and 553.6 (I. I. A.)

CHINA.

The Chinese Cotton Statistics Association, Shanghai, published on August 1 its first estimate of the cotton crop in China in 1933, as follows:—

Area	39,157,446 mow
Production	10,734,451 piculs

The figures are based on the conditions prevailing previous to July 25, as reported by the following provinces:—

	Area (mow)	Production (piculs)
Hopeh	5,872,170	1,476,007
Shantung	5,472,220	1,537,826
Shansi	1,332,594	519,607
Honan	3,126,770	984,950
Shensi	1,702,173	606,457
Hupeh	8,310,240	2,329,400
Hunan	819,239	212,937
Kiangsi	203,400	62,326
Anhwei	1,079,382	199,127
Kiangsu	9,682,923	2,290,759
Chekiang	1,556,335	515,055
Total	39,157,446	10,734,451

For comparison, the figures of area and yield in the first, second and final estimates for 1932, published by the same Association, are given below:—

	Area (mow)	Production (piculs)
1st estimate, 1932	37,086,775	10,829,162
2nd estimate, 1932	37,079,835	8,094,863
Final estimate, 1932	37,099,800	8,105,637

The Chinese Cotton Statistics Association has recently released a forecast of the 1933-34 Chinese cotton crop placing the indicated crop at 2,994,000 bales, or an increase of 32 per cent. over their estimate of 1932-33. This association is a new organization composed of essentially the same group which formerly made the estimates released by the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association. Their forecast was based on conditions up to July 25, and on an acreage estimate of 5,945,000 acres or an increase of 5.6 per cent. over that of 1932-33. In transmitting this estimate it was stated that the reports received up to mid-July made it seem doubtful that the 1933-34 crop in China would be more than 15 or 20 per cent. larger than in 1932-33.

Cotton Growing in Central Asia.

The following is extracted from a report issued recently by the Moscow Narodny Bank:—

“The growth of cotton in the Soviet Union is mainly concentrated in Central Asia, and the great transformation which has been witnessed there in the past four years has brought nearer the realization of Stalin’s slogan: “Every Collective farmer must become well-to-do.”

Cotton is one of the most important industrial plants cultivated in the Soviet Union. After the year 1917, however, its cultivation declined rapidly, and the five years between 1918 and 1922 were a period of acute crisis. The crisis reached its height in 1922, when the whole area under cultivation barely reached 8.1 per cent. of the cotton area of 1915. In the following year, 1923, there was a revival of cotton-growing both in Central Asia and Transcaucasia, when the total area under cotton in the U.S.S.R. reached 524,875 acres as compared with 1,556,000 acres as the annual average during the years 1909 to 1913.

ACTIVITY OF COTTON COMMISSION.

In order to regulate and co-ordinate the activities of the cotton growers, a cotton commission was then set up, as well as local cotton associations in the different Central Asiatic Republics, and in Transcaucasia. The method of fixing the price of cotton, which was introduced by the Commission, stimulated a new interest on the part of the planters, many of whom decided to grow cotton rather than foodstuffs.

The irrigation system, which had suffered during the period of civil war, was improved and extended, resulting in an increase in the area under cultivation. These circumstances induced the cotton organizations to formulate more extensive plans for the sowing campaign of 1924. In addition to the increase in the area under cultivation, considerable improvements were effected in the working system. The old practice for the factories to make grants of seeds, as well as advances of money, to the cotton growers, was not changed after the cotton trade had been nationalized, as it had its origin in the peculiar condition of cotton-growing and the poverty of the planters, and it had to be maintained intact.

The peasantry in Central Asia are realizing to a greater extent the importance of using modern agricultural machinery and fertilizers. A Cotton Department of the People’s Commissariat for Agriculture has been established which now has charge over the machine-tractor stations that are serving cotton farms, over the irrigation system, and over the State and collective cotton farms. A special section takes charge of cotton collections and cotton refineries. The department also trains skilled workers for the cotton farms. Central Asia is the most important of the cotton-growing districts, as it supplies some 80 per cent. of all the staple produced in the U.S.S.R. In addition to Central Asia, cotton is

also being raised now in Transcaucasia, Northern Caucasus, and in Southern Ukraine.

COLLECTIVIZATION ENABLES EXPANSION.

The great expansion which has taken place in Central Asia in recent years would have been impossible under the old conditions of the small peasant farmers. It is manifest that the employment of modern machinery and the execution of large-scale irrigation projects would have been an impossibility under small-holdings. Collectivization was therefore the important task which faced the Government in its attempt to utilize the great possibilities of the Central Asiatic area in order to secure a larger yield of cotton.

More machinery is now being employed, and greater experience has been acquired in the use of same. The ground is better cultivated and the seed used is more selected. Aeroplanes are used to dust the fields with powdered arsenate for the destruction of locust pests.

Crop rotation has improved the soil and a mechanical vacuum cotton-picker has been successfully introduced. The machine-tractor stations and the political sections attached to these are playing an important part in teaching the peasants scientific methods of cotton-growing.

Another important factor in the economic life of Central Asia is that the women have shed their veils and come out of their traditional secluded quarters to work side by side with the men for the economic and cultural development of their country.

As a result of the intensive campaign for collectivization in the cotton-growing areas of Central Asia, some 71 per cent. of the peasant household in Turkmenistan, 72 per cent. in Uzbekistan and 76 per cent. in Tadzhikistan have been fully collectivized. It is anticipated that before the termination of the second Five-Year Plan in 1937, the whole of the cotton-growing areas will have been collectivized.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Production in Oubangui-Chari (spring, 1913, cotton season 1932-33) was about 176,000 centals of ginned cotton, compared with 86,000 last year and the five-year average of 32,000; ginning yields vary from 30 to 34 per cent., and lint production should amount to about 60,000 centals.

The Chad Territory has this year produced 29,000 centals of raw cotton, compared with only about 1,500 in 1928 and 1929.

The total exportable quantity for the 1933-34 season will therefore amount, for the whole of French Equatorial Africa, to about 66,000 centals of cotton or about double that exported in 1932.

The considerable growth of cotton production in French Equatorial Africa is due to the introduction by the Government of a vast programme dating from 1929-30, in which year rubber quotations fell so low that latex production was no longer remunerative for the native. Based on close collaboration between the administration of the privileged cotton societies and the native authorities and on a complete technical and economic organization, this programme tends to make cotton-growing the basis of native agricultural economy in the large areas of Oubangui-Chari and

Chad where it is possible. The area cultivated had already passed from about 7,400 acres in the agricultural seasons 1925-26 to 1928-29, to nearly 62,000 acres in 1932; it could easily and rapidly be doubled by granting each native 0.2 acre for cotton-growing, this acreage to be later increased to 0.5.

The official technicians estimate that the average yield per acre, which was last year 347.2 lbs. of raw cotton, might rapidly be increased to 441 lbs., then to 661 lbs. The production of French Equatorial Africa should therefore, in a few years reach 992,000 centals of raw cotton giving 331,000 centals of cotton lint for export. The programme at present being carried out for the coming season should, apart from the advent of unfavourable conditions, result in a production of 331,000 centals of raw cotton in 1934 (cotton season 1934-35).

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

The results of the cotton season in Dahomey have been fairly satisfactory. (I. I. A.)

MEXICO.

The Mexican Government has forecast the 1933-34 Mexican cotton crop at 223,000 bales of 478 lbs. from an area estimated at 421,000 acres. Last year the crop was apparently around 95,000 bales from the smallest area in many years, 188,000 acres. The average production during the past five years was about 200,000 bales from an area of approximately 380,000 acres with an average yield of 256 lbs. per acre. The forecasted yield for this season is 254 lbs. per acre.

PERU.

The 1932-33 cotton crop is estimated at about 220,000 equivalent bales of 500 lbs. each, of which 85 per cent. is said to have been sold by the growers. (U. S. D. C.)

QUEENSLAND.

Cotton is grown in Queensland over an extensive area, mainly concentrated in the Callide and Dawson Valleys in Central Queensland, with scattered areas in the Rockhampton district, and in the Upper, Central and South Burnett; and in the Brisbane Valley and Lockyer Districts, in Southern Queensland. The Cotton Board handles and markets the crop. The Board consists of six cotton growers, elected by the growers themselves, who operate under legislation known as the Primary Producers' Organization and Marketing Act, and the marketing of all cotton in Queensland through this Board is compulsory. A general manager is appointed, who is the chief executive officer, and has his headquarters at the Whinstanes offices, Brisbane.

Cotton is usually harvested at the end of the summer. Beginning at the end of February, picking lasts over the months of May, June and July. Last season was a very bad one; two-thirds of the crop were destroyed by drought and other adverse conditions. The production was 10,000 bales (approximately) and the value, with by-products, nearly £400,000.

The approximate area under cotton during 1933 is 85,000 acres.

When the crop is harvested it is loaded on trains, which pull into sidings owned by the Cotton Board at each of the ginneries. It is classified and weighed, and the record of these particulars forms the basis of the first advance payment made to growers. There are seven grades for seed cotton, and three staple lengths for each grade, making a total of twenty-one classes for seed cotton. The variation between each class is about $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SUDAN.

According to the latest official information, production of ginned cotton for the 1932-33 season is estimated at about 576,200 centals (120,500 bales of 478 lbs. net weight), as against 1,007,200 (210,700 bales) in 1931-32 and an average of 592,600 (124,000) for the five seasons ending 1930-31. Percentages: 57.2 per cent. and 97.2 per cent. (I. I. A.)

At a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, held in Manchester recently, the Director, Sir James Currie, mentioned that in the Sudan, in spite of the fact that the season 1932-33 had been a bad one for cotton in the Gezira, the results of the research work that was going on were both interesting and encouraging. A considerable degree of success had been obtained in breeding new strains which were resistant to disease, and which were at the same time better yielders than the type now grown. The most promising strain at present was a selection from Sakel, and the lint had been favourably reported on in Lancashire. The seed would therefore be multiplied upon a larger area in the coming season.

TANGANYIKA

The amount of lint and cotton-seed available for sale on July 1, 1933, was estimated at 87,600 and 112,800 centals (18,300 bales and 5,600 short tons) respectively.

TURKEY.

Production of lint in 1933-34 is estimated at 89,800 centals (18,800 bales), 66.5 per cent. of that in 1932-33, which was 135,000 (28,200), and only 21.7 per cent. of the average for the five years ending 1931-32, which was 413,200 (86,500). (I. I. A.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Production of ginned cotton in the Union and in Swaziland is now estimated at 9,000 centals (1,900 bales), a decrease on the previous estimate, 32.3 per cent. below the 1931-32 production and 79.3 per cent. below the average of the five years ending 1930-31. (I. I. A.)

Production of cotton lint in 1932-33 is estimated at 10,570 centals (2,211 bales) against 13,300 (2,782) in 1931-32 and 43,383 (9,076) on the average for the preceding five seasons; percentages, 79.5 and 24.4.

UGANDA.

Weather conditions during the month of May were very dry and the clearing and preparation of the land for the new cotton crop were delayed in many areas. (I. I. A.)

With the exception of Gulu District, weather conditions in July were abnormal, and very unfavourable for clearing and planting. In spite of these adverse conditions the acreages planted may be called satisfactory, although not nearly up to those of last season. Considerable re-sowing will be necessary, and as the crop will be a late one, expectation at this stage is that the yield will not be more than average.

His Majesty's Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office has received the following unofficial but reliable information from Uganda for the months of June and July, 1933:—

1932-33 *Crop*: Final purchase figures show, on a 30 per cent. ginning basis, a production of 286,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, and it is expected that the export figures will probably reach 295,000 bales.

1933-34 *Crop*: Reports have been received from various areas stating that the rains are now sufficient and satisfactory. The acreage planted is very satisfactory, in spite of adverse planting conditions, but re-sowing will be necessary in many parts.

U.S.S.R.

According to the most recent data the area of cotton harvested in the 1932-33 season was 5,139,000 acres, against 5,346,000 in 1931-32 and 2,503,000 on the average for the five-year period ending 1930-31. Percentages: 96.1 and 205.3.

Production of ginned cotton during the season 1932-33 was 8,497,000 centals (1,778,000 bales), against 8,812,000 (1,843,000) in 1931-32 and 5,695,000 (1,191,000) on the average for the preceding five seasons. Percentages: 96.4 and 140.2.

In the following table are given the data regarding the Government plan for the current season compared with the preliminary data for 1932-33:—

	1933-34 (plan)	1932-33 (provisional data)	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (-)
Area (1,000 acres)	5,108	5,139	— 0.6
Yield of unginned cotton per acre (cent.)	6.2	5.2	+ 18.1
Total production of unginned cotton (000 cent.)	31,570	26,804	+ 17.7
Ginning yield	31.9	31.7	—
Total production of ginned cotton (000 cent.)	10,069	8,497	+ 18.5
(000 bales)	2,106	1,778	+ 18.5

The area which should have been sown during the current season was consequently only 0.6 per cent. below that on which the crop was obtained in the preceding season. The area sown in the current season has not so far been precisely stated. Indirectly, however, on the basis of data for the areas hoed and cleared, it may be estimated at 4,858,000 acres, 5.5 per cent. less than the area harvested in 1932-33 (5,138,900 acres), but 40.5 per cent. above the average of the five years ending 1931-32 (3,240,000 acres). (I. I. A.)

As has generally been the case during past campaigns, the progress of cotton cultivation this year leaves much to be desired. The first cultivation of cotton was completed on practically the entire sown acreage, although apparently not always at the most desirable time. However, the second, and particularly the third, cultivation was much less satisfactory. Such important cotton-

producing regions as the Republics of Middle Asia and Kasakstan report only 66 to 85 per cent. of the acreage worked up for the second time up to July 15. The new cotton regions, North Caucasus, Ukraine, Crimea, are even more backward, and, in addition, report a great abundance of weeds.

The insufficient use or lack of machines, as well as an unsatisfactory policy of distributing advance payments among members of collectives, are reported to be the chief reasons for the slow cultivation.

Other unfavourable factors affecting cotton cultivation are the reported difficulties in artificial irrigation. The late spring this year caused a delay in the thawing of snow, and this resulted in a shortage of water. It is reported that this shortage as well as inefficient distribution of the available water supplies have already caused some drying-up of cotton fields.

Reports on present crop prospects are very meagre, which, coupled with the lack of any estimates on the 1933 cotton acreage planted, leave considerable uncertainty as to the probable output this year. The plan for the 1933 acreage was fixed at about 5,100,000 acres. Last year the plan called for 6,075,000 acres, but latest reports indicate that only 5,360,000 acres were actually cultivated.

WORLD'S COTTON ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR THE SEASON 1933-34

With comparisons for previous years.

Country	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage 1933-34 is of 1932-33
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent.
ACREAGE :					
United States ..	42,454	38,705	35,939	30,036	83.6
India* ..	14,878	13,938	13,413	14,031	104.6
China ..	5,228	5,078	5,630	5,945	105.6
Egypt ..	2,162	1,747	1,135	1,873	165.0
Russia ..	3,911	5,346	5,139	4,858	94.5
Mexico ..	390	319	188	421	223.9
Bulgaria ..	14	13	20	79	395.0
Syria and Lebanon	60	75	20	14	70.0
Total above countries	60,097	65,221	61,484	57,257	93.1
Estimated world total, including China ..	84,100	80,800	77,400	—	—
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent.
Production :					
United States ..	13,932	17,095	13,002	12,885	99.1
China ..	2,260	1,895	2,260	2,600	115.0
Egypt ..	1,715	1,288	1,005	1,642	163.4
Brazil† ..	387	431	226	472	208.8
Bulgaria ..	4	5	8	21	262.5
Mexico ..	178	210	95	223	234.7
Turkey (Asiatic) ..	74	91	28	19	67.9
Total above countries	18,540	21,015	16,624	17,862	107.4
Estimated world total, including China ..	25,800	27,500	24,000	—	—

Compiled from official sources, International Institute of Agriculture, and Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

* First estimate, which includes only area planted up to August 1.

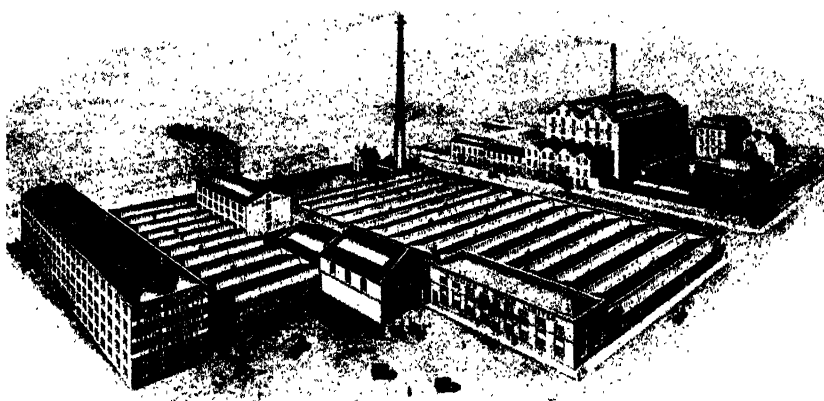
† Bales of 478 lbs. net.

‡ The northern States, which during the three years 1930-31—1932-33 produced about 70 per cent. of the total Brazilian crop.

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Official Cotton Crop Estimate, Nov. 1.

The Crop Reporting Board issued, on November 8, the following crop report as of November 1:—

A probable American cotton production of 13,100,000 bales is indicated, exclusive of linters. This compares with 12,885,000 bales estimated a month ago, and actual crops of 13,002,000 bales and 17,096,000 bales for the two previous seasons. The average yield per acre as at November 1 is estimated at 208.7 lbs., against 205.3 lbs. estimated in the previous report, 156.2 lbs. in the corresponding report last year, and 173.3 lbs. in the revised estimate for the 1932 crop. The growth in Lower California, which is not included in the United States total, is estimated at 22,000 bales, against 14,000 bales harvested last year.

The production details by States are as follows (in thousands of bales):—

	1933		1932	1931
	Nov. 1	Oct. 1	Crop	Crop
Virginia	30	38	34	42
North Carolina	895	660	660	756
South Carolina	725	720	716	1,005
Georgia	1,105	1,070	854	1,393
Florida	29	30	17	43
Missouri	223	220	307	289
Tennessee	460	441	480	594
Alabama	985	1,010	947	1,420
Mississippi	1,230	1,285	1,180	1,761
Louisiana	500	510	611	900
Texas	4,350	4,190	4,500	5,320
Oklahoma	1,250	1,175	1,084	1,261
Arkansas	1,135	1,175	1,327	1,907
New Mexico	83	73	72	101
Arizona	81	82	69	115
California	200	196	129	177
Other States	10	10	15	12
Total	13,100	12,885	13,002	17,096

GINNING REPORT, NOVEMBER 1.

The Census Bureau reports that up to the close of business on October 31 a total of 10,361,000 bales of this year's cotton had been ginned. This compares with 9,247,000 bales to the corresponding date last year and 12,124,000 bales two years ago. The amount ginned since October 17, when the last report was made up, is 1,755,000 bales, against 1,935,000 bales in the same period last year and 2,632,000 bales in 1931. Included in the total are 428,000 round bales and 2,000 bales American-Egyptian, against 367,000 round bales and 4,000 bales American-Egyptian last year.

The following table gives details of ginnings, with comparisons:—

	1933	1932	1933
Alabama	862,000	742,009	1,178,855
Arizona	31,000	28,417	35,962
Arkansas	792,000	982,835	1,034,712
California	51,000	60,973	94,414
Florida	23,000	14,342	41,443
Georgia	996,000	701,155	1,178,371
Louisiana	440,000	549,888	667,550
Mississippi	992,000	896,889	1,139,719
Missouri	140,000	198,998	135,213
New Mexico	50,000	27,698	39,622
North Carolina	571,000	490,146	597,826
Oklahoma	940,000	754,744	746,129
South Carolina	631,000	553,802	830,020
Tennessee	289,000	262,352	337,304
Texas	3,522,000	2,958,033	4,034,351
Virginia	25,000	17,277	28,300
Other States	6,000	7,487	4,504
Total	10,361,000	9,247,045	12,124,295

BUREAU COMMENTS.

The Washington Department of Agriculture, in a supplemental report on the cotton crop, says that conditions during October continued generally favourable, and the harvesting, picking and ginning of the crop have progressed rapidly, with a minimum of field losses. Reports received on the portion of the crop ginned to date indicate that the average weight of bales this season is considerably above the average.

Report of the Visit to U.S.A., 1933.

By N. S. PEARSE,

General Secretary, International Cotton Federation, Manchester.

IN accordance with the resolution adopted at the Meeting of the International Cotton Committee at Brussels last March, I sailed from Southampton for New York on the 26th July last, arriving there on the 1st August, and I now have pleasure in reporting upon the task assigned to me.

I may mention that this last visit was my sixth through the United States Cotton Belt, but nevertheless it was full of interest throughout.

The main purpose of my journey was to obtain information and to study the effect of the various Roosevelt plans and the manner in which efforts are being made to carry them out.

Furthermore, I was instructed to discuss the questions of moisture in American cotton and of false packing, besides collecting all available information upon the present season's crop.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME.

Before studying the present situation in the United States, it is important to obtain a clear perspective of the attempts of President Roosevelt and his Cabinet to place the country upon a sound financial basis. Opinions are very diverse as to the nature of the policy of the President—some declare he has no definite plan; others suspect him of "concealing more rabbits up his sleeve," which he may produce at any moment.

Owing to the fall in the value of agricultural commodities during the past few years, the values of all land and property had declined to such an extent that the banks, mortgage companies and insurance companies holding the land or building as collateral for loans, experienced considerable losses when foreclosing in their loans. The banks suffered most severely, and this decline in values was the direct cause of their closing at the time when Roosevelt took over the Presidency in March.

As soon as possible after he took office Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers decided to ease the financial situation by helping to push up the price of all commodities—a policy which would tend automatically to raise the value of land and property. The first step in this direction was the cutting away of the dollar from the gold standard. Although stocks of gold in U.S.A. are ample to cover the number of notes in circulation (about 62 per cent.), the dollar depreciated in terms of gold and of foreign currency, mainly by reason of the action of speculators. Speculators, foreseeing a rise in commodity values, forced up prices of cotton, wheat, corn, etc., and exporters of commodities allowed the sums due to them on account of their exports to remain abroad, in anticipation of further inflation. The aim of the President's programme

of higher prices was the increase of the buying power of the nation; and to achieve this he proposed a general rise in wages, in an endeavour to re-employ the 12,000,000 unemployed men and women. (It is often stated that the above figure includes 4,000,000 unemployables, or persons who are really never totally employed.)

The President's next move was to organize the National Recovery Administration (N.R.A.), which proposed to deal with the re-employment of those without work, and to raise the purchasing power of the working-classes. It should be remembered that the average wages had sunk to very low levels, and in a great many cases were little higher than sweat-shop wages. For instance, one hears of a female employed in a clothing factory for a weekly wage of \$3, and in the cotton industry some mills were able to cut down their average weekly wages to \$6. The N.R.A. drew up the President's Re-employment Agreement, sometimes called the "Blanket Code." In brief, individual firms could enter into this agreement immediately to employ their operatives only 40 hours per week, but not reduce the hours worked by the factory or store in any one week to less than 52, or the number of hours worked up to the adoption of N.R.A., and to pay no operative less than \$15 per week in cities of over 500,000 population, down to \$14 per week in cities with a population between 2,500 and 250,000. Below 2,500 the rate was fixed at \$12 per week, for man and woman, both white and coloured. The above hours and wages do not, however, apply to professional persons, Government employees, agricultural workers, domestic servants and persons selling goods on commission. This "blanket code" served the purpose until an industrial code was drawn up for each industry by the industrial association concerned; this then would supersede the blanket code.

Each owner or manager of a store or factory signing this agreement was then termed a member of the N.R.A., and was given posters entitled the Blue Eagle. These posters were used for exhibition in the windows of the store or factory, and the public were called upon to buy their goods only from those firms flying the banner of the Blue Eagle. They were asked also to sign a pledge to do so, and exhibit upon their cars and in the windows of their houses a miniature Blue Eagle. They became consumer members of the N.R.A.

The country has signed up almost to a man, and indeed I cannot recollect having seen a single shop or store without the Blue Eagle prominently exhibited upon the premises.

It is said that the N.R.A. already has definitely put over 2,000,000 men and women back to work and raised the amount of wages paid out by over \$150,000,000 per week, but it should not be forgotten that the people already in employment had their wages raised also.

The N.R.A. agreement contained a clause to the effect that the price of merchandise should not be increased "by more than is made necessary by actual increases in the costs of production." The object of that clause is to prevent profiteering or speculation, and to ensure that prices will not rise faster than purchasing power, and thus destroy the President's plan. According to the Department of Labour's index of employment in the manufacturing industries, the cash income of industrial workers has shown a very

substantial increase. This figure has risen 22 per cent. in the four months ended July, and its index of pay-roll disbursements by 39 per cent. The income of farmers likewise has increased substantially, for an estimate by the Standard Statistics Co. places it at \$7,500,000,000 this year, as compared with \$5,240,000,000 in 1932. The rise in stocks and securities since March 1 last is estimated at 16.7 billions of dollars, which is also an addition to purchasing power. Nevertheless, retail prices and cost of living, generically, are advancing rapidly. Retail food prices, especially in the North, on August 15, were 18 per cent. above the low point in March, whilst the Fairchild index of store prices shows an advance of 9.6 per cent., and when stocks are replaced, further considerable advances will be necessary. The National Industrial Conference Board calculates that the cost of living for industrial workers is moving up at an accelerated pace, having risen 3.3 per cent. in July over June, compared with 1 per cent. in June over May, and this in spite of the fact that the N.R.A. had not then got into its stride. As regards the agricultural worker, basing 1910-1914 as 100, he receives for all his products 72 per cent., whereas the index of all his purchases stands at 112.

During the past few weeks, however, these influences for higher prices for commodities have gradually been discounted; the inducements to buy ahead have become less compelling—with the result that speculation in stocks, grains and cotton has eased off. In many industries the higher costs of production resulting from the various codes have now been added to prices. In some industries—especially cotton, which was the first to formulate a code—manufacturers have sold all the goods they were able to produce at the lower cost, and do not yet quite know what their new costs will be and whether the retailers will be able to dispose of the goods based upon the higher production costs. Obviously this is the crux of the situation—will the public be able to pay the retailers the increased value of the goods manufactured under the higher production costs of the N.R.A.? The fundamental condition of a free flow of trade is that wages and prices as a whole should be in balance and the prices of goods and services should be in line, so that each producer will be in a position to exchange his product or service equitably with others.

Various estimates as to the number of the American population dependent upon agriculture are heard, but even put at one-third entirely agricultural and another sixth as partly dependent upon that industry is conservative. At the present, industrial prices have been rushed up too rapidly and out of all proportion to the inflation of the dollar and the rise in commodities—with the consequence that the farmers throughout the South complain very bitterly that they are now unable to buy as many industrial goods with cotton at 9.50 cents as when cotton was at 6 cents per pound. Everywhere one goes in the agricultural communities one hears a demand for increased inflation, for the farmer is beginning to realize that the price he receives for his products is not only governed by the demand in U.S.A., but chiefly by the world market and world demand. As long as he receives a higher paper price for his commodities, and does not have to pay more paper dollars for the few industrial goods he requires, he will be able to

maintain a better standard of living. Consequently, whenever cotton drops to 9 cents or thereabouts, one sees a crop of resolutions passed by associations connected with cotton farmers, demanding from the Government further inflationary measures. In fact the Southern senators and state governors have made statements that further inflationary steps must be taken in order to retrieve the agricultural situation. It is said that these inflationary statements and rumours are intentionally disseminated when cotton prices approach 9 cents. Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, on September 15 made a vigorous statement demanding the Government's further action in this matter, and threatened that unless inflation was continued, Congress, when it meets in January, would take action itself in this respect. The price of New York December futures was 9.36 the day before this statement was made, but it excited all the New York commodity markets and cotton advanced to a height of 9.74; the closing price, however, was 9.58. On the 18th the market still advanced to over 10 cents with the inflation of the dollar.

The fundamental principle upon which the whole of President Roosevelt's plan is built is contained in the following excerpt from his speech before signing the National Recovery Act: "If we now inflate prices as fast and as far as we increase wages, the whole project will be set at naught. We cannot hope for the full effect of this plan unless . . . we defer price increases as long as possible."

In this connection the President stated as recently as the middle of September that farm prices have not kept pace with industrial prices, and it is his aim to bring farm prices and purchasing power up to the 1914 level, and he is making every endeavour to get the bankers to ease the credit situation, in order to avoid the necessity of currency inflation.

The chief stumbling-block in the N.R.A. programme appears to be the banks' disinclination to grant larger credits required by N.R.A. members in paying their higher wages. President Roosevelt issued a statement on September 14 to the effect that the Government will make loans to N.R.A. members only, if the bankers fail to meet their credit requirements. This is an endeavour to persuade the banks to expand credit. To encourage this he offers the bankers assurances of Government co-operation and the full support of the Government for additional credit in the N.R.A. campaign for higher commodity prices and increased purchasing power.

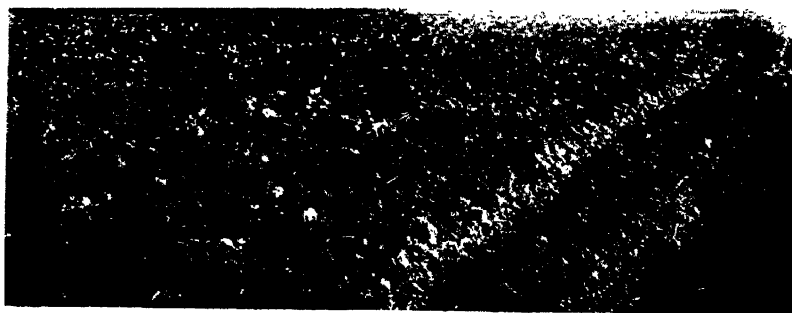
So far as can be gathered, the banks are loth to grant further credit facilities until they see the possibilities of an improvement in trade. It seems absurd upon the face of it to grant further credit in order to undertake the same amount of business as was possible with a smaller staff, and the banks are not to be blamed for the attitude they have adopted.



Photo by Gunter Dilthey

Ploughing Cotton Fields, Texas

(Note exposed Bolls on ploughed portion of field at right)



Ploughed Cotton in Texas, showing open cotton still exposed



Cotton exposed to weather in a Texas Gin Yard

(The day after this photograph was taken two inches of rain fell)

One hears many complaints against the working of the N.R.A.—for instance, some large stores now pay their employees upon a commission basis, with the result that the employees actually receive less now than they did heretofore. Employees paid upon a commission basis are not subject to the N.R.A. agreement upon minimum wages. Cotton manufacturers are accused of employing a much greater percentage of apprentices than before the N.R.A. came into force.

Instead of taking on new employees, stores are closing their establishments earlier in the afternoon, and at the same time are giving their employees time off during the week, in order that they do not exceed the 40-hour week. The cable companies now close down all their branch offices on Sundays.

To an unbiased observer the whole N.R.A. programme appears to be a stupendous publicity campaign to raise wages and employ more persons. The newspapers are full of the success of the N.R.A. If any mention of the bad results is made they appear among the back pages of the paper, where very few people will read them. The N.R.A. march of 250,000 members from New York City was a remarkable sight. All the various factories, workshops, stores and offices sent a contingent to march with banners flying and waving N.R.A. flags, and amid the cheers of the crowds lining the street they marched up Fifth Avenue from 2-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. The enthusiasm was stupendous, for everybody believes in the scheme's success; that is publicly—in private one hears other views. It was a well-staged piece of propaganda, and the population appeared to enjoy the half-day holiday given over to flag-waving just as much as some of the European nations do. In conversation with two gentlemen together—economists—in their official capacity they praised the N.R.A. to the skies, but quite upon their own initiative each of them *separately* came to me and told me that they hoped I would not take everything they had said about N.R.A. seriously, as in their official capacity they had to support it, but it was mostly "ballyhoo." The country is being carried along by hypocritical patriotism. "In any case," seriously minded people say, "it is a definite scheme—it may do good—it may not; in any case, something is being attempted, although it is one of the greatest socialistic experiments ever attempted."

COTTON ADJUSTMENT PLAN.

In the first instance, I wish to clear up a misconception with regard to the crop-destruction scheme. When I left Europe, everybody here thought that the worst fields only would be destroyed. This, however, has definitely not been the case. The Government refused to consider any offers of land which would yield less than 100 lbs. of cotton per acre.

In an endeavour to reduce the supply of American cotton and incidentally raise its price, the United States Department of Agriculture devised a scheme to reduce the acreage of the 40,000,000 acres planted to cotton this season.

In order to carry out this project the Secretary of Agriculture offered to lease land taken out of cotton from cotton planters. The gist of the plan is as follows:—

A producer who wished to take advantage of the offer made an application upon prescribed forms. When the offer was accepted it became a contract binding to both parties. There were two alternative forms of compensation for acreage abandonment. If the producer elected to take advantage of:—

(1) *A cash payment only.* The amount of this payment was calculated upon a yield-per-acre basis, as follows:—

Estimated yield per acre for 1933 on land to be taken out of cotton	Payment per acre Dollars
100-124 lbs. per acre	7
125-149 lbs. "	9
150-174 lbs. "	11
175-224 lbs. "	14
225-274 lbs. "	17
275 and over "	20

It should be remarked that the annual rent for a great deal of land was often exceeded by the above generous offer. No offer was accepted for land likely to yield less than 100 lbs. per acre, and the acreage offered was to be an average field or part of the farmer's crop.

(2) *A cash payment and a cotton option.* Under this form of compensation the amount of cash payment was smaller per acre, but the cotton planter was able to buy from the Government cotton options at 6 cents per lb. The rent paid to the farmer was as per following table:—

Estimated yield per acre for 1933 on land to be taken out of cotton	Payment per acre Dollars
100-124 lbs. per acre	6
125-149 lbs. "	7
150-174 lbs. "	8
175-224 lbs. "	10
225-274 lbs. "	11
275 and over "	12

plus an option on Government cotton at 6 cents per lb. The amount of cotton upon which a farmer may obtain an option was limited to the amount of cotton it was estimated he had taken out of production. The Government offered to farmers as option cotton the cotton obtained from the Federal Farm Board, the Cotton Stabilization Corporation and the Seed Loan Administration, which amounted in total to 2,455,470 bales. It is not yet known how many bales have been taken up on option by the farmers, but the Government have been very active in the cotton futures market, so that it is presumed that more than 2½ million bales have been taken up on cotton. The spot cotton held is being sold gradually, and is being replaced by futures; for instance, on September 14 last alone, the Government sold 50,000 Octobers and bought 25,000 Mays in New Orleans. Incidentally this transaction took place just before the publication of Senator Harrison's statement, which caused the dollar to fall and the cotton market to rise in terms of the dollar.

Upon taking an option of cotton at 6 cents per lb. the farmer undertakes not to sell his option at less than 9½ cents. According to the contract between the farmer and the Secretary of Agriculture, the former is not liable for any financial loss because of the acceptance of this option, nor is he debited for carrying charges, brokerage fees or other costs or expenses.

The cotton producer authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convert by any appropriate means the cotton covered by this option into cotton futures contracts.

The cotton acreage leased to the Government is not allowed to be planted to any other crop unless it be for food or fodder for the farmers' own use, or soil improvement or erosion-preventing crops. It should be stated that this clause was inserted with a view to prevent overproduction of other crops, such as maize (corn), wheat, etc. Cotton farmers, as a rule, have planted corn, soya beans and cow peas where possible, the latter two crops being intended for fodder and a green manure.

As to the success of the plan, there is no doubt whatever that farmers entered wholeheartedly into it, firstly for the reason that the financial offer made was extremely satisfactory from their point of view (the rent offered by the Government in very many cases often equalled the value of the land), and secondly it was considered a patriotic move to help the country, and incidentally one's fellow-cotton planters, in the crisis. It goes without saying that each individual farmer expected to realize at the same time considerably higher prices than at present. It was hoped that cotton would reach 12½ cents. It just so happened that this year a very bountiful crop and a high yield per acre has prevented this expected rise in price. The Department of Agriculture states that about one million cotton farmers signed agreements to plough-up approximately 10,396,000 acres, leaving 29,704,000 for harvest. Not all this acreage had been ploughed up in September, but I understand, however, that in spite of the threat by the Government to plough up the land of those who had agreed to do so, some 200,000 to 250,000 farmers have not yet completed their contracts in this way, and this fact is causing Washington some concern. Should these farmers not fulfil their obligations, it will mean that something near 1,000,000 bales more than expected will come on to the market.

The crop-destruction scheme has brought another interesting fact to light, viz., that a great many farmers do not know how much land they actually own or rent, and in almost every case the farmers have overestimated their acreage under cotton. I will give you a concrete case. A farmer sent in his offer to plough up a quarter of his acreage—18 acres out of 72 acres in all; after ploughing this area the county agent for the Government measured the area, and he found that the acreage ploughed was less than had been offered. The county agent measured off 18 acres for the farmer, who then found he had only 15 acres left for harvest. This state of affairs was very prevalent indeed throughout the area east of the Mississippi River. At first appearance one would naturally assume that a larger percentage of the crop had been ploughed up than was anticipated, but I am assured by Government officials that this is not so, as they do not estimate the production from

any definite acreage figure collected from the farmer each year. Their acreage figure is obtained as a percentage from the previous year's acreage, which itself is obtained in the same way. The Bureau of the Census compiles a figure which it obtains from the farmer every five years, but as the officials point out, this figure is checked off by the actual ginnings each year and by the estimated yield per acre.

I am of the opinion that, on the whole, the scheme has been very carefully carried out by Government officials, and only in a few cases has the Government been cheated. For instance, I came across a case where the county agent had only given a superficial glance at the field to be ploughed up; as a matter of fact, not all the field had cotton growing on it for the reason that a flood had prevented a good stand. The farmer ploughed up and inserted in the soil, where there were no cotton plants originally, a few plants here and there from the thicker-planted portions of the field. Farmers are also known to have ploughed up fields which were more subject to boll-weevil attack, viz., those adjacent to woods.

Some farmers have picked cotton which opened after ploughing up, several have been fined or put into gaol, but also the roving Mexicans are said to be stealing this opened cotton at night, so that it has been found necessary for county agents to instruct farmers to destroy the crop by burning it when dry.

The Government have issued the following figures of cotton acreage ploughed up by different states:—

State	Acres removed or to be removed	
	Acres	Percentage of acreage in cultivation, July 1
Virginia	10,000	12.8
North Carolina	230,000	17.4
South Carolina	426,000	23.9
Georgia	695,000	24.2
Florida	23,000	18.9
Missouri	110,000	24.4
Tennessee	260,000	22.3
Alabama	810,000	25.0
Mississippi	925,000	23.5
Louisiana	450,000	24.9
Texas	4,305,000	27.3
Oklahoma	1,160,000	28.1
Arkansas	925,000	25.4
New Mexico	30,000	25.9
Arizona	21,000	15.3
California	13,000	5.9
Other	3,000	15.8
United States total	<u>10,396,000</u>	<u>25.5</u>

September 8th, 1933.

The acreages finally to be taken out of production may be somewhat different from those published herewith, because final certificates of performance have not yet been received for all contracts.

COTTON ACREAGE 1934 AND 1935.

When the cotton crop reduction plan for the present season failed to reduce the yield within reasonable expectations, it was obvious that preparations would have to be put in hand immediately to reduce next year's crop by some means or other. The early publication of some such scheme would perhaps help the price of cotton, and the Secretary of Agriculture, as early as August 8, stated that some scheme was in preparation to curtail the cotton acreage in 1934.

Early in September three meetings of cotton farmers, ginner, merchants and bankers were called simultaneously in Dallas, Memphis and Atlanta, and I was fortunate in being able to attend the meeting in Atlanta. A tentative scheme for acreage reduction was laid before each meeting. The outline of the scheme, which President Roosevelt has approved, is as follows, and aims at reducing the cotton crop of 1934 and 1935 to 25,000,000 acres. The scheme is a voluntary one entirely, and depends upon the patriotism of the farmers and a much smaller rental indemnity per acre taken out of cotton production than under the 1933 crop destruction scheme.

The organization of the supervision of the scheme has been entrusted to a similar organization which carried out this year's acreage reduction, viz., county cotton-production control associations, county campaign committees and county agents.

The tentative plan mentions that the amount of acreage planted to cotton in 1934 should be approximately 25,000,000 acres, or about 60 per cent. of the five-year average. Nevertheless, the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to increase the acreage if circumstances appear to justify such action. In such a case this determination will be proclaimed before January 1, 1934.

The allocation of the acreage to be planted in the various cotton-producing states will be on a basis of a 60 per cent. proportion of the five-year average for each state, 1928 to 1932 inclusive. Similarly, each county and each farm would be allowed to grow only 60 per cent. of the five-year average crop produced in each county and upon each farm.*

Compensation is to be paid to the cotton-grower in part by the payment by the Government of a cash rental for the cotton acreage left out of production. This rental or indemnity is to be paid in three instalments, the dates of which are to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. No indemnity is to be paid prior to the actual planting period. The cash rental is to be determined by the county association, and is upon the following basis:—

POUNDS PER ACRE

Approximately	75 to 125	..	..	..	Not over	\$3
"	150 " 200	..	..	..	"	\$5
"	225 " 300	..	..	..	"	\$7
"	325 " 400	..	..	..	"	\$9
"	400 and over	..	..	..	"	\$11

The total cost of the scheme is expected to be approximately \$83,000,000.

The per-acre production shall be determined by the county

* From the foregoing it would appear that the Government expects 100 per cent. of the cotton farmers to participate in the scheme.

association, based on the preceding five-year average production of the land in question.

The Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe for what use the acreage rented by the Ministry may be put to when not growing cotton. It is understood, however, that the land may be used by the producer to grow food, fodder and manure crops for his own use only.

Each cotton producer desiring to participate in this scheme files a written application for membership of the county association, at the same time making an offer of the number of acres he wishes to take out of cultivation. Membership is to be over a period of two years from 1934 to 1935, the member agreeing to comply with any requirement made by the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to acreage reduction and crop production for each year.

Section No. 6 of this tentative plan states that the average annual *domestic* consumption of cotton for the five-year period ending July 31, 1933, was approximately 5,565,000 bales. This average is to be allocated to the counties of each state in proportion to the five-year average production of each county, and county allotment committees are to allocate to each individual producer the rateable portion of each county's allocation, which also depends upon the individual's five-year average production. On the allotted baleage, the Secretary of Agriculture agrees to pay the producer the parity price plus his rateable proportion of any surplus of funds available for benefit payments resulting from the failure of some producers to co-operate. The Secretary of Agriculture in this event must pay the producer a sum representing the difference between the average farm price and parity price, rental payments being deducted from such sums.

Permits to plant cotton will be issued to members of the county associations. No lands which have not been planted to cotton at some time during the previous five-year period may be planted (by members) except with express permission of the county associations. No permit is to be issued to plant land which has not averaged as much as 75 lbs. of lint cotton per acre during the five-year period.

The co-operation of farmers and cotton bankers in this programme shall be procured, if possible, through the agencies of the Farm Credit Administration, the Federal Reserve System, local banks, etc., i.e., by those supplying agricultural production credit to farmers, inasmuch as these agencies shall be, if possible, influenced to withhold production credit from these producers who refuse to participate in the programme.

The last sentence is most important, as very few of the farmers are in a position to keep themselves while the cotton crop is being ploughed, sown and picked. The local banks, farm and credit administrations, seed loan corporations, etc., come to their help during this season, and supply them with credit. If this credit is withdrawn from the farmer, he would be in a very undesirable position. It appears that in order to obtain credit at all he will have to participate in this scheme.

Since I left New York I have seen it stated in the press that President Roosevelt has offered to grant 10 cents advance to farmers holding cotton of the 1933 crop, providing they participate in this

acreage-curtailment scheme in 1934. This is still another incentive to force the cotton farmers into this scheme. There appears to be every hope in America that the 1934 scheme will succeed, as the Government has certainly made a success of the 1933 crop-reduction scheme from the point of view of the farmers. The rentals paid by the Government are, however, not as high for the simple reason that the farmer has more available time to plant other crops, for in many cases this year there was no time to put the land into cultivation after ploughing-up the cotton. The farmers at the Atlanta meeting were very anxious to have the scheme made obligatory. Besides this, they also wished to have the scheme based on a baleage figure and not upon an acreage figure, their argument being that the farmer could fertilize his land and, with intensive cultivation, produce a much larger yield per acre, whereas if each farmer was only allowed to produce 40 per cent. of the number of bales he produced in the last five-year period the scheme would be on a much safer basis.

The Eastern states represented at the meeting protested that they had already reduced their acreage during the last five years, whereas Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Arkansas had increased their acreage, and that it was unfair to ask the Eastern states to reduce still further.

The meeting also passed a resolution calling upon the Government to eliminate the processing tax, with the hope that cotton spinners in America would be in a position then to pay 4 cents extra for their cotton, to the benefit of the farmer.

When objections were raised by the cotton merchants that other cotton-growing countries would increase their acreage, Senator Bankhead (Alabama) stated that there was no reason to fear any expansion of cotton-growing abroad. For instance, American cotton-spinning mills the world over could not use any other cotton but American cotton! Egyptian mills could only use Egyptian cotton! Furthermore, when the price of cotton was high, Egypt, Russia, Brazil, China, etc., did not increase their production. There was a desire on the part of some delegates to call a conference of cotton-growing countries, in order to ask them to adopt a similar programme of curtailment, but not to make the United States crop reduction plan contingent upon the resolution of any such conference.

In referring to the above question, it is interesting to read the following account given by Mr. C. A. Cobb, Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in talking upon this subject to farmers on August 31, at Marianna, Arkansas:—

"In India," he said, "such primitive methods were used as to preclude the possibility of any marked expansion. Indians cultivate much of their cotton with a forked stick, and average three to five acres to the farm. The land is poor and treeless and 40 to 50 lbs. of lint per acre is not a poor yield. The country is too populous to permit any great expansion in cotton." His remarks with regard to Egypt, while earnestly given, might have been intended as a joke. "In Egypt, the cotton lands along the Nile rent for \$90 an acre. The land must be irrigated at great cost, and this cotton region is very limited.

"Besides, they have to carry the cotton 300 miles to the rail-head, then 1,000 miles to port, and on top of that the Egyptian can't understand why he should raise more cotton than necessary for his personal needs, and they certainly are not many there, in the way of clothes. Why, a bale would clothe almost the entire nation."

THE COTTON TEXTILE CODE.

The first code of fair competition to be submitted to President Roosevelt under the N.R.A. was evolved by the cotton industry through the medium of the Cotton Textile Institute. This code was actually put into force on July 17, or prior to the date of the National Industry Recovery Act, which limits minimum wages to \$15 per week for 40 hours of work. The Cotton Textile Code appears in the last issue of the International Cotton Bulletin.

It transpires that some employers in the cotton industry, especially in the South, had been cutting, or to use an Americanism, "chiseling" wages to such an extent that some operatives had been reduced to \$6 per week. One spinner acknowledged to me that "he had been getting away with \$6 per week, and now the code had come along and spoilt it all." The minimum wage in the textile code was aimed chiefly at those employers who were taking advantage of the crisis and the plentiful supply of labour by whittling down wages. This cutting of wages was the cause of unfair competition and decreased buying power among the operatives.

The difference of \$1 between the minimum wage in the Southern and the Northern textile industries was decided upon because of the lower cost of living in the South. Southern employers maintain that the differential is not sufficient, as in most cases they have to supply their operatives with houses, food and clothing, etc., at an uneconomic price, which sets them at a great disadvantage as compared with Northern mills. Southern cotton-mill employers are of the opinion that the differential should be approximately \$2 and that the Northern mills have the best of the bargain.

As may be imagined, costs of production have increased enormously through shorter hours and higher wages. One weaver producing cloth in the grey only, informed me that his production costs before the code for a certain type of cloth was 4.9 cents per yard of cloth. As soon as the code came into force these jumped to 7.6 cents per yard, but he had succeeded in reducing them to 6.8 cents per yard during the six weeks under the code by various means.

One spinner informed me that the wages increase and the shorter hours had caused an increase in the cost of production of nearly 100 per cent. On the other hand, it should be remembered that there has been an increase in the cost of mill supplies of at least 25 per cent. A standard print cloth manufactured by the mill owned by this gentleman, 64 by 60, weighing 5.36 yards to the pound was produced before the code in April at a cost of 31½ cents per yard. Now, with increased cost of production, the same cloth is produced for 6½ cents per yard, including the processing tax of 4.2 per cent. per pound.

At another mill the minimum wage paid per hour prior to the code was 12 cents, or \$6.60 per week. The average for all operatives was \$9 per week or 16 cents per hour. Under the new scale the minimum was raised to 30 cents per hour and the average wage raised to 36 cents per hour, or \$14.40 per week, or an increase of 120 per cent. The mill was producing carded broadcloth, 100 by 60, and including depreciation, interest and overhead, all expenses, the cloth had to be sold at an increase of 73.6 per cent.

To get some idea as to the actual wages at present being paid in a Southern mill the following list is given:—

FORTY-HOUR WEEK. WAGES PAID PER WEEK.
ACTUAL AVERAGE

	\$
Weavers (practically all males)	19.80
Loom fixers	24.90 (piece work)
Spinners (women)	13.00 (minimum under code)
Speeder tenters	16.50 to 18.00
Cardroom and spinning room fixers	17.00 to 19.00
Intermediate frame tenters (males)	19.10
Slubber frame tenters	19.10
Doffers in spinning room (males)	17.05
Head card grinder (male)	21.14
Assistant card grinders	18.00
Picker tenter	15.00
Card hands	13.80
Draw frame tenters	13.20
Slasher tenter	21.20
Assistant slasher tenter	18.20
Tying-in machine man	20.18
Clothroom girls	12.80
Cloth inspector	18.00
Machinist	19.00 to 21.00
Electricians	25.00 to 50.00
Opening room hands	12.40
Unskilled help	12.05 to 13.00
Oilers and greasers	12.80 to 14.20

The processing tax, to which reference has already been made, has been fixed for the present cotton season at 4.2 cents per pound of raw cotton. As soon as the bale is opened at the mill, this tax of \$21 per bale has to be paid to the tax collector, and is used by the Government to pay the farmers who have reduced their acreage under the crop-destruction scheme. In the beginning there was a great outcry against this processing tax by the cotton mills, their chief argument being that it would reduce the consumption of cotton. On the other hand, it has been found in practice that this tax prevents mills from holding large stocks of yarn and cloth, with the result that margins have improved. A paradox although it may seem, the cotton-growers are now asking that this processing tax should be repealed, as they are of the opinion that the spinner would be able to pay 4.2 cents more per pound for his cotton. He forgets, however, that he has already received this money for ploughing 25 per cent. of his crop.

During May, June and July the cotton spinning and weaving mills consumed record quantities of cotton and cotton yarn, in order to avoid payment of this processing tax and also in order to produce as much stock before the Textile Code came into force,

but the Government suddenly issued an order that all stocks should pay what is termed "floor tax," i.e., the tax of 4.2 cents per lb. on the weight of all cotton yarn and cotton goods in stock. Even retailers and merchants were called upon to pay this floor tax, and there was great difficulty in arriving at the quantity of cotton contained in some of the articles taxed. The Government was very thorough in this tax collection. Anything containing cotton cloth whatsoever was taxed in order to obtain this processing tax, and retailers had great difficulty in finding out the amount of tax to be paid. Tax was levied on such articles as artificial flowers, musical-instrument cases, cotton contained in horse collars, fire-hose, typewriter ribbons, celluloid motor-cycle wind shields, in fact on anything containing cotton. This tax was due on September 1 last.

The Textile Code is apparently working as smoothly as could reasonably be expected, although I must admit that there are several strikes taking place at the present time, chiefly in the North. Those operatives who used to receive a slightly better wage than the present minimum are now demanding increases in wages, and the tendency is for wages to advance all along the line. The present average wage in Northern cotton mills is \$19 per week per head, but this figure is expected to move up to \$23 by next January.

The operatives' unions have, of course, been very much strengthened by the Textile Code, in fact, every code formulated for various industries has acted in this way. The American Federation of Labour represented upon the board which formulated this Textile Code demanded that persons should be considered learners or apprentices until after the first six weeks in the mill. Although the masters objected to this, they could not obtain any better conditions in this respect. The result now is that some employers who state that no person could learn to spin or weave within six weeks, are now employing more learners who do not come under the minimum-wage rule. There is a great deal of talk due to the fact that those learners who are entirely unproficient after six weeks, are discharged and a new batch of learners taken on. The Cotton Textile Institute and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, however, state that they cannot afford to pay the minimum wage to an inefficient person, and this is the reason why so many more learners have been taken into the mills and any incapable apprentice is discharged after the six weeks period. It is obvious that with two shifts of 40 hours extra workers will be required and the employers will be endeavouring to train suitable hands. At the present time approximately 540,000 workers can be employed in two shifts of 40 hours a week. At the peak period prior to the code coming into force only 470,000 persons were employed, and under normal conditions only 415,000. In September 515,000 persons were being employed.

In the North and the South the various categories of operatives generally receiving the minimum wage are oilers, picker hands, doffers, draw-frame tenters, beam hands, warp creelers, spooler tenters, and cloth-room help. It was found out after the code came into force that the watchman was entitled to the minimum wage, with the result that the old-time watchman has been dis-

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charged, and men who can undertake minor repairs during the night, and such as are able to do cleaning and oiling, etc., are now taken on as watchmen at the minimum wage of \$13 in the North and \$12 in the South.

Negro help is also entitled to this minimum wage, although before the code came into force they were only in receipt of 10 cents per hour. The result is that negro help is being discharged and replaced by white labour. This is, of course, also taking place in other industries.

The cotton industry is not yet working at the full 80 hours a week, and at the present time it is very difficult to find out the actual percentage of full capacity worked, as compared with previous months, owing to the fact that 50/55 hours, or 105 hours per week were being worked previously. I was informed, however, that the working of the industry was approximately as follows during the last four months:—

May	112 per cent. of capacity.
June	120 " "
July	151 " "
August	117.5 " "

as compared with single-shift working in the North. The mills usually commence at 6 a.m. and work until 2-30 p.m., with a half-hour stop for lunch. The next shift commences at 2-30 p.m. and works until 11 p.m., with a half-hour stop for tea. Only five days a week are worked by both mills and office staff.

Some mills, before July, were working as many as 144 hours per week, and the Textile Code limited these mills' production to 80 hours per week, with a consequent increase in activity all round, among those mills which had previously been stopped altogether or running on short time.

The banks at present are very loth to grant mills extra credit in order to pay the increased wages and also to pay the processing tax; many mills are having difficulty in meeting these extra charges. Newspaper reports have appeared in which statements were made that various mills have had to close down owing to lack of credit. For instance, I have before me a statement of a certain mill in Spartenburg which had to close down, as they were unable to obtain sufficient money to meet the increased pay-rolls and buy sufficient cotton to keep the mills working. The statement went on to say that labour costs in their mill had advanced more than 100 per cent.

The price of textile goods has certainly increased in the retail shops, although the full effect of the code has not yet been felt by the consuming public. A bed-sheet which cost \$1 before the code came into force is now on sale at \$1.75, a 75 per cent. increase. Mercerised silk stockings have advanced by approximately 114 per cent. Cotton overalls or working clothes used by the working classes and the agriculturalists, instead of being only 75 cents, now cost \$1.50. This is chiefly due to the increase in wages, as an overall factory, instead of paying \$8.50 for labour charges in connection with a dozen overalls, now has to pay \$18.50.

An interesting survey made by the North Carolina Department of Labour, covering a survey of pay-rolls in 80 different cotton

mills in the state and employing 16,942 operatives during August, September and October of last year, show an average weekly wage of \$11.08, with about 80 per cent. of full-time employment, whereas figures compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the United States Department of Labour for April, 1933, show average earnings of workers, both skilled and unskilled, in the cotton textile industry of the entire country, were 21.4 cents per hour, and an average weekly wage of only \$9.63, based upon 45 hours actual work per week. Applying this hourly rate to a 40-hour week, the average weekly wage would have been \$8.56, or about 30 per cent. less than the minimum wage of \$12 recommended for the South, and the minimum wage is, of course, lower than the average.

Comparative figures for Massachusetts and North Carolina, taken as examples of the differences between New England and the South, show that weavers worked an average of 45.6 hours per week in Massachusetts and received an average wage of \$16.67, while in North Carolina they worked 45.7 hours and received \$13.62. Reduced to the average earnings per hour, it was found that weavers received 22.6 per cent. higher cash wages in Massachusetts than in North Carolina.

FALSE PACKING.

The resolution relative to "false packing"—or, as it is termed in America, "plating" of cotton bales—adopted at the Cotton Congress in Prague was duly submitted to the Department of Agriculture in Washington, and at the same time given sufficient publicity in the American newspapers.

Upon my arrival in Washington I discussed the question very fully with various Government officials. I was surprised to find, however, that the Washington interpretation of our resolution was that the bales complained of contained only a few dozen pounds, instead of 200-300 lbs. of inferior cotton. I found that everybody was desirous of eliminating the practice and so help to raise the standard of American cotton once more in the eyes of the spinner.

Most of the complaints received of false packing concern Texas cotton, and the Texas law states that any person "who shall wilfully plate a bale of cotton, which is to say . . . place on the outside of the bale a better grade and quality of cotton than on the inside . . . for the purpose of deceiving, shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years, or be fined an amount not exceeding \$5,000, or both."

According to the Handbook for Licensed Classifiers, the United States Government interpretation of a false-packed or plated bale is as follows:—

"Cotton in a bale (1) containing substances entirely foreign to cotton, (2) containing damaged cotton in the interior with or without any indication of such damage upon the exterior, (3) composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior, in such manner as not to be detected by customary examination, that is a plated bale, or (4) containing pickings or linters worked into the bale."

There is also what is known as a mixed-packed bale or side-packed bale, where the false packing occurs on one side only, and

which may be caused by the carelessness of the ginner in not clearing all the cotton of one farmer out of the gin before proceeding to gin cotton belonging to another farmer.

In speaking with the merchants I found that according to their experience, the practice in Texas has increased so much during the last two or three years that Messrs. Anderson Clayton & Co. have offered their classers a fee of 25 cents for every false-packed bale they are able to find. One merchant went so far as to say that 10 per cent. of the cotton he had examined last season was false-packed. Needless to say, he would not knowingly buy a false-packed bale. When the bale is clean and freshly ginned a false-packed bale can be identified by a streak at each side of the bale, as one cotton shows up against the other in the case of grade. As regards false-packed staple, the bales have to be sampled from the interior as well as the exterior before this type of false packing is discovered.

The method adopted in order to falsly pack a bale is for the farmer or the ginner to keep his good seed cotton in one heap and his poorer seed cotton in another. Half of the good seed cotton is fed to the gin, then the whole of the poorer quality, followed by the latter half of the better quality. I came across a case in Mississippi of a farmer who owned an 8,000-acre farm, and who ran his own gin. He used to save all his early pickings, which were usually better in grade than his later pickings. He would then false-pack every pound of his low-grade cotton, picked late in the season, with the good-grade cotton on either side of the bale.

I was informed by Government officials that our resolution had been considered very carefully, and it was proposed to license every gin in America with an identification number or lettering. It was also proposed to ask every ginner to insert into every bale a piece of stamped wrought iron, galvanized with cadmium to prevent rusting and sparking in case, through oversight, it came to be passed into the cotton-mill machinery. The shape of this identification would be in the form of a barbed arrow, so that it could not be pulled out of the bale, the barbs holding it in position. At the other end of the shaft will be clamped a disc bearing the ginner's number or initials, the State and the bale number. This disc will be visible on the outside of the bale. These identification marks will also be stamped upon the shaft, which will be about nine inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide.

So far it has been exceedingly difficult to adopt Federal legislation enforceable in each state which could compel the adoption of such an identification mark, but under the Cotton Ginners' Code it is now possible to do so. Incidentally, other reforms much desired by cotton spinners can be enforced through the ginners' code, especially in regard to gin-cut cotton, by forcing ginners to run at lower speeds, and also eliminate the ginning of damp cotton.

During the past three or four years there has existed in Texas and Oklahoma a law which compelled each ginner to place upon one of the hoops or ties of the bale an identification mark, but the purpose of the metal tag is destroyed as soon as the bale arrives

at the port compress, for the hoops are all taken off at this point and shortened, and are never used upon the bale from which they originally came. The arrow, however, will remain in the bale.

MOISTURE IN COTTON.

As anticipated, I found the American cotton exporters very reluctant to agree that American cotton contained on an average more moisture during the last few years than formerly. Nevertheless, when I laid before them the results of our tests taken during the present year, they had to admit that it was an injustice to the spinner to expect him to pay for water at the price of cotton. On the other hand, the exporter and buyer in America declare that it is absolutely impossible for them to see every bale of cotton they export, and even if they did, they would not be able to say how much moisture was contained in each one. It appears to me that this is the crux of the whole position, for the merchant in America complains bitterly of the losses he incurs himself in this direction; of course, he never takes a test, and he only realizes he has bought damp cotton when his bales lose weight during storage or in transit to the port. In buying his cotton the merchant always takes the interior compress weight as a basis, and he also sells on this weight; he will hardly ever buy upon the ginner's weight, for I am told that the ginner's weight is invariably unreliable, as the bale will lose weight between the gin and the compress; bales will often lose weight even from the compress to the port. At the interior compress the bale is compressed to what is termed standard density, about 32 lbs. per cubic foot. Each compress employs a sworn weigher who weighs each bale, and should the bale, in his opinion, be damp, he deducts from the actual weight his estimate of the amount of moisture contained in it. If the cotton is very damp it is not weighed immediately, but allowed to dry out for one or two days before the actual weighing. The weigher, however, does not examine the interior of the bale; he will penalize a bale 5, 10 or 15 lbs. if the outside is damp. I heard of a truck-load of six bales arriving at the compress at Texarkana which were penalized 100 lbs. by the weigher; the merchant accepted the weigher's weights, but when the cotton arrived at Houston the exporter to whom these bales had been sold claimed another 30 lbs. on the six bales, as they had lost a further 5 lbs. each, which loss the merchant had to make good, and could obtain no compensation from the farmer or the compress.

Some exporters admit that they add from 3 to 5 lbs. to the compress weight of the bale in invoicing it to a spinner or merchant in Europe, for they know that dry cotton will gain during the sea-voyage, and the wise exporter assures himself that his cotton is dry when he buys, because he refrains from buying from a farmer during and immediately after a rainy period. Furthermore, he sees to it that the cotton is not placed near the boilers in the hold of the ship. The invoice weight is raised from 3 to 5 lbs. per bale above the actual weight, for the simple reason that if the cotton gains (which it invariably does) the shipper gets the benefit of the gain under the terms of sale; if the cotton was damp when put on the ship, and a loss in weight takes place, the merchant on this side claims for loss in weight. Usually, most bales gain and offset the loss of the few damp bales in any shipment. Shippers

say that if spinners and merchants abroad would buy on "mutual weights" there would be no need to make this addition of 3 to 5 lbs. per bale and the advantage would be to the spinner, for the invoice weight of a shipment must agree with the weight shown on the bill of lading handed to the steamship company. The cost of the freight and insurance is naturally based on the weight shown on the bill of lading; consequently the spinner either directly or indirectly pays freight and insurance on 500 lbs. of cotton which is not actually contained in a shipment of 100 bales at the time of leaving the American port.

I believe that if some system could be worked out in America whereby the buyer in America could be safeguarded against any loss in weight after the transaction is completed—in other words, if the merchant could obtain redress from the farmer for loss due to evaporation between the interior compress and the port—the American merchant and shipper would be prepared to indemnify the spinner's claims for excess moisture. The main difficulty would seem to be that the average farmer spends his money as soon as he receives it, and it would be impossible to collect such sums from him. But I see no reason why the sworn weigher at each compress should not be supplied with an apparatus for rapidly testing the amount of moisture contained in any bales which he judges to be damp. This is not only in the interests of the spinner, but also and more so in the interests of the merchant, who pays the planter considerable sums yearly for the damp cotton which escapes the eye of the weigher. An instrument such as the one invented by Dr. Balls for Egyptian cotton could be adapted for American bales, and this instrument, if made in large numbers, could be produced cheaply enough for each compress to supply one to each weigher.

There still remains the question of "internal damp" which escapes the compress weigher, and which can only be discovered when the bale is opened at the mill. The Secretary of the American Cotton Shippers' Association informed me that their members are not permitted to make any allowance for "internal damp" whatsoever. "Internal damp" is the term given in America to bales which on the outside show no sign of being damp at all, but contain damp cotton in the interior of the bale. Contrary to the statement of the Secretary, I can assure him that American spinners and European merchants do claim and do receive compensation for loss in weights. The "New England Terms for Buying and Selling Cotton" accepted by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Shippers' Association devote a whole section to the question of loss in weight and the penalties imposed upon the seller in such cases. Loss in weight is nothing else but loss of moisture. Bremen and Havre importers, I was told, have a very bad reputation among American shippers for claims of this character, and I met one gentleman who used to own an exporting business in America and who was forced out of business through a claim of \$20,000 from one Bremen firm for excessively damp cotton. The trouble with cotton exported to Europe is that it *gains* in weight, according to

the exporters' own testimony, and they also furthermore declare that cotton held in warehouses in Europe picks up moisture or loses moisture according to the climatic condition at the time.

If the interior compress weights could be relied upon by the spinner—in other words, if the compresses had some system of rapidly testing each bale, as is suggested by Dr. Balls for the Alexandria Testing House—then I feel sure that the spinner would be quite safe in buying upon interior compress weights. I understand that the United States Department of Agriculture is experimenting with a type of electrical testing machine similar to that invented by Dr. W. L. Balls. Such a system should be equitable to all concerned, especially as the American Government has a certain control over the sworn weigher.

The United States Department of Agriculture has been undertaking a series of experiments ever since our resolution on this subject at the Paris Congress was adopted, but so far these tests have been conducted on cotton as it comes from the gin. No results have as yet been published regarding these tests, and the information is therefore not available.

THE COTTON CROP.

I arrived too early in the Cotton Belt to obtain much reliable information as to the size of this year's cotton crop during the first few weeks of my stay.

By now we have received the Government's estimate for October, placing the final yield at 12,885,000 bales. I may say that most cotton men did not agree that the September estimate of 12,414,000 bales would be made; in spite of this, almost everyone was of the opinion that they had a big crop this year. I think, however, that the acreage-reduction scheme has misled the whole trade. Everybody points to the very high yield per acre for the whole Belt. The October estimate places this figure at 205.3 lbs. Only in 1914 and in 1931 have such high yields been obtained, and in these years the Cotton Belt was favoured with a very open fall, i.e., a very late frost. In those years the crop continued making right on until the end of December, and it is therefore assumed by close observers that the Government is anticipating a late frost this season, which it has no right to do. Another explanation for assuming so high a yield per acre as 205 lbs. is that the Government's estimators knew very well that the crop-reduction scheme has not been as successful as they had wished it to appear to the public. They realize, no doubt, that a considerable quantity of the ploughed-up cotton has already been picked, that a large percentage of the farmers who had undertaken to plough-up their acreage had not done so by the middle of September, and that there was little likelihood of their doing so at so late a date. I should not be surprised if the United States eventually gin $13\frac{1}{2}$ million bales. Please bear in mind that the size of the crop will influence the price only very slightly this season—the price will be dependent more on politico-economic developments. The gold price of cotton is low, and cannot be materially affected by any inflationary measures. The world's consumption of American cotton is slightly more than this season's crop.

As regards the quality, my informants were of the opinion that this year's crop would be of better or longer staple than the average, and Government figures issued so far upon this subject bear out this view. It should be pointed out that the Government examines and classes the samples of cotton sent in to them from one gin in each county throughout the whole of the Belt.

Up to September 16th only 1.2 per cent. of the total crop was shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ in. 30 per cent. was $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $\frac{29}{32}$ in., and 33.9 per cent. $\frac{1}{16}$ in. to $\frac{31}{32}$ in. This has been brought about by the fact that during the time the boll was maturing, considerable quantities of rain fell over the Belt. Rain, of course, while it improves the length of the staple, lowers the grades of all cotton open at the time. Since the middle of September, however, fine weather has been enjoyed, and better grades should be forthcoming. Up to this time 31 per cent. of the crop was strict middling, 41 per cent. middling and 11 per cent. strict low middling.

The Government issued the following statement as of September 16:—

"Not quite 1 per cent. of the cotton ginned up to September 16 was shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ in., compared with around 6 per cent. up to the corresponding period last year. There was a decided increase in the proportion of cotton $\frac{1}{16}$ in. and 1 in. over last year, but practically no change in $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. and longer. Approximately 90 per cent. of the ginnings to date are included in the staple lengths $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins.

"Approximately 23 per cent. less White Strict Middling and better, and about 28 per cent. more Middling has been ginned this year than last year up to the same date. Like last season, there has as yet been ginned only a negligible amount of cotton below Low Middling in grade.

"Approximately 6 per cent. shown by this report was spotted and yellow-tinged, compared with 5 per cent. ginned to the same period last year.

"Less than 2 per cent. of the cotton ginned up to date is untenderable."

I was extremely pleased to see that the type of cotton grown in North-west Texas had greatly improved during the last four years. At one time practically all the cotton grown in this district, also known as the Cap Rock, was what is termed "half-and-half," of a staple shorter than $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Some 500,000 bales are usually obtained here, but to-day the cotton has been so improved by propaganda against this short cotton that practically all this territory grows cotton $\frac{1}{16}$ in. in length. On the other hand, however, Texas does not grow as much of the longer staple as she used to do. Around Paris and Greenville, in the former famous staple cotton centres, the average staple has been falling from $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. to 1 in., and now I am informed that only 20,000 bales of $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. are produced in Texas.

October 10, 1933.

N. S. PEARSE.

CARRY-OVER GRADE & STAPLE LENGTH REPORT.

(IN THE UNITED STATES, JULY 31, 1933)

(Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

(Estimated from data obtained from the classification of samples representing American and foreign cotton held in storage in public warehouses, consuming establishments, and on farms, classed according to official cotton standards of the United States)

SUMMARY

	1933		1932	
	Bales	Per cent.	Bales	Per cent.
Total carry-over (as reported by the Bureau of the Census*)	8,164,600	100.0	9,682,300	100.0
Total American upland	8,069,700	98.8	9,564,900	98.8
Total American-Egyptian	9,800	.1	16,500	.2
Total foreign grown	85,100	1.1	100,900	1.0
Grades (American upland) :				
Extra white	135,300	1.7	104,200	1.1
White, middling and better	4,937,600	61.2	6,937,800	72.5
White, strict low and low middling	1,465,100	18.2	1,326,800	13.8
White, below low middling	227,300	2.8	247,100	2.6
Spotted and yellow tinged	1,239,100	15.4	884,900	9.3
Light yellow stained, yellow stained, Grey, blue stained	4,700	†	6,900	.1
No grade	60,600	.7	57,200	.6
Staple (American upland) (inches) :				
Shorter than $\frac{3}{8}$	188,400	2.3	298,300	3.1
$\frac{7}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$	2,503,600	31.0	3,394,900	35.5
$\frac{15}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$	2,199,300	27.3	2,705,600	28.3
1 and $1\frac{1}{8}$	1,774,600	22.0	1,658,300	17.3
$1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$	671,700	8.3	754,500	7.9
$1\frac{1}{4}$ and longer	732,100	9.1	753,300	7.9
Tenderability, Section 5, U.S. Cotton Futures Act (American upland) :				
Total tenderable	7,437,400	92.2	8,887,300	92.9
Tenderable $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ incl.	6,605,800	75.2	7,423,000	77.6
Tenderable over $1\frac{1}{8}$	1,371,600	17.0	1,464,300	15.3
Total untenderable	632,300	7.8	677,600	7.1
Untenderable in grade only	443,900	5.5	379,300	4.0
Untenderable in staple only	154,800	1.9	242,800	2.5
Untenderable in both grade and staple	33,600	.4	55,500	.6

* Total carry-over reported August 15, 1933, 8,164,634 bales, including 8,069,709 bales American upland. Figures rounded to nearest 100 bales.

† Less than 0.05 per cent.

INGESTION OF POISON BY BOLL-WEEVIL.

We extract the following from a recent publication on the above by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas:

"The boll-weevil, while crawling normally over cotton plants, has a characteristic habit of bringing the tip of its beak in contact with the surface over which it is moving and, in this manner, accidentally accumulates small particles of calcium arsenate on its mouth parts. The poison which is commonly picked up in this way may become dislodged before a quantity sufficient to produce death is swallowed; however, data secured in cage experiments indicate that 65 per cent. of the weevils experimented upon secured

a fatal amount of poison in this manner. Additional data show that the weevil may pick up a lethal dose of poison on any portion of the dusted cotton plant, indicating that the most effective control of the insect may be expected when the maximum plant surface is covered with poison during the dusting operation.

"The activities of both sexes of weevils, observed under natural conditions and on cotton plants which had been dusted with calcium arsenate or talc, are influenced to a considerable degree by the presence of these dusts on the plants, as shown by the number and duration of the feeding periods, the total distance crawled over the plants, the number of fruits visited, and the number of inter-plant flights performed. An analysis of the crawling activities of weevils under observation indicates that the stems and small branches of cotton are the preferred avenues of travel. When the stems are covered with a film of loosely adhering dust particles, the rate of travel is greatly reduced. The decreased rate of travel by weevils on dusted cotton plants was manifested by a reduction of more than 50 per cent. of the number of fruits visited by weevils observed under comparable conditions on non-dusted plants. It was further noted that the rate at which the weevil crawled on stems covered with a dense pubescence was noticeably slower than on smooth-surfaced stems. Since the crawling activities of weevils are materially decreased by the presence of a thick covering of pubescence on the stems, and since such plants retain more of the calcium arsenate when applied, it appears that the cotton breeder, by developing the pubescent character, may improve the best strains of cotton for production under boll-weevil conditions."

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SIXTEEN CENTS !

The following is extracted from a recent issue of *The Cotton Trade Journal*:—

“Governor Talmadge, of Georgia, picks up the slogan of the Texans—‘sixteen cents for our cotton!’

It is a nice slogan, and every cotton-grower must approve it.

Unhappily, a staple crop which must find at least half of its sale in world-markets must depend for its price upon something more than the desires of the growers. Great Britain found that out when the control of rubber was essayed. Japan discovered it with respect to silk, and Brazil in the matter of coffee.

If Americans must get for their cotton more than the world finds it satisfactory to pay—then, somehow, the world will get its supplies from elsewhere. Or the world will find a substitute for cotton in all marginal uses.

European spinners have been engaged for a number of years exploring the possibilities for cotton-growing in Brazil, the Argentine, Paraguay, as well as in Russia and China.

If Americans cannot grow cotton profitably for themselves, in volume requiring an export market for disposal, they may as well reconcile themselves eventually to a surrender of the export market, halving their production, and depending upon the protected market in the United States.”

DISBURSEMENTS TO COTTON GROWERS.

Nearly \$90,000,000 of the \$111,000,000 to be distributed as acreage rentals has now been placed in the hands of cotton growers who took part in the 1933 production reduction programme. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is completing the distribution of the balance of these cheques. Settlements are also being made on the small percentage of adjusted or suspended cases that have arisen in the review of approximately 1,030,000 contracts signed by the cotton producers during the two weeks and three days in July and August when the adjustment campaign was being waged.

Less than one-fourth of the cheques to producers are yet to be distributed. A total of 847,284 cheques had been distributed up to 7 a.m. Monday, October 16. These cheques represent a total of \$89,717,493. A small number of contracts, containing some defects or subject to negotiation, are being adjusted.

Options to approximately 660,000 producers for approximately 2,400,000 bales of cotton at 6 cents per pound are being prepared for distribution. These options will be sent simultaneously to all producers on a date yet to be fixed. They provide that up to December 1, 1933, the producer may call the options at any time when the price of cotton on the basis of New York $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. middling is not below 9½ cents. After that date the producers may call the options at will regardless of price. The options expire May 1, 1934, unless renewed by the producer. In the event of renewal, the

producer will be required to pay 45 cents per bale per month carrying charge. Renewals are limited to one year.

AMERICAN COTTON CONSUMPTION IN U.S.A.

JULY 31, 1933, WITH COMPARISONS (EXCLUSIVE OF LINTERS).

Month	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	*1932-33	5-year average 1927-28 to 1931-32	Per cent. this year is of 5-year average
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	per cent.
August ..	432,350	526,340	558,754	352,626	425,080	402,601	499,454	80.6
September ..	442,435	492,307	545,834	393,390	464,335	491,855	504,730	97.4
October ..	511,923	618,238	639,759	443,284	461,023	502,244	554,765	90.5
November ..	456,356	611,173	541,153	415,315	425,228	503,722	523,922	96.1
December ..	456,262	533,301	452,685	405,518	415,401	440,062	469,138	93.8
January ..	517,299	608,286	476,160	450,117	434,726	471,202	543,086	86.8
February ..	455,231	594,720	494,396	433,376	451,239	441,663	509,321	86.7
March ..	493,354	631,669	507,646	490,509	488,907	494,167	540,011	91.5
April ..	499,646	631,802	531,911	508,691	386,481	470,685	512,730	91.8
May ..	486,744	668,650	473,284	465,363	332,372	620,909	503,411	123.3
June ..	446,145	569,414	405,236	453,901	322,706	696,472	452,331	154.0
July ..	448,333	547,165	379,022	450,884	278,568	600,143	419,092	143.2
Total ..	5,626,078	7,091,065	6,105,840	5,262,974	4,866,016	6,135,525	6,031,991	101.7

* Subject to slight revisions.

Linters consumed during the month of July, 1933, amounted to 90,497 bales, compared with 81,468 bales in June and 37,896 bales in July, 1932. Linters consumed during the 12 months ended July 31 amounted to 757,696 bales in 1933 and 637,319 bales in 1932.

CROP REPORTS.

The American Cotton Crop Service, reporting under date October 23, write as follows: There has been an increasing belief among the cotton trade that the 1933 Government acreage leasing programme did not meet with the success that was first estimated, and that this is the reason for the huge increases in recent forecasts of probable production. It is practically impossible for a private agency to determine definitely the number of acres destroyed or the amount of cotton taken out of production. It is only possible that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration failed to receive proof of actual destruction of all the 10,396,000 acres for which contracts were reported signed. If this proves to be true, it is probable that further increase in estimated production will be necessary. However, favourable weather conditions have caused crop prospects to improve continually throughout the growing season, probably sufficiently to warrant the increased estimates as of September 1 and October 1. Due to better than average weather conditions, bolls are well developed, weevil damage has been held in check, very little abandonment has occurred and the crop is being harvested more rapidly than usual, with almost no field loss. These are all factors unforeseen on August 1, the date of the first crop estimate.

Southern bankers are showing their willingness to co-operate with the Government in loaning 10 cents per pound on the part of the 1933 crop remaining unsold that is $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or better as to staple

and low middling or better as to grade. On cotton that is less than $\frac{7}{8}$ -in. staple, and is low middling or better as to grade, only 8 cents per pound will be advanced. Growers, to become eligible for loans, must agree to participate in any general plan and programme presented by the Secretary of Agriculture for the reduction of acreage or reduction of cotton for market in 1934, provided that the required reduction shall not exceed 40 per cent of the average planted acreage of the grower during the past five years.

The Fossick Bureau (Memphis), writing on October 27, stated :

Weather conditions have continued favourable since October 17. Cotton-picking is practically completed in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, and all of Texas except the north-west, which appears to have from 25 to 40 per cent. of the crop still in the fields. Elsewhere over the Belt from 75 to 90 per cent. of the crop is out of the fields.

Ginnings to October 18 were 68 per cent. of the Government estimate, assuming that approximately 12,600,000 bales will have to be ginned to make it. The year 1922 holds the high record for ginnings to October 18—71.7 per cent. Our advices indicate that a new high record has been attained this year, and that the percentage is not far from 75 per cent.

Frost, with temperatures near freezing, occurred in numerous localities during the week, but vegetation was not damaged owing to the very dry condition.

North-west Texas is expecting a fair top crop if killing frost does not occur before November 10.

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H.E. Emine Pasha Yehia, Cotton Exporter, Alexandria.

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Fouad Bey Abaza, Director, Royal Agricultural Society.

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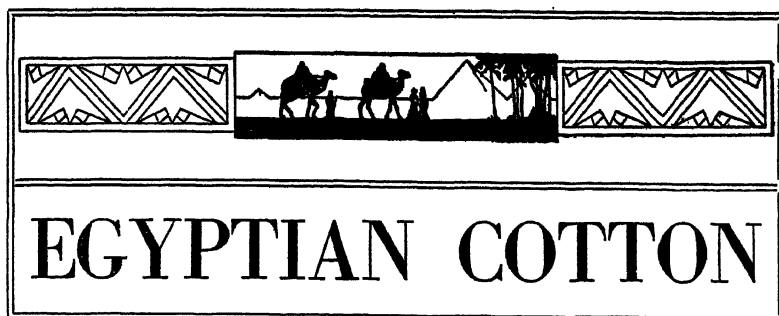
Czecho-Slovakia:

Ing. Otto Pick, Firma E. G. Pick, Oberleutensdorf.

The Minister of Agriculture of Egypt and the President of the International Cotton Federation are ex-officio members.

General Secretary: N. S. PEARSE.

Hon. Secretary: JOHN POGSON.



STATE OF THE CROP.

The report of the *Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal* for the month of October reads:—

Lower Egypt: Excepting in some districts in the North of the Delta, the temperature during October was favourable to the plants, though there were several cool, damp nights and misty mornings. Thanks to the favourable temperature, the second picking gave satisfactory results. On an average, the yield per feddan for the two pickings is, as compared with last year, slightly lower for Sakellaridis, but higher for other varieties. The third picking (Nili) will be unimportant. The ginning yield is from 2 to 3 per cent. higher than last year.

Upper Egypt: The temperature during October was favourable, and the results of the crop are in consequence satisfactory. The yield per feddan is, on an average, 20 per cent. higher than that of last year. The ginning yield is from 2 to 3 per cent. higher than that of last year. Taking into consideration all the information we have obtained up to date, we estimate the crop at about 8,800,000 cantars.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN THE U.S.A.

(EQUIVALENT 500-lb. BALES).

Month	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
August ..	11,715	16,213	17,629	22,469	18,759	20,285	7,673	5,667	6,280
September ..	13,523	17,966	22,884	19,795	16,297	17,484	7,915	7,096	6,464
October ..	13,971	17,529	20,812	19,413	20,057	20,107	9,429	6,598	7,658
November ..	10,127	12,558	16,383	20,507	17,858	18,263	8,980	6,009	7,908
December ..	16,479	16,195	16,876	18,864	18,003	17,976	10,134	6,509	6,645
January ..	18,980	18,408	17,297	20,199	22,325	19,646	7,782	6,611	6,022
February ..	17,698	19,149	17,042	20,435	19,546	17,036	8,377	6,665	6,253
March ..	17,720	21,778	21,773	17,112	20,515	15,826	8,774	8,263	7,212
April ..	18,502	18,198	19,527	16,466	20,159	18,156	9,763	6,427	6,217
May ..	17,088	16,866	22,146	14,943	20,484	15,947	8,630	6,908	9,319
June ..	17,876	14,676	26,045	18,951	18,046	13,278	8,898	6,026	8,977
July ..	17,863	14,577	21,354	18,430	20,343	11,761	7,740	6,085	9,662
Total ..	191,544	204,113	239,768	217,584	232,392	205,765	104,095	79,464	88,767

COTTON SHIPMENTS FROM EGYPT FOR THE

Total Shipments, 1932-1933	SHIPPERS	England	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	U.S.A.	Spain
69,621	Peel & Co., Ltd.	19,718	18,025	3,820	3,074	4,150	7,214	14,251
54,999	Carver Bros. & Co., Ltd.	17,179	9,171	4,920	10,675	—	6,427	3,024
52,889	Alexandria Commercial Co. (S.A.)	21,399	4,179	2,894	6,749	5,571	4,245	1,530
51,492	Soc. Misr pr l'Exp. du Coton (ex Lindemann)	5,885	3,228	24,668	410	7,375	2,188	415
44,857	Pinto & Co.	14,043	5,307	6,681	6,758	—	2,451	1,025
35,195	Choremi, Benachi & Co.	6,148	5,251	1,125	1,870	1,800	3,250	968
31,180	Cicurel & Barda	10,204	5,522	6,543	1,140	—	957	1,065
31,055	Reinhart & Co.	3,582	7,271	1,790	330	10,450	564	410
29,357	Eg. Prod. Trad. Cy., S.A.	20,771	1,632	2,838	2,648	—	615	365
27,886	Salvago C. M. & Co.	8,456	11,180	1,764	4,826	—	150	—
25,172	Ahmed A. Farhaly Bey	13,989	2,530	2,156	2,178	100	1,508	45
24,400	Planta, J., & Co.	6,752	980	1,306	2,740	3,700	—	4,084
23,154	Fenderl & Co.	4,960	2,513	3,107	1,865	—	1,700	1,640
22,538	Anderson, Clayton & Co.	2,551	5,101	4,671	2,585	200	1,370	430
21,082	British Eg. Cotton Cy., Ltd.	9,997	5,520	230	1,803	1,128	303	1,550
20,494	Alby, Albert & Co.	7,241	9,654	600	1,869	—	300	—
20,284	Rolo, J., & Co.	6,831	6,839	—	325	—	3,194	2,170
19,509	Kupfer, H.	1,538	2,600	4,452	242	3,760	—	25
18,803	Levy, Rossano & Co.	14,668	3,080	—	50	—	—	—
17,401	Psomadellis & Co.	14,382	602	390	400	—	300	80
16,894	Société Cottonnière d'Egypte	12,976	1,518	840	—	—	—	525
15,483	Japan Cotton Trading Cy., Ltd.	—	—	—	—	13,683	—	—
14,830	Escher, W.	130	775	12,923	240	—	—	60
14,506	Union Cotton Cy. of Alexandria	4,532	3,599	540	4,957	—	—	210
13,443	Eg. Cotton Ginners & Export	7,904	547	290	25	—	—	—
11,157	Getty, W., & Co.	50	746	4,977	955	—	473	1,480
11,102	Daniel Pasquinelli & Co.	5,765	2,469	—	100	—	—	640
10,636	Gregusci, C., & Co. (Anc. G. Frauger & Co.)	3,190	3,710	2,681	60	—	250	165
10,277	Eastern Export Cy., S.A.	6,987	274	1,276	400	—	1,050	—
10,234	Cotton Cy. (W. Russi)	6,407	78	964	531	—	155	—
10,071	Engel Adrien & Co.	4,509	2,315	700	175	—	1,035	—
9,707	Aghion, Riquex & Co.	5,494	3,287	132	785	—	—	—
7,544	Francis, Levy & Co.	6,114	35	163	888	—	50	—
7,166	Anglo Continental Cotton Cy.	4,050	1,403	60	555	—	50	—
6,255	Ella & Bibace	4,077	—	—	1,135	—	—	—
5,830	Zalzal, M. A.	3,023	32	1,935	—	—	—	—
5,667	Yazgi, A. & W.	3,822	—	888	50	—	—	75
5,034	Cambas, P., & Co.	874	1,433	1,495	435	—	—	—
4,647	Rogers, E. P., & Co.	3,056	50	1,300	181	—	—	—
4,617	Casulli, M. S., & Co.	765	459	1,525	550	—	25	—
4,393	Comptoir Cottonnier d'Egypte	2,544	1,231	—	276	—	—	280
4,070	Hess, A., & Co.	2,482	50	1,082	211	—	—	—
4,007	Joakimoglou, C. Z., & Co.	800	1,045	1,402	296	—	—	—
3,677	Riches, Acheson & Co.	3,145	—	—	482	—	—	—
2,501	Rodocanachi & Co.	1,662	275	60	—	—	—	504
1,360	Moursi Brothers	—	1,170	80	—	—	—	—
251	Banca Commerciale Italiana	251	—	—	—	—	—	—
90	Fred. Stabile & Sydney Salama	—	90	—	—	—	—	—
57	Banque d'Orient	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,221	Various	2,545	1,548	353	2	—	—	280
862,095	Total	307,465	131,254	109,621	65,271	51,717	40,364	37,860

The 862,095 bales exported during the twelve months, September 1, 1932 to August 31, 1933, were classified as follows:—

Sakel	255,314	bales
Maarad	40,631	"
Giza 7	17,199	"
Ashmouni	474,845	"
Pilion	33,813	"
Other varieties	40,798	"
Total	862,095	"

YEAR SEPTEMBER 1st, 1932—AUGUST 31st, 1933

Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	India	Poland	China	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Portugal	Greece, Syria and Turkey	Sweden	Hungary	Holland	Estonia	Russia	Various
1,666	564	227	340	200	656	100	250	126	—	—	210	30	—	—	—
245	875	378	1,115	—	700	—	200	—	—	30	60	—	—	—	—
600	2,116	552	270	1,700	194	85	550	210	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
1,400	1,970	359	150	350	692	571	150	1,170	—	100	395	—	16	—	—
280	3,771	1,680	2,245	—	36	33	150	20	255	—	162	—	—	—	—
5,139	6,930	302	120	—	262	145	2,025	—	30	—	35	—	—	—	—
630	291	800	1,155	—	—	1,648	—	—	—	445	180	—	—	—	—
1,840	394	473	60	3,200	385	—	—	—	20	286	—	—	—	—	—
80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	400	—	—	—	—	—
180	450	—	100	—	635	—	—	—	95	—	50	—	—	—	—
2,413	—	103	—	—	30	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,015	1,811	—	150	25	662	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	123
1,345	287	5	5,015	—	—	616	—	—	111	10	—	—	—	—	—
971	—	757	270	600	106	—	300	51	—	—	150	1,620	750	—	55
—	—	2,901	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
730	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
675	15	50	70	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
3,710	—	211	1,231	1,400	—	50	—	150	50	—	90	—	—	—	—
—	—	879	33	—	—	43	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
541	189	425	—	—	37	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
660	—	135	5	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	—	75	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
420	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	100	50	—	—	150	250	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	4,677	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,866	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	145	357	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	648	940	—	30	—	375	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	15
330	—	30	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—
90	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,032	—	—	100	—	36	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	312	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	390	30	—	—	—
—	—	10	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	—	—	33	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,048	—	—	—	—	—
—	50	—	400	—	333	—	—	160	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
—	30	415	390	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	832	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	797	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
1,027	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	266	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	245	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	123	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	100	—	—	—
—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	99	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	224	174	—	—	—	—	—	62
30,511	21,288	17,784	13,551	9,316	5,289	4,162	3,625	2,709	2,515	2,464	1,942	1,915	766	—	405

COTTON ACREAGE ESTIMATE OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

The following are the details of the estimate published by the Ministry of Agriculture, concerning the acreage planted under cotton in 1933.

Provinces	Sakel	Ach. & Zagora	Gizeh 7	Maarad	Fuadi	Sakha 4	Pillion	Nahda	Gizah 3	Casulli varieties	Other	Total
Behera	80,292	22,928	73,819	4,806	28,284	16,175	15,425	492	387	342	1,150	243,100
Charbieh	207,690	80,476	31,497	34,689	14,798	25,900	13,166	16,328	295	2,711	1,285	428,835
Dakakieh	103,069	75,958	10,457	14,788	3,447	4,768	1,058	7,778	162	15	155	221,655
Charkieh	—	130,021	6,849	52,248	1,800	423	60	2,493	372	15	401	194,682
Menoufieh	—	88,284	718	2,150	335	52	1,660	4	30	—	316	93,549
Galioubieh	—	55,832	252	985	328	132	—	22	112	—	88	57,751
Lower-Egypt	391,051	453,499	123,592	109,666	48,992	46,450	31,369	27,117	1,358	3,083	3,395	1,239,572
Gizeh	—	36,293	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,507
Bent-Suef	—	85,250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	85,287
Fayoum	—	92,444	—	—	—	—	—	—	373	—	—	92,817
Minieh	—	157,748	—	—	10	—	—	—	637	—	1,404	159,799
Middle-Egypt	—	371,735	—	98	126	—	—	—	1,010	—	1,441	374,410
Assiut	—	132,757	49	—	—	—	—	—	2,632	—	—	135,438
Girga	—	44,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	—	37	44,976
Kenah	—	7,445	689	—	—	—	—	—	1,134	—	3	9,271
Assouan	—	222	—	—	—	—	—	—	320	—	—	542
Upper-Egypt	—	185,125	738	—	—	—	—	—	4,324	—	40	190,227
Total fed.	391,051	1,010,359	124,330	109,764	49,118	46,450	31,369	27,117	6,692	3,083	4,876	1,804,209

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MARKET REPORTS.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt, writing under date of October 27, 1933, report as follows:—

Futures prices in Alexandria have fluctuated very little throughout the week. The advance in New York of from 40 to 45 points was more than offset by the simultaneous decline in the dollar-sterling cross-rate from \$4.53 to \$4.73½. Compared to last Friday, our market closed to-day at a net decline of from 14 to 29 points for Sakellaridis and of from 5 to 16 points for Ashmouni contracts. Near months remained relatively firm in consequence of the good demand for medium grades on the spot market, whilst far months were somewhat depressed owing to speculative selling.

Ashmouni: October futures closed at 6 points above December, the prevailing high premium for fully good fair having rendered tendering too onerous. It was to be expected that the spot situation would become easier with increased arrivals, but several factors rather seem to indicate that medium grades Ashmouni will continue to command a high premium still for some time.

Exports so far this season show a considerable increase compared to those of previous seasons, viz., 120,582 bales in 1933, as against 85,460 bales in 1932 and 103,956 bales in 1931. England has taken about twice as much as last year (48,531 bales as against 24,507 bales). Very large commitments seem to exist for shipment during November and December, and it is estimated that over 3,000,000 cantars of the new crop are already sold abroad.

Spot Market: Minet el Bassal has been very active throughout the week. Total transactions are returned with 25,830 bales, of which 17,043 bales Ashmouni, 3,447 bales Sakellaridis, 2,088 bales Guizeh 7, 1,102 bales Maarad, 818 bales Pillion, and 1,132 bales of other varieties. Premiums of superior grades Ashmouni/Zagora, which for a short while had been abnormally low, not only compared to medium grades, but also compared to previous seasons, have stiffened again. The good demand in medium grades Sakellaridis, Guizeh 7 and Maarad has caused premiums to advance sharply. A number of exporters are apparently oversold in these qualities.

Messrs. Alexandria Commercial Co. (S.A.), Alexandria, Egypt, in their weekly report dated October 27, 1933, make the following statement:—

Uppers: The New York market has registered a fairly appreciable rise during the last few days, but, on the other hand, the dollar has lost a good deal of value in its relation to the pound sterling, and the fluctuations of our market have in consequence been only very moderate, the market giving way slightly under the weight of hedging against fixations of actual cotton by growers and Interior merchants. Fortunately spinners have continued to

show plenty of interest in our cottons, and have thus absorbed the bulk of the fixation sales.

It may be said that the market since the beginning of the season has been of a predominantly commercial character, there being few or no operations for account of speculators, the latter hesitating to take the bear side in view of the very low level of present prices, and on the other hand general world conditions and the movement of crops being hardly propitious for a recovery at present. Apart from commercial operations, the market has been well supplied with fairly heavy straddle transactions, Uppers being bought against sales of either New York or of Sakel. We do not think, however, that the total of these straddle operations open on the market is of great importance, and in any case what there is open is held by strong firms.

The amount of Uppers on offer this week has been less liberal than has been the case since the beginning of the season, and it is very probable that the heavy fixations which come on the market from day to day from this source will begin to diminish somewhat.

The outturn of the crop in Upper Egypt this year has been really excellent, both as to quantity and quality, but unfortunately the cheapness of this cotton has not permitted the grower to benefit as much as could be desired from the abundant crop.

Prospects for the near future continue to be for firm markets but without wide fluctuations, and following closely the changes in New York.

The Ashmouni/American straddle (December/January) this week stands at 33 points calculated at an exchange rate of \$4.73½ to the pound sterling, against 43 points last week calculated at an exchange rate of \$4.53 to the pound sterling and 191 points (gold basis) at this time last year.

Sakel: This market has been active, but closes lower under the weight of Interior fixations. In Lower Egypt the movement is much less advanced than in Upper Egypt, and fixations will probably continue for some time longer. Spinners' interest in Sakel, Maarad and Giza 7 has been satisfactory, especially for the two latter varieties.

The Sakel/Ashmouni straddle (January/December) this week stands at 246 points, against 267 points last week and 213 points at this time last year.

Ashmouni and Zagora: The demand for these varieties was again concentrated in cotton grading good and below, and better premiums than those of last week were paid.

Sakellaridis: A fairly good demand covered all grades of this variety, and slightly better premiums were paid.

Other Varieties: All grades of Maarad cotton were sought after, resulting in a stiffening of the basis. Pillion and Nahda were in great demand, but owing to scarcity of this cotton on the market very high premiums were paid. Fouadi was neglected.

Crop, 1933: Basing ourselves on the acreage figures given by the Government and the actual data we have on the yield per

feddan, we estimate that the production of this year will reach approximately 8,850,000 cantars, of which Ashmouni and Zagora 6,000,000 cantars, Sakellaridis 1,100,000 cantars, Giza 7 650,000 cantars, Maarad 450,000 cantars, Fouadi 200,000 cantars, Sakha 4 150,000 cantars, Pillion 150,000 cantars, Nahda 110,000 cantars and various 40,000 cantars.

COTTON STOCKS IN ALEXANDRIA.

The weekly bulletin of the *Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal*, dated October 27 last, contains the following statement:—

	Arrivals	COTTON									
		England		Exports		Continent and		U.S.A.		Total	Stock
					other countries						
	Cantars	Bales	Cantars	Bales	Cantars	Bales	Cantars	Bales	Cantars	Bales	Cantars
This week	402,923	12,953	95,065	11,066	81,921	200	1,447	24,210	178,433	2,560,793	
Same week, 1932	281,709	5,859	42,940	9,421	60,705	55	407	15,335	118,142	3,779,229	
1931	406,194	10,320	75,941	12,989	96,014	25	185	23,334	172,140	4,852,652	
Since Sept. 1, 1933	1,728,788	48,539	356,778	67,764	502,469	4,279	31,532	120,582	890,774		
Same period, 1932	1,127,900	24,507	180,039	58,363	432,079	2,590	19,056	85,460	631,774		
1931	1,552,359	39,712	292,377	62,976	466,327	1,268	9,381	103,956	768,285		

In this stock of 2,560,793 cantars are included 648,774 cantars net of cotton belonging to the Egyptian Government, of which 320,136 cantars sold locally and 179,558 sold abroad have not been withdrawn. The total amount of cotton unsold is composed of 66,708 cantars net of Sakel, 81,425 cantars net of Ashmouni-Zagora, and 947 cantars net of Pillion.



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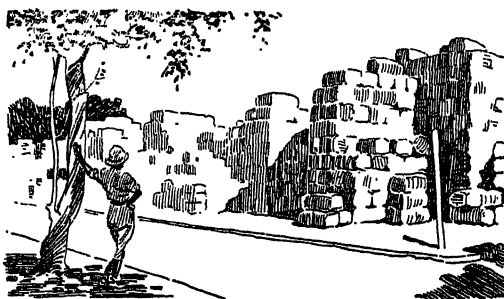
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East Indian Cotton.

First Cotton Crop Forecast, 1933-34.*

This forecast is based upon reports on the condition of the cotton crop at the end of July or early August. The reports do not, as will be seen from the detailed notes below, relate to the entire cotton area of India but to only 77.5 per cent. of the total.

The area sown is at present estimated at 14,031,000 acres, as compared with 13,413,000 acres (revised) at the corresponding time of last year, or an increase of 5 per cent.

Weather conditions at sowing time were not quite favourable, and the present condition of the crop is, on the whole, reported to be fairly good.

Detailed figures for the provinces and states are as follows :—

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands)		
	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32
Bombay-Deccan (including Indian States) ..	1,183	1,254	1,376
Central Provinces and Berar ..	4,221	4,494	4,681
Punjab (including Indian States) ..	2,297	1,955	2,141
Madras ..	176	211	196
United Provinces (including Rampur State) ..	513	442	739
Burma ..	341	297	270
Bengal (including Indian States) ..	75	74	74
Bihar and Orissa ..	44	64	66
Assam ..	35	36	37
Ajmer-Merwara ..	14	10	13
North-west Frontier Province ..	17	16	14
Delhi ..	2	2	3
Hyderabad ..	2,503	*2,065	2,005
Central India ..	1,071	941	955
Baroda ..	530	592	367
Gwalior ..	597	619	619
Rajputana ..	400	352	371
Mysore ..	12	9	11
Total ..	14,031	*13,413	13,938

Revised.

* A resumé of the Second Official Report appears in Miscellaneous section.

A statement showing the present estimate of area classified according to the recognized trade descriptions of cotton is given below :—

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands)	
	1933-34	1932-33
Oomras—		
Khandesh	1,019	1,052
Central India	1,668	1,560
Barsi and Nagar	1,675	*1,545
Hyderabad-Gaorani	926	661
Berar	2,875	3,011
Central Provinces	1,346	1,483
Total	9,509	*9,312
Dholleras	171	124
Bengal-Sind—		
United Provinces	513	442
Rajputana	414	342
Sind-Punjab	1,528	1,268
Others	49	69
Total	2,504	2,121
American-Punjab	788	705
Broach	359	468
Coompta-Dharwars	18	11
Westerns and Northern	75	73
Cocanadas	29	39
Tinnevellies	117	139
Salems		
Cambodias		
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	461	421
Grand total	14,031	*13,413

* Revised.

COTTON RESEARCH IN THE PUNJAB.

We are indebted to the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the following statement :—

A scheme for the investigation of various botanical and agricultural problems of the cotton crop was started at Lyallpur in 1925 jointly by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Punjab Government. The scheme was sanctioned in the first instance for five years and has since been extended for a further period of five years.

The favourable progress made up to the end of 1931 in various directions has already been reported in the Press, and the present notes describe the work done during the cotton season of 1932-33.

It is generally acknowledged that water is the primary necessity for cultivation, but by bringing into use improved methods of tillage and interculture, very high yields of both American and *deshi* cottons have been obtained, even last year, when an all-round water scarcity was experienced. The different varieties of *deshi* and American cottons have given yields varying from 9 to 24

maunds of *kapas* per acre under various cultural and irrigation treatments.

The effects of early and late waterings are being investigated, and it is hoped that discoveries of great economic importance will be made in the near future.

Several new strains, both of American and *deshi* cottons, are under trial. A heavy-bearing new early strain which has big bolls and long-staple lint is being tried, and it is hoped that this strain will become an important long-staple cotton of the province.

Efforts are also being made to produce a long-staple cotton with "naked" seeds, as there is a widespread prejudice among zemindars against using "fuzzy" seeds for feeding purposes. Some measure of success in breeding such strains has already been achieved, and naked-seeded long-stapled varieties are being tried on a small scale.

Important work is being carried on to find out the causes of the partial failures of Punjab-American cottons which have occurred periodically in the past. A very detailed study of the reactions of the plant to various environmental factors is being made. This includes an examination of the moisture-content of the soil, correlated with the speed with which water passes up the stem of the plant; the age of the leaves on the different portions of the plant relative to their size; the carbohydrates in the various tissues of the plant body; and the size and weight of the bolls, as affected by conditions of growth.

Efforts are being made to multiply as quickly as possible an early strain which has shown satisfactory resistance to Jassids. The application of a dressing of a quick-acting nitrogenous manure late in the season has been found to increase the yield considerably, and even in a year of low prices has shown a clear profit.

Through such comprehensive study of the cotton problem in all its aspects, it is confidently expected that knowledge will be gained which will result in a decided improvement in both the yield and quality of cotton produced in the province.

TYPES OF IMPROVED STRAINS.

It is stated in the Annual report of the Department of Agriculture in Sind for the year 1931-32 that the Cotton Physiological Research Scheme, on which the Indian Central Cotton Committee spent Rs.109,044 during the five years ending with the year under report, has been extended for a further period of five years at a total cost of Rs.162,854. According to the Chief Agricultural Officer, conclusive results have been obtained which must now be introduced into general cotton cultivation through the agency of the district demonstration and propaganda staff. It has been proved that the optimum period for cotton-sowing under barrage conditions is prior to the middle of May, and that sowings even as early as the first fortnight in April give good results. The water requirements of the crop at Sakrand Research Farm have been shown to be approximately 32 ins. total delta distributed over a period of five months. Work has been carried on to ascertain the

best intervals of watering the crop in order to obtain a maximum yield. Soil experiments indicate that a large amount of nitrogen is necessary as a fertilizing constituent. A shortage of nitrogen at the flowering and fruiting season is generally noticed, and consequently experiments are in progress to ascertain the effect of applications of quick-acting nitrogenous manures to the crop at critical periods of its development.

CROP NEWS.

Messrs Volkart Bros., Winterthur, submit the following detailed estimate of the 1933-34 crop:—

Bengals :						bales	bales
Sind and Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	835,000	
United Provinces and Rajputana	..	..	..	..	..	230,000	
							1,065,000
American Seeds :							
Sind American	..	..	..	..	..	60,000	
Punjab American	..	..	..	..	..	507,000	
							567,000
Omras	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,981,000
Broach and Surti	..	..	..	..	..	..	496,000
Dhollera and Bhaunagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	610,000
Compta and Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,000
Western and Northern Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	250,000
Tinnevely and Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	..	310,000
Coconada	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
Comilla/Assam and Burma	..	..	..	..	..	..	91,000
							5,590,000
Domestic consumption	..	..	..	..	..	..	750,000
Total crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,340,000
Carry over ex 1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,247,000
Total supply for 1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,587,000

This compares with a total supply of 7,051,000 bales for last year

This season's crop would have given prospects of 500,000 bales more than the present estimate had not an excess of rain in the Omra and Bengal zone frustrated these hopes. If weather conditions continue as favourable as they are now, some part of this loss will yet be retrieved.

In some sections of the Omra belt where no excessive rain fell picking has already started on a small scale and in favourable weather.

Provided present weather continues in the Karachi district, arrivals are expected middle October for Bengal and Sind, and early November for Punjab/American. Arrivals of Sind American and U.P. Bengals have already started.

In the Western/Northern tracts crop accounts are still favourable, but lack of rain begins to make itself felt.

In all other districts seasonal weather prevails.

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A Slubbing Motion for Ring Frames.

The current issue of *Platt's Bulletin* No. 10 (August-September) announces a new and improved slubbing motion, which incorporates an ingenious free-wheeled device which can be readily applied as an addition to existing ring frames at very low conversion cost, which enables spinners immediately to enter this expanding market. An idea of the slub effect yarns produced from ordinary singles with the aid of this motion is illustrated in Fig. 1. With the introduction of coloured effects by the use of dyed rovings, subsequent doublings to suit requirements, in addition to the simple slub yarns illustrated, a very large range of coloured effects can be obtained by

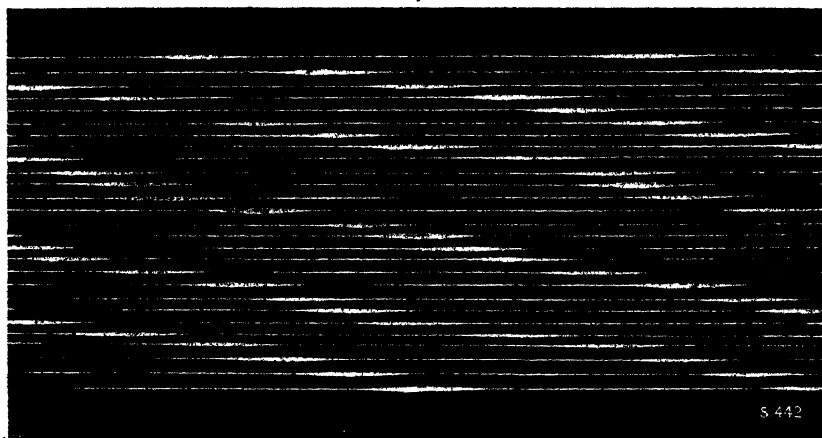


Fig. 1

means of a motion which can be applied simply and without difficulty to existing machinery.

In principle, the motion is constructed to cause an undrafted portion of the roving to be delivered to the front rollers at predetermined intervals. With a three-line arrangement, the back and middle lines of rollers are accelerated; if a four-line roller arrange-

ment is in use the acceleration is transmitted to the back, third, and second lines in order to cause an undrafted portion of roving to be delivered to the front rollers. The position of the undrafted portion, or the slub, its size and the number of slubs per unit length, may be varied to suit requirements. The slubbing motion is applied at the out-end of the machine and is operated from the front roller. A free-wheel device is provided on the back roller at the gear-end of the machine to allow for the necessary acceleration, illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MOTION.

Having arranged a mechanism to transmit the intermittent motion, it is necessary that this mechanism is controlled to operate at predetermined intervals. For this purpose a peg wheel is applied (see Fig. 3) and it is driven from a 16T or 20T pinion mounted on the front roller. The pinion mentioned gears into a compound wheel mounted on a swing, which in turn gears into the peg wheel. The compound wheel constitutes a change place and it is possible, therefore, to vary the speed of the peg wheel and

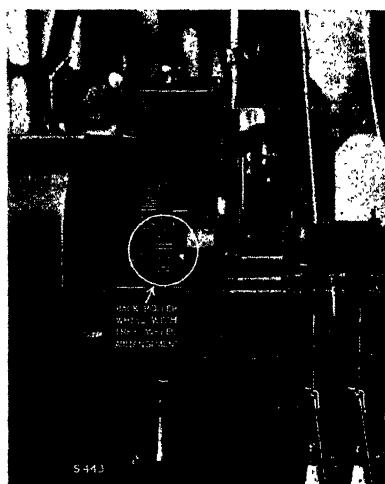


Fig. 2

so alter the size and the spacing of the slub to the required extent. A series of case-hardened pegs are mounted in the peg wheel and are fixed in holes drilled at a definite radius. Usually there are 20 holes in this peg wheel, to allow the pegs to be spaced at intervals suitable to meet any slubbing requirements. If a single slub with long space intervals is required one peg probably would be sufficient, but additional pegs can be added as desired. These pegs operate an arm which controls the catch box and, in consequence, the back roller is accelerated every time the peg operates and lifts the arm. The amount of acceleration depends upon the speed of the catch box and the length of time the catch box is in gear. The *maximum* length between the first and last slub before repeating is one revolution of the peg wheel and it can be gauged thus:—

(As a typical example we instance a front roller of 1-in. diameter):

$$\frac{100 \times 45 \times 22}{20 \times 16 \times 7} = 44 \text{ ins. per repeat.}$$

This space may be divided up in parts of one-twentieth as required.

A small pinion of, say, 30T is applied on the shank of the front roller at the out-end of the machine. This pinion drives a catch box mounted on the back roller through a pair of compounded wheels mounted on a swing cannon bracket. The catch box is so arranged that one half is free to rotate on the back roller whilst the other half is securely fixed to the back roller; which means that when the halves are forced together the speed of the catch box is transmitted to the back roller. The speed is capable of variation.

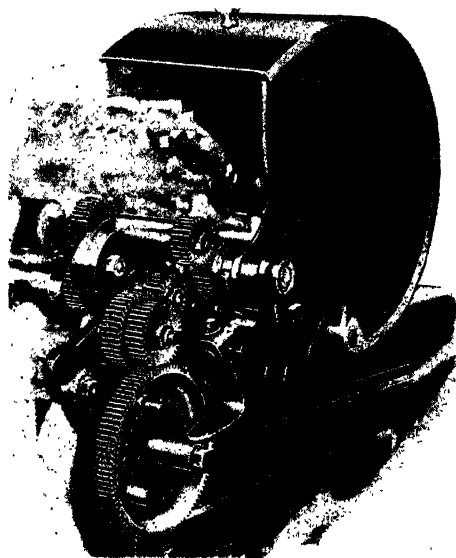


Fig. 3

SAVING SPACE.

The question of trespassing on existing passage room by the application of this motion may be of considerable importance in certain instances. With this in mind and with the object of utilizing as little extra space as possible, the motion is applied on the outside of the framing, over which it does not project more than 8 ins. or 9 ins. A cast iron guard completely covers the gear at the out-end. A free-wheel on the back roller allows over-running due to the out-end motion and is applied to the gearing-end. This free-wheel is of the hardened steel roller type and is proved to be an efficient and durable unit. Its use definitely assures positive motion after acceleration.

The new slubbing device certainly warrants the attention of discerning ring spinners in search of new markets.

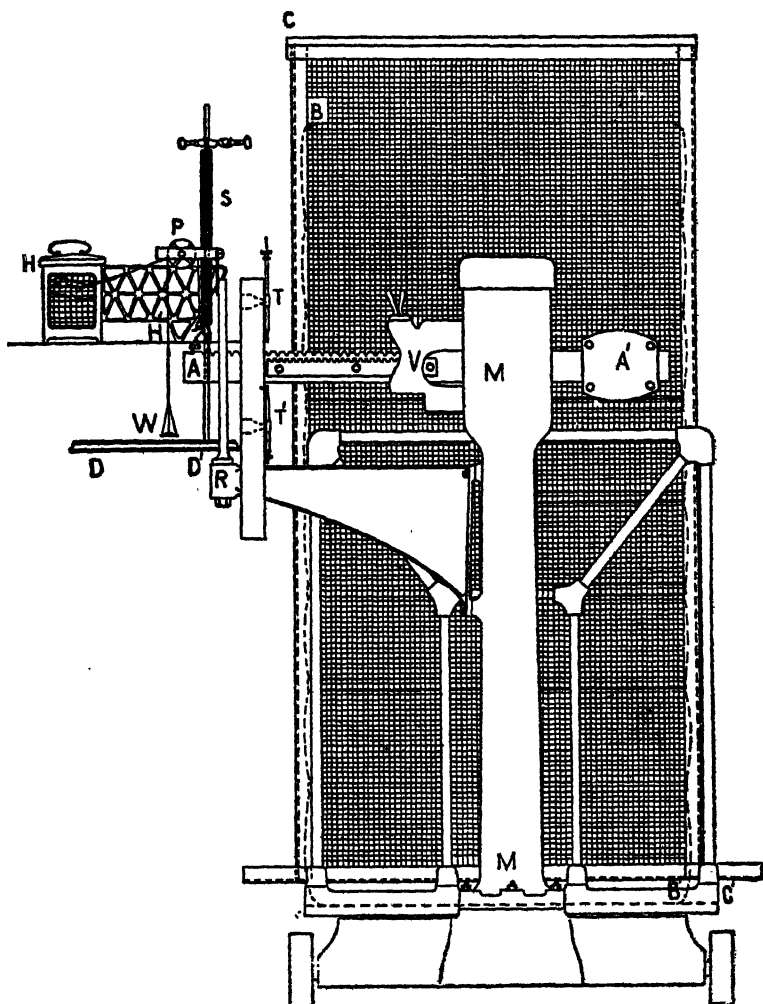
Moisture in Cotton.

The following interesting account of two methods employed for recording variations in the weight of cotton bales is extracted from a paper on the subject of "Variation in the Moisture Content of Baled Indian Cotton with Atmospheric Humidity," by Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., Director of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay:—

Two methods for recording variation in the weight of bales were employed. In the first case the procedure simply consisted in lifting up each bale bodily, placing it carefully on an Avery weighing machine and weighing it accurately. It was discovered early in the course of these experiments that the position of the bale on the platform of the weighing machine affected the reading slightly, higher values being obtained if the centre of gravity of the bale lay near the outer edge of the platform. In order to avoid this variable error creeping in, a large cross was traced on the hessian of each bale and a vertical attachment, ending in a cross, was fixed to the balance at the time of weighing each bale, which was always placed on the platform of the weighing machine in such a manner that, looking downwards, one cross was seen to be directly above the other. The thermo-hygrograph chart was changed on the same day as the bale was weighed, and the actual humidity prevailing in the room or the godown was found with the help of a whirling hygrometer before and after the renewal of the chart. The thermo-hygrograph was set each week, if necessary, according to the whirling hygrometer reading, and, if the difference between the readings of the two instruments amounted to more than 3 per cent., a proportionate correction was applied to the average humidity of the week as given by the thermo-hygrograph. In the course of observations extending over a year it was inevitable that some cotton had to become detached from the bales. This loose cotton was weighed on each occasion along with the bale to which it belonged. Undoubtedly, its capacity for absorbing or losing moisture was greater than that of an equal mass of hard-pressed cotton in the bale, but, as its weight was very small, it was not thought necessary to apply any correction on this account.

In the second method an automatic recording device, specially designed for these experiments and shown in the illustration, was employed. The bale BB¹ was placed under a cage CC¹ on the platform of the weighing machine M. One end A of the steelyard AA¹ was lifted by means of a steel spring S, which was supported from a stand DD¹. To this end of the steelyard was fixed a fine silk thread, which, passing over a frictionless pulley P, supported a pan carrying small weights W. The pulley P abutted from the arm R of the weighing machine, and to its axle was fixed a long, light recording pen which left a trace on the chart of the thermo-hygrograph HH¹. This was placed on a small table which could be moved very slowly backwards and forwards by means of a screw so as to minimize the effects of friction between the recording pen and the chart. The length of the former with respect to the thermo-hygrograph was so adjusted that it traced an arc parallel

to those printed on the chart. In order to prevent the recording pen from going beyond the edges of the chart, two stops T and T^1 were screwed to the arm of the weighing machine. The tension of the steel spring S , the weights W , in the small pan and the position of the sliding weight V , were so regulated that, as the weight



Showing the bale on an Avery Weighing Machine with the automatic recording device attached to the machine.

of the bale increased, the recording pen moved downwards. As, at the same time, the chart was being slowly rotated by means of clockwork, a sloping "weight line" was traced on it in addition to the two lines showing the temperature and the humidity prevailing in the room. The choice of the proper steel spring S for the attachment demanded some care.

It was found, as a result of preliminary trials, that although many springs gave the desired extension, they suffered from "elastic fatigue," i.e., when kept under such a constant load as would be used in the actual experiment, they failed to give consistent readings of extensibility from day to day. To overcome this defect several springs were prepared from different brands of piano wire with different degrees of tempering and kept under observation for a sufficiently long period of time. This was done by stretching each spring under a constant load and focussing a thin pointer, fixed to its lower extremity, on a scale in the eyepiece of a cathetometer. The particular spring which gave the most consistent readings was selected for the purposes of these experiments. As the testing of springs could only be carried on for a few weeks, and as the experiments on bales were to last for over a year, the selected spring, while in actual use, was calibrated on suitable occasions by observing the deflection of the recording pen produced by placing a known weight in the pan.

The procedure adopted with this automatic recording device was as follows: Before the device was finally ready for use, the bale was weighed twice daily, at 9-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m., except on Saturdays, when only one weighing was taken in the morning, and Sundays when the bale was not weighed at all. At the same time, the humidity prevailing in the store-room was read on the thermo-hygrograph chart and found independently with the help of a whirling hygrometer. When the automatic device was found to be working satisfactorily and had been attached to the weighing machine, the daily weighings of the bale were discontinued, but the observations on the atmospheric humidity were carried on till the end of the experiment. As the weight of the bale steadily increased, the recording pen moved downwards until it almost touched the lower edge of the chart. The sliding weight V was then pushed forward by a known amount, the pen rose once again and the process was restarted. During the dry weather when the bale was losing moisture, the pen rose instead of falling, and the sliding weight had to be moved back to bring the pen to a suitable position on the chart.

At the end of the experiment the bales were weighed for the last time with and without the hoops and the gunny bags, the difference between the two weights giving the net weight of cotton in each bale. Ten samples of cotton were drawn from the sides and the middle portion of each bale and were kept in air-tight tins. The moisture content of these samples was determined by drying them in a Standard Baer conditioning oven, care being taken that the temperature of the cotton did not rise above 110°C . and that its weight became constant before the final weighing. The results of an actual determination of moisture content in one of the samples is given below as an illustration:—

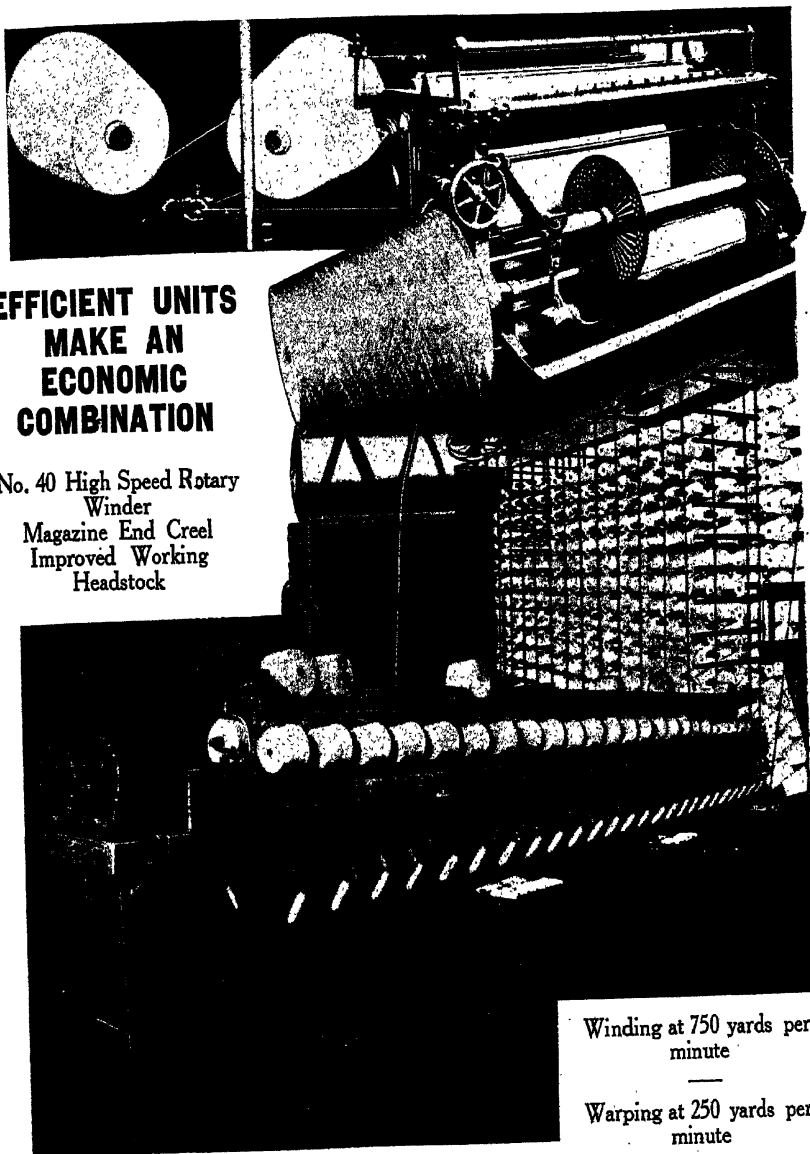
Moisture Content Determination:—

(Conditioning oven method) No. 268.

Date of receipt: June 24, 1931.

Cotton Sample: No. 2 Special Experimental Bale (Berer).

Sample: No. 267 (F).



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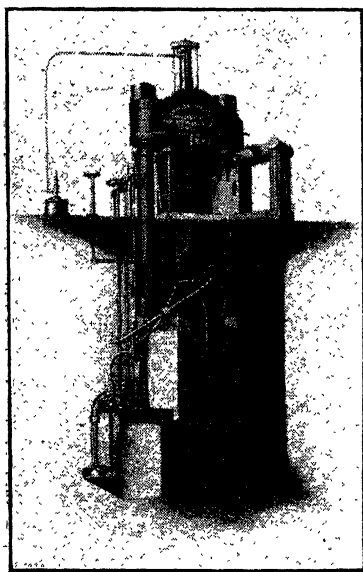
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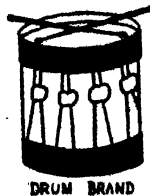
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Mr. N. H. FOULDS, 22, Canning Street, CALCUTTA

Tin: No. 76.

Initial weight: 261.30 gms.

Hygrometer readings: R.H. per cent., 62; Temp. °F., 90;

Conditioning Oven No. 1.

Date moisture test	Initial weight of cotton gms.	Weight of basket gms.	Time	Weight of cotton after drying		Loss of weight due to moisture	Temperature of Oven °C.	
				With basket gms.	Without basket gms.		(Cen- tre)	(Bot- tom)
29/8/31	261.80	Tare + 161.47	2 p.m.		Started.			
			2.45 "	404.80	243.13	—	105	110
			3.15 "	404.40	242.98	—	105	110
			3.45 "	404.17	242.70	—	105	110
			4.15 "	404.17	242.70	18.60	105	110

Moisture Content (calculated on Initial weight) = 7.12 per cent.

Moisture Content (calculated on Dry weight) = 7.67 per cent.

The Selection of Suitable Industrial Steam Pressure with Reference to Power Production and Modern Manufacturing Processes in the Textile Industry.

The following is a summary of a paper upon the above subject presented to the Scandinavian Sectional Meeting of the World Power Conference by Mr. Alex. Engblom, of Borås Wäferi, Sweden.

(1) THE ATTITUDE OF THE TECHNICAL LEADERS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Modern methods of industrial power and steam generation have, on the whole, not found such wide application in the textile industry as in certain other industries. This is partly due to the fact that the development of these methods has been so very rapid and that the technical leaders of these industries, naturally mainly concerned with the textile-technological side of their business, have not followed this quick development. Proceeding too much on purely empirical lines in their work, they have not always been conscious of the requirements which a rational and economical arrangement of, e.g., the power and steam supply, should fulfil.

The author makes some proposals that should be useful for textile works whose demand for process steam is large enough to enable them to generate most or all their power as back-pressure power, viz.:—

(2a) CENTRALIZATION OF STEAM GENERATION.

Modern technique as to steam transport has made transmission distances of $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile or more economically justified in an ever-increasing number of cases. A rational centralization of the steam generation for a group of adjacent textile factories yields direct economy in fuel and labour, saving of space (more profitably used for manufacturing purposes) and provides excellent opportunities of introducing exact control of the generation and use of heat and power, e.g., by means of recording instruments.

(2b) GENERATION OF BACK-PRESSURE POWER.

Centralized steam generation makes possible the use of the whole of the process steam demand for the generation of cheap power in back-pressure turbines (or engines).

This is of particular importance to dye works or print works which, on account of their large steam demand in proportion to the power demand, can often be made wholly independent of outside power supply. Long and expensive transmission lines are thus in many cases avoided.

(3a) PRESENT PRACTICE OF CHOICE OF STEAM PRESSURE.

Textile factories that have a process steam demand of some magnitude usually cover same by individual generation at a pressure of 80—160 lb. g. according to the maximum temperature of saturated steam required for process work in machines and apparatus of older types. For cheapness these were formerly built with rather small heating surfaces, consequently requiring relatively high-steam temperatures.

(3b) THE ATTITUDE OF TEXTILE MACHINE MANUFACTURERS TOWARDS LOWER WORKING STEAM PRESSURES.

For rational back-pressure steam power generation it is very important that the exhaust pressure of the generating sets is kept as low as possible. The machine manufacturers thus have to adapt their machinery for a much lower-working steam pressure than formerly without materially raising sales prices. The manufacturers should standardize their methods of determining the steam economy of their machines in order to enable the buyers to compare different makes of machinery correctly.

(4) CHOICE OF BOILER PRESSURE, BACK-PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE.

It is shown how, for a certain given heat demand and a given temperature of the live steam, the amount of back-pressure obtainable varies with given pressures of the live and the exhaust steam.

A slight variation in the latter pressure corresponds to a much larger variation in the former pressure, thus bearing out the importance of lowering the process steam pressure as much as possible without affecting the production.

It is important not to adopt a boiler pressure which is unnecessarily high, as in that case the savings obtained are mainly or wholly swallowed up by increased capital charges due to the higher pressure.

A careful investigation is necessary in each case to determine what boiler pressure an exhaust pressure gives the minimum cost for power (both back-pressure power and supplementary power from other sources), both capital outlay and running costs.

The importance of superheat with reference to power generation and to the practical use of the steam for process purposes is indicated by some examples. A fair amount of superheat in the process steam has in practice been found of no detriment to the manufacture but rather the contrary.

Excess steam temperatures should, of course, be avoided under all circumstances in order to ensure complete reliability of the



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process plant, pipe work, valves, etc. The possible necessity of de-superheating the steam under certain conditions of operation may have to be considered.

(5) MEASURES FOR LOWERING THE PROCESS STEAM PRESSURE.

(a) *Hot Water Distribution.*—In dye works, for instance, a hot water distribution system in addition to the steam system helps to reduce the peak loads in the heat requirements that occur in the morning and after the dinner stop when a number of dye vessels are heated up simultaneously. If the hot water storage is large enough these peak loads can be wholly eliminated and the capacity of the steam plant be more in correspondence with the average heat requirement, thus saving capital.

The availability of an ample hot-water supply improves the quality of manufacture and also increases the output, as the "boiling up" time is eliminated.

When power from outside sources is utilized hot-water distribution and storage is useful also as a means for reducing peaks in the demand for bought power and for saving exhaust steam, otherwise wasted to the atmosphere.

(b) *Superheated process steam.*

The use of superheated steam for process purposes is another means for reducing back-pressure. The curious, but still widespread, idea that superheated steam is inferior to saturated steam as a heating agent for indirect heating, in air-heaters, etc., is a fallacy proved both by laboratory research and practical experience. Also, the author has, in his work, had evidence of this and, indeed, of the fact that superheated steam usually is superior to saturated steam for this purpose.

Superheat, further, means less condensate in well-insulated pipe lines, lowered temperature of condensate and reduced quantity of same to be returned.

By using superheated steam for direct boiling of liquids, as in dye-boxes, less dilution of the liquid takes place.

(c) *Efficient removal of moist air from drying plant.*—This can often be arranged cheaply, resulting in increased drying effect, in saving of steam and in allowing some reduction of process steam pressure. An indirect advantage of proper ventilation of drying plant as well as due insulation of same is the reduction thus made possible in the ventilation of the factory premises coupled with an improvement in the hygienic conditions and in the facilities for supervising work.

(d) *Supplementary heating surfaces.*—In cases where the textile machine suppliers cannot provide machinery suitable for pressures as low as the users can utilize, this deficiency can often be overcome by installing supplementary heating surfaces in conjunction with these of the machines.

Superheated steam enables high air temperatures to be reached.

SHIPMENTS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

(Supplied by F. W. TATTERSALL).

				Nine months ended September 30			
				September			
				Tons	£	Tons	£
1913	..	..	..	13,687	643,480	130,525	6,059,965
1931	..	..	..	5,154	440,711	38,779	3,867,402
1932	..	..	..	4,051	364,863	47,801	4,178,739
1933	..	..	..	3,924	385,077	39,586	3,777,310

NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30.

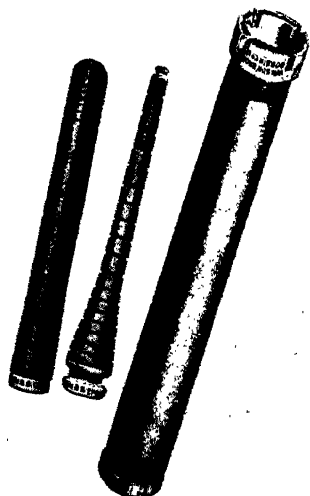
				1931	1932	1933
				Tons	Tons	Tons
Soviet Union (Russia)	..	..	..	1,023	355	185
Germany	..	..	..	1,221	827	1,011
Netherlands	..	..	..	1,296	1,361	1,153
France	..	..	..	3,133	1,071	612
Other countries in Europe	..	..	..	6,208	7,406	7,491
China (including Hong Kong)	..	..	..	4,137	5,444	1,850
Japan	..	..	..	1,271	3,169	656
United States of America	..	..	..	672	595	932
Countries in South America	..	..	..	1,522	2,065	2,500
British India	..	..	..	14,357	20,415	18,897
Australia	..	..	..	703	1,345	901
Other countries	..	..	..	3,236	3,248	3,398
Spinning	..	..	..	27,916	32,620	26,280
Weaving	..	..	..	7,774	11,367	10,235
Other	..	..	..	3,089	3,814	3,071

: Address all correspondence to HEAD OFFICE :

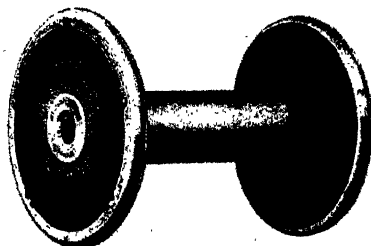
WILSON BROS BOBBIN CO., LTD.

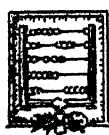
GARSTON, LIVERPOOL.

TELEPHONE 900 GARSTON.
TELEGRAMS NUGGET LIVERPOOL



ALL KINDS OF
BOBBINS & SHUTTLES
for
Spinning and Manufacturing
COTTON, WOOL, SILK,
ARTIFICIAL SILK, etc., etc.





INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS



The present tabulation is the final result of the Census of Cotton Consumption in the Cotton Spinning Mills of the World for the year ended 31st July, 1933, and of Cotton Mill Stocks on that day. It should be borne in mind that the figures published herewith relate to raw cotton only, and do not contain linters or waste cotton of any kind whatsoever.

We regret to state that no returns have been received from Russia since July, 1930, in spite of our endeavours to re-establish connection with the Russian authorities by various means. Estimates for this country have had to be made and are included in the present tabulation.

The total World's Cotton Mill Consumption for the YEAR ended 31st July, 1933, compared with the same period of the previous year, is as follows :—

	31st July 1933	31st July 1932	Increase or Decrease over previous year
	bales	bales	bales
American Cotton ..	14,170,000	12,319,000	+1,851,000
East Indian Cotton ..	4,220,000	4,788,000	— 568,000
Egyptian Cotton ..	934,000	980,000	— 46,000
Sundries	5,028,000	4,235,000	+ 793,000
All kinds of Cotton ..	24,352,000	22,322,000	+2,030,000

The total World's Cotton Mill Stocks on 31st July, 1933, were :—

American Cotton :

Europe .. 783,000 bales *against 695,000 bales on 31st July, 1932.*
 Asia .. 407,000 " " *628,000 " " " "*
 America .. 1,351,000 " " *1,213,000 " " " "*

The total World's Mill Stocks of American Cotton on 31st July, 1933, were 2,558,000 bales, as against 2,543,000 bales in the year 1932, and 1,871,000 in 1931.

East Indian Cotton :

Europe .. 259,000 bales *against 153,000 bales on 31st July, 1932.*
 Asia .. 1,259,000 " " *860,000 " " " "*

Altogether the World's Mill Stocks of East Indian Cotton were 1,527,000 bales against 1,031,000 twelve months ago, and 1,565,000 two years ago.

Egyptian Cotton :

Europe .. 184,000 bales *against 165,000 bales on 31st July, 1932.*
 Asia .. 29,000 " " *39,000 " " " "*
 America .. 18,000 " " *23,000 " " " "*

The total World's Mill Stocks of Egyptian Cotton were 235,000 bales against 228,000 bales twelve months ago, and 217,000 two years ago.

Sundry Cottons :

Europe ..	303,000	bales against	314,000	bales on July 31st 1932.
Asia ..	283,000	" "	232,000	" " " "
America ..	87,000	" "	70,000	" " " "

The Total World's Mill Stocks of all kinds of cotton on July 31st, 1933, were 5,050,000 bales against 4,462,000 bales on July 31st, 1932, and 4,313,000 two years ago.

The World's Total Spindles on July 31st, 1933, were 157,755,000 as against 158,984,000 in Jan. last, and 161,002,000 two years ago. The World's Consumption per thousand spindles shows an increase from 74.74 bales in Jan., 1933, to 78.98 in July, 1933.

SHORT-TIME TABLE

The spindle-hours stopped by the mills reporting, when worked out over the whole industry of each country, indicate the following stoppages in weeks of 48 hours, for the industries in the countries tabulated below:—

						Half-year ending	
						July 31st,	Jan. 31st,
						1933	1933
Great Britain ..	..	..	..	..	..	8.31*	7.91
Germany ..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50	5.60
France ..	..	..	..	..	..	6.52†	7.83
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	..	6.31	7.97
Czecho-Slovakia ..	..	..	..	..	..	13.01	10.12
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	7.54
Poland ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.87
Switzerland ..	..	..	..	..	..	5.85	4.57
Holland ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.23	7.54
Austria ..	..	..	..	..	..	9.63	10.34
Sweden ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.70	2.40
Portugal ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.40
Finland ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.73	3.65
Hungary ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.96
Denmark ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.35	0.91
Norway ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.69	1.82
Japan ..	..	..	..	..	..	9.56†	11.92
China ..	..	..	..	..	..	6.41**	6.21
Canada ..	..	..	..	..	..	10.47	9.92
Mexico ..	..	..	..	..	..	2.96	2.51
Brazil ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.79	2.60
Spain ..	..	..	..	..	..	¶	Nil

U.S.A. In July, 1933, 26,069,000 spindles were active out of a total of 30,894,000, as compared with 23,767,000 active last January.

* The stoppage of the American Section amounted to 9.88 (8.78) weeks, and that of the Egyptian Section to 5.79 (6.48) weeks of 48 hours. There were 90 (91) firms with 5,485,927 (4,730,311) spindles in the American Section completely stopped during the period under review. In the Egyptian Section 9 (9) firms with 732,000 (741,068) spindles were completely stopped during the six months. Firms with 262,348 (371,780) spindles have closed down indefinitely during the period under review.

† This figure represents working weeks of 48 hours. The general working week in Japan is 120 hours. Calculated in Japanese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 3.82 (4.77) weeks for the last six months under review.

** The working week in China is 132 hours. Calculated in Chinese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 2.33 (2.26) weeks for the period under review.

‡ France: 1,044,582 spindles have been completely stopped during the past six months.

¶ Mills running about 70 per cent. of normal capacity.

(Figures in brackets and in *italic* refer to previous six months.)

**Estimated TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON MILL CON-
with previous figures for comparison, on basis of Spinners'**

COUNTRIES		IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
		AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
		Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
		July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931
EUROPE:—									
(1)	Great Britain ..	735	665	733	498	70	56	53	121
(2)	Germany ..	490	433	426	355	45	51	48	92
(3)	France ..	398	368	263	339	88	74	62	103
(4)	Russia† ..	30	—	—	—	20	23	25	53
(5)	Italy ..	358	319	300	236	57	46	50	119
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	102	132	127	127	9	11	11	32
(7)	Belgium ..	81	82	68	66	39	46	35	70
(8)	Spain ..	144	154	160	118	23	21	21	42
(9)	Poland ..	112	116	87	84	1	2	4	9
(10)	Switzerland ..	25	25	21	19	4	4	3	5
(11)	Holland ..	62	64	55	72	11	13	10	17
(12)	Austria ..	31	30	40	31	4	3	4	11
(13)	Sweden ..	47	52	51	34	—	—	1	1
(14)	Portugal ..	24	23	23	23	1	1	—	—
(15)	Finland ..	14	16	15	14	—	—	—	—
(16)	Hungary ..	36	30	15	21	1	2	2	5
(17)	Denmark ..	15	12	11	11	—	—	—	—
(18)	Norway ..	5	6	5	3	—	—	—	—
Europe Total ..		2,709	2,527	2,400	2,051	373	353	329	680
ASIA :									
(1)	India ..	46	89	121	40	1,114	1,154	1,121	1,146
(2)	Japan ..	873	899	933	505	558	438	398	745
(3)	China ..	291	457	451	198	98	93	111	242
Asia Total ..		1,210	1,445	1,505	743	1,770	1,685	1,630	2,133
AMERICA :									
(1)	U.S.A. ..	3,254	2,749	2,179	2,714	5	11	9	21
(2)	Canada ..	89	80	84	101	—	—	—	—
(3)	Mexico ..	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4)	Brazil ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America Total ..		3,360	2,829	2,263	2,815	5	11	9	21
Sundries ..		44	46	34	21	13	10	8	16
HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL ..		7,323	6,847	6,202	5,630	2,161	2,069	1,976	2,850

† No returns from Russia. Figures for this country are rough estimates only.

**SUMPTION for the Half-year ending 31st July, 1933,
returns made to the International Cotton Federation.**

**IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)**

EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL				
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending				
July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	
158	143	149	129	205	216	239	240	1,168	1,080	1,174	988	(1)
59	44	50	40	39	51	40	43	633	579	573	530	(2)
58	53	44	55	28	32	27	30	572	527	396	527	(3)
—	30	35	35	750	760	740	750	800	813	800	838	(4)
34	31	32	31	7	9	15	9	456	405	397	395	(5)
9	10	11	12	6	8	10	9	128	161	159	180	(6)
3	2	2	4	18	32	22	28	141	162	127	168	(7)
20	21	25	19	5	8	11	15	192	204	217	194	(8)
10	7	8	4	5	4	3	5	128	129	102	102	(9)
15	15	16	19	1	1	2	2	45	45	42	45	(10)
—	—	—	—	3	3	4	8	76	80	69	97	(11)
4	3	3	2	3	3	5	2	42	39	52	46	(12)
1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	48	53	53	36	(13)
2	1	2	—	7	12	9	16	34	37	34	39	(14)
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	16	15	15	(15)
3	5	10	1	—	—	1	1	40	37	28	28	(16)
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	16	13	12	12	(17)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	5	3	(18)
377	366	388	352	1,078	1,140	1,138	1,160	4,537	4,386	4,255	4,243	
14	21	37	35	89	108	88	52	1,263	1,372	1,367	1,273	(1)
28	25	26	21	53	26	16	53	1,512	1,388	1,373	1,324	(2)
7	9	3	5	856	790	476	704	1,252	1,349	1,041	1,149	(3)
49	55	66	61	928	924	580	809	4,027	4,109	3,781	3,746	
31	27	27	35	19	13	11	22	2,309	2,800	2,226	2,792	(1)
2	3	3	5	—	—	—	—	91	83	57	106	(2)
1	—	—	—	70	78	59	72	88	78	59	72	(3)
—	—	—	—	224	229	223	216	224	229	223	216	(4)
34	30	30	40	313	320	293	310	3,712	3,190	2,595	3,186	
12	11	9	6	125	130	110	106	194	197	161	149	
472	462	493	459	2,514	2,514	2,121	2,385	12,470	11,882	10,792	11,324	

Estimated TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON MILL STOCKS comparison on basis of Spinners' returns

COUNTRIES		IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
		AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
		Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
		July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931
EUROPE :									
(1)	Great Britain ..	73	68	63	53	34	15	12	35
(2)	Germany* ..	176	120	129	72	23	23	33	40
(3)	France ..	145	141	132	173	89	42	36	141
(4)	Russia† ..	5	—	—	—	5	5	5	6
(5)	Italy ..	155	174	149	120	39	23	19	50
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	37	40	34	29	8	3	3	14
(7)	Belgium ..	39	37	43	44	33	21	25	42
(8)	Spain ..	31	28	22	16	5	4	3	6
(9)	Poland ..	11	19	14	7	1	1	1	2
(10)	Switzerland ..	22	22	17	14	7	3	3	7
(11)	Holland ..	37	44	41	35	14	8	11	14
(12)	Austria ..	11	13	14	7	1	1	1	3
(13)	Sweden ..	20	23	18	26	—	—	—	1
(14)	Portugal ..	7	5	5	4	—	—	—	—
(15)	Finland ..	3	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
(16)	Hungary ..	3	7	3	5	—	—	1	1
(17)	Denmark ..	5	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
(18)	Norway ..	3	3	2	4	—	—	—	—
Europe Total		783	751	695	618	259	149	153	362
ASIA :									
(1)	India ..	31	35	102	35	891	591	692	855
(2)	Japan ..	278	270	370	163	324	62	134	241
(3)	China ..	98	111	154	66	44	19	34	81
Asia Total		407	416	626	264	1,259	672	860	1,177
AMERICA :									
(1)	U.S.A. ..	1,299	1,451	1,164	921	6	7	15	17
(2)	Canada ..	41	65	49	61	—	—	—	—
(3)	Mexico ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4)	Brazil ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America Total		1,351	1,516	1,213	982	6	7	15	17
Sundries ..		17	16	9	7	3	4	3	9
HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL		2,558	2,699	2,543	1,871	1,527	832	1,031	1,555

†No returns from Russia. Figures for this country are rough estimates only.

* Association explains the high Russian Mill Stock Figure as being due to continued high

on 31st July, 1933, with previous figures for made to the International Cotton Federation.

IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)

IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)												
EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL				
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending				
July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	July 31 1932	July 31 1931	
46	33	37	35	67	56	50	51	220	172	162	174	(1)
51	16	20	15	14	14	13	14	264	173	195	141	(2)
32	31	30	36	21	21	16	26	287	235	214	376	(3)
—	10	10	15	175	180	200	190	185	195	215	211	(4)
19	22	29	13	7	4	7	7	220	223	204	190	(5)
4	5	3	4	4	4	2	2	53	52	42	49	(6)
1	2	4	2	9	7	16	15	82	67	88	103	(7)
9	8	8	6	1	1	2	2	46	39	35	30	(8)
3	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	16	24	18	11	(9)
13	13	13	14	1	1	2	3	43	39	35	38	(10)
—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2	52	53	55	51	(11)
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	17	17	12	(12)
1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	24	19	27	(13)
1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	9	7	7	5	(14)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	4	(15)
1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	9	6	(16)
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5	6	5	(17)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	4	(18)
184	150	165	142	308	292	314	315	1,529	1,342	1,327	1,437	
9	16	19	27	47	35	59	41	978	677	872	958	(1)
17	17	17	12	28	14	9	9	647	363	530	425	(2)
3	2	3	4	208	274	164	152	353	406	355	303	(3)
29	35	39	43	283	323	232	202	1,978	1,446	1,757	1,686	
17	18	21	28	22	12	12	19	1,344	1,488	1,212	985	(1)
1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	42	67	51	63	(2)
—	—	—	—	16	55	24	33	27	55	24	33	(3)
—	—	—	—	49	58	34	48	49	58	34	48	(4)
18	20	23	30	87	125	70	100	1,462	1,668	1,321	1,129	
4	3	1	2	57	63	44	43	81	86	57	61	
285	208	228	217	730	803	660	660	5,050	4,542	4,462	4,313	

ESTIMATED TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON years 31st July, 1933, and 31st January, the International

COUNTRIES			TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SPINNING SPINDLES		MULE SPINDLES	
			Half-year ended		Half-year ended	
			July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1933	July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1933
EUROPE :						
(1)	Great Britain ..	..	49,001	50,167	37,011	38,177
(2)	Germany .. ..	..	9,850	9,846	3,461	3,471
(3)	France .. ..	..	10,144	10,170	3,541	3,055
(4)	Russia† .. ..	..	9,200	9,200	2,187	2,187
(5)	Italy .. ..	..	5,338	5,360	570	570
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	..	3,627	3,627	1,579	1,585
(7)	Belgium .. ..	..	2,087	2,096	350	349
(8)	Spain .. ..	..	2,070	2,070	481	431
(9)	Poland .. ..	..	1,818	1,797	468	462
(10)	Switzerland .. ..	..	1,303	1,306	464	465
(11)	Holland .. ..	..	1,224	1,225	269	269
(12)	Austria .. ..	..	758	763	233	238
(13)	Sweden .. ..	..	595	593	49	49
(14)	Portugal .. ..	..	446	446	137	137
(15)	Finland .. ..	..	263	264	46	46
(16)	Hungary .. ..	..	258	257	44	44
(17)	Denmark .. ..	..	100	100	—	—
(18)	Norway .. ..	..	58	57	10	10
Total			98,140	99,344	50,850	51,545
ASIA :						
(1)	India .. ..	..	9,506	9,506	776	776
(2)	Japan .. ..	..	8,209	7,965	35	35
(3)	China .. ..	..	4,585	4,493	—	—
Total			22,300	21,964	811	811
AMERICA :						
(1)	U.S.A.* .. ..	..	30,894	31,255	1,166	1,166
(2)	Canada .. ..	..	1,240	1,261	137	143
(3)	Mexico .. ..	..	832	830	7	7
(4)	Brazil .. ..	..	2,620	2,620	5	5
Total			35,586	35,966	1,315	1,321
Sundries			1,729	1,710	333	334
Grand Total ..			157,755	158,984	53,809	54,011

* U.S.A.—The division between mule and ring and the number of spindles on Egyptian is only approximate

† No return received from Russia. Figures for this country are roughly estimated.

SPINNING SPINDLES (000's omitted) for the half-1933, on basis of returns made to Cotton Federation.

RING SPINDLES		SPINDLES SPINNING EGYPTIAN COTTON		SPINDLES IN COURSE OF ERECTION		
Half-year ended		Half-year ended		Half-year ended		
July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1933	July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1933	July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1933	
11,990	11,990	16,279	15,831	12	8	(1)
6,389	6,375	1,154	1,178	23	15	(2)
6,603	7,115	1,835	2,280	2	2	(3)
7,013	7,013	210	210	?	?	(4)
4,768	4,790	650	650	—	—	(5)
2,048	2,042	369	403	1	1	(6)
1,737	1,747	40	41	—	1	(7)
1,639	1,639	207	207	—	24	(8)
1,350	1,335	303	219	—	2	(9)
839	841	673	616	21	—	(10)
955	956	1	1	2	—	(11)
525	525	42	48	—	—	(12)
546	544	23	16	—	1	(13)
309	309	30	26	6	—	(14)
217	218	13	12	—	—	(15)
214	213	32	25	3	3	(16)
100	100	—	—	—	—	(17)
48	47	—	—	1	—	(18)
47,290	47,799	21,861	21,763	71	57	
8,730	8,730	336	320	23	34	(1)
8,174	7,930	623	649	100	150	(2)
4,585	4,493	—	—	—	—	(3)
21,489	21,153	959	969	123	184	
29,728	30,089	1,000	1,000	?	—	(1)
1,103	1,118	37	46	—	—	(2)
825	823	7	4	—	—	(3)
2,615	2,615	—	—	—	—	(4)
34,271	34,645	1,044	1,050	—	—	
1,396	1,376	130	116	20	33	
104,446	104,973	23,994	23,898	214	274	

SPECIFICATION OF PART OF THE COTTON RETURNED AS "SUNDRIES" (IN ACTUAL BALES)
Six Months ending July 31st, 1933, estimated from Actual Returns.

CONSUMPTION

Country	Paruvian	Brazilian	Argen-	West	Mexican	Turkish	Russian	Mesopo-	Sudan	East	West	South	African	Chinese	Others	Total
Great Britain ..	43,695	1,762	17,876	12,643*	102	2,809	29,226	135	63,351	50,598	5,946	1,482	2	95	5,517	204,797
Germany ..	17,878	49	8,592	1,133	—	550	—	—	352	766	7,045	2,130	—	300	17	39,258
France ..	2,593	283	2,593	1,106	—	1,839	1,837	—	4,708	2,239	10,120	—	—	—	7,860	27,989
Italy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,546
Belgium ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,511
Spain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,311
Switzerland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,410
Holland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,111
Czech-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,483
Austria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,593
China ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	855,751
Brazil ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224,000
Mexico ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,000
Japan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	99,759	236,110	29,643	13,395	70,102	5,553	30,613	537	68,370	23,458	47,908	3,594	2	853,208	65,830	1,518,670

* Includes Haitian, etc. † Belgian Congo bales, each weighing about 100 lbs. ‡ In bales of 500 lbs.

STOCKS

Great Britain ..	8,891	1,004	1,924	10,374*	253	156	2,568	905	32,392	3,348	2,304	116	—	—	2,570	67,201
Germany ..	6,608	—	2,190	450	3	515	—	108	353	824	1,082	568	—	—	220	18,674
France ..	2,064	1,508	3,592	106	—	740	—	—	3,386	824	5,074	—	—	—	4,500	20,775
Italy ..	—	—	—	—	—	800	3,128	—	—	1,444	—	—	—	—	944	6,541
Belgium ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,185
Spain ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,448
Holland ..	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	766
Czech-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,253
Austria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,501
China ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	208,600
Brazil ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,000
Mexico ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000
Total ..	19,669	61,631	8,167	11,429	16,261	2,808	5,695	408	36,630	7,020	18,748	682	—	—	10,434	386,440

* Includes Haitian, etc. † Belgian Congo bales, each weighing about 100 lbs. ‡ In bales of 500 lbs.

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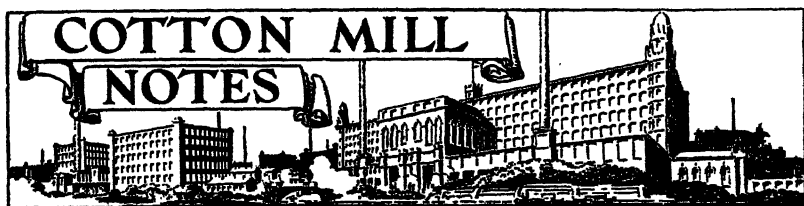
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WIDER SCOPE DESIRED FOR U.S. COTTON CODE.

At a hearing held recently before Deputy Commissioner White-side, of the National Recovery Administration, Mr. George A. Sloan, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, made a strong plea for certain amendments to the cotton code. These amendments included, among others, that

(A)—There shall be added to the definition of the term "cotton textile industry" in Section 1 of the said code, the following:—

"And/or (C) the finishing of any of the foregoing fabrics, whether woven of cotton or rayon or synthetic fibre or of a mixture of any of these fibres with other fibres, and/or (D) the manufacture of sewing, crochet, embroidery, and/or darning cotton or linen thread."

(B)—There shall be added to the definition of "productive machinery" in Section 1 of said code, the following:—

"(3) Printing machines;

"(4) Piece-dyeing machines;

"(5) Starching and/or drying machines, operating on fabrics and not on raw stock or yarn or cotton or linen thread, as the same are used for major operation in the production of plain bleached or unbleached fabrics which are not dyed or printed;

"(6) All machinery used for spooling, winding, reeling or skeining as a final process to produce cotton or linen thread ready for sale as a finished article;

"(7) Cone winding machines, reels, through tube cop machines and parallel winding machines used in the production of mercerized yarn only."

(C)—There shall be added to the definition of the term "effective date" in Section 1 of said code, the following:—

"Provided that the 'effective date' of the provisions of this code, which relate to the finishing and cotton and linen thread manufacturing sub-divisions of the industry, shall be the next Monday after the approval of such provisions, except as heretofore approved and effected."

(D)—There shall be added to the definitions in Section 1 of said code the following definitions:—

"The term 'job finishers' as used herein is defined to mean

those finishers who do not purchase or own either the grey or the finished fabrics, but merely perform processing and finishing services under a contract with the owner of the goods, who usually is a 'converter.'

"The term 'corporation finishers' as used herein is defined to mean those finishers who own or have a direct or indirect interest in grey and finished fabrics and who process and finish the goods for their own account and requirements and/or for other accounts.

"The term 'mill finishers' as used herein is defined to mean those mills which are engaged in the weaving of fabric or production of cotton or linen thread and engaged in auxiliary finishing operations solely on the fabrics or cotton or linen thread so produced by them."

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOC. OF COTTON MANUFACTURERS, BOSTON.

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, held recently in Boston, prevailing sentiment among the cotton manufacturing executives was, on the whole, optimistic, and although the industry still has many problems ahead of it there was to be noted a feeling that the foundation has been laid for an era of better times for the cotton textile trade.

The meeting opened with a business session, presided over by Irving Southworth, a former president of the Association. Following the reports of the Secretary, the Treasurer, and various committees, the election of officers was held. Ernest M. Hood, treasurer of the Pequot Mills, was elected President for another year. The vice-presidents were also re-elected.

The establishment of an almost complete embargo against low wage countries whose products threaten the success of the National Recovery Act, production control through group action and the dissemination of accurate statistics, the lifting of the restrictions that hobble Massachusetts mills in competition with plants in other States, and a halt to such schemes as the shorter week with unchanged wages and to new methods of taxation, were urged by Mr. Hood in addressing the Association.

Details of the processing tax were explained in an address by Daniel S. Murph, chief of the cotton processing and marketing section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"The greatest threat to the success of the programme to raise cotton prices by control of production in this country is found in cotton production abroad," declared Alston H. Garside, economist for the New York Cotton Exchange, addressing the meeting.

"The total production of cotton by foreign countries this season," he continued, "is the largest on record. It is estimated at 11,963,000 bales, compared with 10,676,000 last season and a previous maximum of 11,881,000 bales in 1929-30. The large prospective production abroad this year is due mainly to increased foreign acreage."

However, he expressed the belief that chances favour a greatly reduced supply of cotton next season and the running down of world stocks to around normal proportions. "But if the programme is continued over several years the tendency will be for foreign cotton-growing countries to increase their production by as much as this country reduces its output, thus providing the world with as much cotton as before. The only difference would be that foreign countries would furnish a larger share and the United States a smaller share of the world's cotton. Developments in these directions may greatly affect the cotton statistical situation during the next two or three years."

At the afternoon session Mr. Frank I. Nield, President of the Nield Manufacturing Co., discussed the National Recovery plans as they affect the cotton industry. He traced the events leading up to and the adoption of the code for the industry. He asserted that every textile community in the country had benefited from the code.

(Commerce and Finance.)

HOURS AND WAGES IN CHINA.

The current issue of the "China Year Book" contains the following interesting particulars regarding hours and wages in force in Chinese cotton mills. The wages are given in Mexican dollars:—

	Type of Workers	No. of Workers Investigated	Average Wage Rate Per Hour \$	Av. No. of Hours Worked Per Day	Average Wage Rate Per Day \$
Cotton spinning	Female	27,574	·038	11·9	·452
	Child	1,161	·025	12	·300
	Male	1,002	·120	10½	1·260
Cotton weaving	Female	7,128	·047	11·6	·545
	Child	394	·031	11½	·357

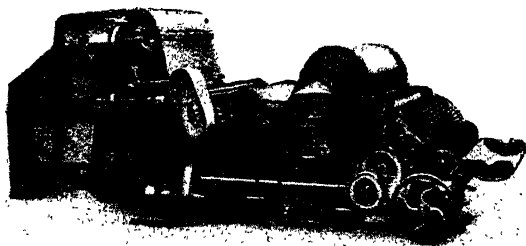
COTTON MILL EQUIPMENT IN SHANGHAI.

The rate of growth of the number of spindles and looms in both Chinese and Japanese mills are shown in the following table:—

		No. of Spindles		No. of Looms	
		Chinese Mills	Japanese Mills	Chinese Mills	Japanese Mills
1919	.. ..	889,000	333,000	—	—
1920	.. ..	1,775,000	812,000	7,740	1,486
1921	.. ..	2,124,000	849,000	10,645	2,986
1922	.. ..	2,221,000	1,071,000	12,459	3,969
1924	.. ..	2,176,000	1,218,000	13,689	5,925
1925	.. ..	2,049,000	1,332,000	13,371	7,205
1927	.. ..	2,099,000	1,383,000	13,459	13,981
1928	.. ..	2,182,000	1,515,000	16,787	10,896
1929	.. ..	2,386,000	1,652,000	—	—
1930	2,499,000	1,821,000	15,955	11,467
1931	2,730,000	2,003,000	20,599	19,306
1932	2,910,000	2,096,000	21,559	18,289

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The Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association of Shanghai recently published the following details regarding cotton mills in China :—

CHINESE-OWNED MILLS

Province	No. of Mills	No. of Yarn	No. of Spindles	Thread	No. of Looms	No. of Workers	Motive Power Electricity (Kilowatts)	Steam (h.p.)	Amount of Cotton Annually Consumed (In Piculs)	Amount of Yarn Annually Produced (In Bales of 400 lbs.)	Amount of Cotton Cloth Annually Produced (In Pieces of about 40 yds.)
Municipality of Greater Shanghai	28	1,082,148	89,828	6,302*	7,288	65,689	36,501	5,150	2,209,765	368,430	2,208,510
Kiangsu	22	532,302*	23,480	38,144*	4,920*	41,978	16,121	11,190	1,273,400	209,070	1,210,347
Hopei	9	276,700	9,184	8,200*	1,568	20,560	14,150	3,908	731,811	180,084	1,484,194
Hupeh	7	207,144	3,240	4,000*	3,019	22,365	4,045	10,640	662,647	76,351	8,770
Honan	4	108,408	1,900*	3,800*	226	8,040	3,575	1,700	282,012	43,244	20,900
Chekiang	3	38,120	706	3,900	706	4,767	1,920	200	104,387	47,612	—
Shantung	4	69,000*	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	—
Anhui	1	18,400	—	—	—	—	—	104†	—	—	—
Kiangai	1	20,480	—	—	—	1,896	750	—	59,000	17,472	—
Hunan	1	50,000	—	—	120	2,082	2,750	—	96,567	26,476	18,561
Liaoning	2	41,184	888	—	123*	2,082	1,500	—	23,250	6,446	35,611
Shansi	6	64,083	780	762*	702*	5,651	2,258	600	154,103	43,201	289,089
Sinkiang	1	1,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89	2,637,418	185,860	9,772*	19,081	180,791	88,020	36,802	5,814,044	1,665,044	9,548,076

JAPANESE-OWNED MILLS

Municipality of Greater Shanghai	30	1,284,872	266,320	12,353	42,436	45,040	2,430	1,400,968	204,319	5,848,612
Shantung	6	24,076*	8,400*	296*	10,470	21,400	—	938,223	214,506	2,688,500
Hupeh	1	24,816	2,100	411*	500	1,800	—	8,520	2,400	—
Liaoning	4	115,660	—	304	4,322	4,478	—	221,861	64,415	106,718
Total	41	1,790,748	272,700	17,592	63,887	73,418	2,430	2,570,572	575,640	8,723,825

BRITISH-OWNED MILLS

Municipality of Greater Shanghai	3	188,196	—	2,891	13,000	3,000	4,100	320,303	93,000	1,850,000
Grand total	133	4,611,857	408,560	39,504	257,568	164,438	45,332	8,706,019	2,332,684	20,121,900

* to be installed. † oil engines. ‡ in suspension

CURTAILMENT OF SPINDLEAGE IN JAPAN.

According to the Department of Overseas Trade, H.M. Consul-General at Osaka reports that at a meeting of the Committee of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, held in Osaka on August 28, it was decided to retain the present rate of curtailment for the October to December quarter, 1933. The rate in question, which has been in force since January 1, 1933, is:—

20 per cent.	...	Sealing of spindles.
7.6	„	Two days' holiday per month in addition to the two days prescribed by law.
<hr/>		
27.6 per cent.		

COMPARISON BETWEEN MANUFACTURING CHARGES IN INDIAN AND JAPANESE MILLS.

During the course of a very interesting and instructive address which he delivered recently to the Bombay European Textile Association, Mr. T. Sasakura, managing director of the Toya Podar Cotton Mills Ltd. quoted the following figures:—

SPINNING CHARGES PER SPINDLE PER DAY

	Bombay average Mills	Up-country Mills	Japanese Mills Ex. @ 83 =		Bombay Rationalized Mills
	Pies	Pies	Pies	Yen	Pies
Wages	5.04	3.86	1.57	0098	4.25
Power	1.87	2.25	1.09	0068	1.30
Store	1.16	1.29	0.44	0027	0.75
Miscellaneous	1.90	2.56	1.28	0080	0.55
Total	<u>9.97</u>	<u>9.96</u>	<u>4.38</u>	<u>0273</u>	<u>6.85</u>

WEAVING CHARGES PER 100 LOOMS PER DAY

	Bombay Mills Rs.	Up-country Mills Rs.	Japanese Mills Yen Rs. Ex. @ 83 =		Bombay Rationalized Mills Rs.
Wages	165	132	52.	43	111
Power	34	29	7.	6	15
Store	36	39	22.	18	45
Miscellaneous	29	45	33.	27	11
Total	<u>265</u>	<u>245</u>	<u>114.</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>182</u>

RAW COTTON SUPPLIES FOR JAPAN.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress between Japan and Persia and Peru with a view to establishing sources of cotton supply for Japan in exchange for piece goods. It is also stated that a small experimental shipment of Brazilian cotton was due to arrive in Kobe in October. The belief is also said to be quite prevalent among cotton consumers that some Japanese requirements can be produced in Manchuria within the next 10 years.

(United States Department of Agriculture).

THE BOLTON YARN MARGINS.

The new scheme introduced by the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners' Association for the purpose of stabilizing yarn prices in the Egyptian section of the Lancashire spinning trade came into operation on November 1. The Bolton scheme aims at securing improved margins for spinners by the inclusion in each firm's costing of a fixed amount to cover interest, depreciation, mortgage and other charges over and above the bare cost of yarn production. The proposal, briefly, is that firms should include a sum of 1s. 6d. per spindle per annum for carded yarns and 2s. per spindle per annum for combed yarns. The intention at present is that these fixed minima should be increased to 1s. 9d. and 2s. 3d. respectively on November 15, with further increases to follow on December 1.

The scheme, it is emphasized, is not to be confused with previous schemes, which have aimed merely at fixing minimum selling prices and which have afforded loyal members no protection against evasion by firms not producing standard count qualities.

HOLLAND CONSIDERING EAST INDIES' COTTON INDUSTRY.

In connection with the consideration of the Budget for the Dutch East Indies, the Dutch Government has made a statement concerning the establishment of a cotton industry in that colony. It is proposed to dispatch in the very near future a commission of experts including members of the Twenthe cotton industry, and Professor Wisselink, of the Rotterdam University of Commerce. One of the aims of the commission will be to consider the possibility of establishing in the first place an experimental works which later can be developed into a large factory.

THE ITALIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

In his report on economic conditions in Italy, published to-day at 5s. net by the Department of Overseas Trade, Mr. R. M. A. E. Turner, the British Commercial Counsellor in Rome, says that, as in other countries, the cotton industry in Italy has long been suffering from acute depression, but that some increase in output has taken place since 1931. The increase is due solely to better prospects of internal consumption, to be achieved by further reductions in the slender margins of profit and improved technical and commercial organization on the part of some producers. The adoption of a minimum national wage schedule and the authorization of a cut of 10 per cent. in higher rates where locally prevailing has tended to remedy grievances in regard to inequalities in internal competition, but several more of the less favourably situated factories have been obliged to close down. Tariff barriers established by newly industrialized countries are amongst the reasons which are diverting the Italian industry more and more to its own protected home market, while in "neutral" countries Japanese competition is becoming formidable, if not overwhelming. In the home market progress is noted in the production of coloured and printed voiles, hitherto imported from France and England, and attention is being devoted to white and fancy organdies, a Swiss speciality now favoured by fashion. Knitted cotton shirtings, made in Milan, are in demand for sports wear, and Italian coloured cambrics have done well.



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COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

UNITED KINGDOM.

COTTON YARN EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

(in lbs.)

(per Board of Trade returns)

To	Nine Months ended September 30th		September 30th	
	Grey unbleached 1933	1932	Bleached and dyed 1933	1932
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	—	—	—	1,000
Sweden	2,300,800	2,251,300	69,000	43,400
Norway	2,641,300	4,099,000	90,900	95,500
Denmark	2,211,700	1,619,500	112,600	104,900
Poland (including Dantzig) ..	2,593,500	1,173,600	54,700	39,000
Germany	23,388,300	21,548,800	37,700	18,900
Netherlands	9,563,600	14,275,300	45,900	23,500
Belgium	3,830,400	2,575,100	89,700	26,300
France	636,500	794,200	10,400	27,800
Switzerland	2,653,600	2,551,800	3,600	2,600
Italy	332,200	258,400	24,400	2,000
Austria	604,400	548,200	3,800	5,000
Czecho-Slovakia	952,600	1,009,800	2,200	600
Yugoslavia	1,296,700	1,130,000	182,300	175,700
Bulgaria	476,000	1,259,300	193,100	605,100
Roumania	9,051,800	7,852,100	271,400	477,500
Turkey	544,300	714,200	217,100	164,700
China (including Hong Kong)	1,238,200	9,604,700	143,900	378,300
United States of America ..	905,800	697,700	177,400	130,000
Brazil	1,860,800	1,029,000	225,400	66,600
Argentine Republic	3,255,700	2,116,300	1,082,500	253,500
British India :				
Bombay, via Karachi ..	15,400	50,300	203,900	208,100
" other ports ..	660,500	1,711,200	896,800	1,300,800
Madras	2,408,400	4,008,700	1,057,300	1,803,400
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	1,810,000	1,938,900	274,300	426,300
Burma	116,600	130,000	256,300	627,100
British Malaya	31,300	188,500	92,700	133,900
Australia	1,711,000	2,252,000	2,305,800	2,354,000
Canada	1,830,700	1,219,800	272,400	348,100
Other countries	8,678,300	7,416,000	3,120,000	3,210,400
Total :				
Up to No. 40's count ..	43,202,100	46,898,200	8,477,200	9,438,200
Over No. 40's count and up to No. 80's count ..	31,439,400	37,593,200	2,860,200	2,882,300
Over No. 80's count and up to No. 120's count ..	11,749,800	10,298,300	518,400	611,300
Over No. 120's count ..	1,209,100	1,234,000	161,700	122,200
Total	87,600,400	96,023,700	11,517,500	13,054,000

COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
(in square yards)

To	Jan./Sept. inclusive	
	1933	1932
Sweden	12,516,300	16,062,200
Norway	12,164,800	14,053,900
Denmark	36,185,000	26,157,300
Germany	20,376,100	20,974,400
Netherlands	16,131,100	28,067,500
Belgium	10,261,100	9,097,100
France	2,977,900	2,362,100
Switzerland	50,951,400	31,309,000
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	5,774,000	5,699,800
Spain and Canary Islands	2,299,700	2,311,700
Italy	2,566,900	1,757,700
Austria	4,399,800	4,199,900
Greece	17,579,400	15,038,900
Roumania	9,359,100	10,293,300
Turkey	27,318,000	19,688,000
Syria	4,531,100	5,565,500
Egypt	50,145,900	64,648,300
Morocco	34,587,500	40,220,600
Foreign West Africa	37,481,100	34,655,400
Foreign East Africa	7,160,600	6,699,500
Iraq	12,109,900	34,957,300
Persia	5,514,900	18,110,700
Dutch East Indies	13,987,600	37,322,800
Philippine Islands	2,409,500	4,050,300
Siam	6,130,500	7,456,700
China	27,913,700	65,657,600
Japan	1,652,900	3,742,000
United States of America	8,738,800	7,740,900
Cuba	3,994,200	4,644,200
Mexico	2,052,400	1,635,100
Central America	14,241,300	7,291,100
Colombia	49,473,200	27,554,200
Venezuela	18,257,500	15,020,400
Ecuador	2,199,900	2,267,400
Peru	4,362,800	5,695,000
Chile	4,615,600	2,075,200
Brazil	3,489,000	1,930,100
Uruguay	11,403,500	7,959,400
Bolivia	689,800	1,247,400
Argentine Republic	115,112,600	90,162,300
Irish Free State	24,285,000	21,015,500
British West Africa	75,548,500	105,632,200
British South Africa	86,934,800	35,338,000
British East Africa	7,558,800	10,612,900
British India :		
Bombay, via Karachi	120,665,700	172,032,900
" other ports	82,893,400	86,188,400
Madras	49,683,600	61,884,500
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	105,355,800	97,835,100
Burma	19,159,900	46,737,900
British Malaya	18,403,100	31,533,400
Ceylon	7,726,600	13,595,600
Hong Kong	17,763,600	49,286,700
Australia	115,367,800	129,518,100
New Zealand	27,771,200	30,832,600
Canada	32,590,000	21,285,300
British West India Islands and British Guiana	19,331,400	22,743,8000
Other countries	65,467,800	63,099,900
Total	1,549,622,900	1,704,555,000

COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

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COTTON MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

(in square yds.) *Continued.*

To	Jan./Sept. inclusive	
	1933	1932
Total of grey or unbleached	277,844,700	281,868,700
Piece goods white—bleached	505,784,400	612,754,300
Total of piece goods printed	283,627,200	304,350,200
Total of piece goods dyed in the piece, also manufactured or part of dyed yarn ..	482,366,600	505,581,800
Total of piece goods of all kinds ..	<u>1,549,622,900</u>	<u>1,704,555,000</u>

U.S.A.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON, COTTON YARN AND COTTON MANUFACTURED GOODS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE, 1933

		Quantity	Dollars
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED	<div> <div>bales</div> <div>1,000 lb.</div> </div>	<div> <div>3,576,166</div> <div>1,897,133</div> </div>	140,696,644
Raw cotton, except linters	<div> <div>bales</div> <div>1,000 lb.</div> </div>	<div> <div>3,481,344</div> <div>1,837,883</div> </div>	139,467,928
American Egyptian (Pima)	<div> <div>bales</div> <div>1,000 lb.</div> </div>	<div> <div>293</div> <div>156</div> </div>	25,860
Other, 1½ in. and over	<div> <div>bales</div> <div>1,000 lb.</div> </div>	<div> <div>79,678</div> <div>42,322</div> </div>	3,362,991
Upland, under 1½ in.	<div> <div>bales</div> <div>1,000 lb.</div> </div>	<div> <div>3,401,373</div> <div>1,795,405</div> </div>	136,079,077
Linters :			
Grades 1 to 7, inclusive	<div> <div>bales</div> <div>1,000 lb.</div> </div>	<div> <div>97,745</div> <div>58,590</div> </div>	1,222,298
Grade 8	<div> <div>bales</div> <div>1,000 lb.</div> </div>	<div> <div>1,077</div> <div>660</div> </div>	6,418
COTTON SEMI-MANUFACTURES .. ..	.. lb.	49,911,174	3,743,154
Cotton pulp .. ..	.. "	13,224,019	705,848
Cotton-mill waste .. ..	.. "	23,708,631	1,107,576
Cotton rags, except paper stock .. ..	.. "	5,265,061	198,430
Cotton batting, carded cotton, and roving .. ..	.. "	196,576	28,329
Cotton yarn :			
Carded yarn, not combed .. ..	.. "	5,831,694	961,665
Combed yarn :			
Mercerized .. ..	.. "	1,097,294	538,062
Not mercerized .. ..	.. "	587,899	203,244
COTTON MANUFACTURES .. ..	..	—	16,948,005
Cotton thread and cordage :			
Sewing thread .. ..	.. "	412,429	303,683
Crochet, darning and embroidery cotton .. ..	.. "	8,106	8,548
Twine and cordage .. ..	.. "	1,417,703	299,019
Cotton cloth, duck, and tyre fabric	sq. yd.	194,411,048	13,107,283
Tyre fabric :			
Cord .. ..	.. "	170,790	62,470
Other .. ..	.. "	185,816	34,076
Cotton duck .. ..	.. "	2,980,168	467,056

COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

Tyre fabric—continued.

		Quantity	Dollars
Heavy filter, paper dryer, hose and belting duck	sq. yards	205,048	58,687
Unbleached :			
Ounce	"	1,814,244	204,374
Numbered	"	654,172	145,107
Bleached	"	186,245	32,289
Coloured	"	120,459	26,599
Cotton cloth, unbleached	"	57,725,120	2,467,241
Drills, twills, and sateens	"	3,642,951	216,253
Sheetings 40 in. wide and under	"	43,392,677	1,693,822
Sheetings over 40 in. wide	"	512,003	22,417
Osnaburgs	"	8,575,832	463,894
All other unbleached	"	1,601,657	70,855
Cotton cloth, bleached	"	25,315,261	1,697,107
Drills, twills, and sateens	"	1,950,887	211,994
Pyjama checks	"	2,146,935	119,944
Sheetings 40 in. wide and under	"	9,777,486	568,975
Sheetings over 40 in. wide	"	1,770,752	138,403
All other bleached	"	9,669,201	657,791
Cotton cloth, coloured	"	108,033,893	8,379,333
Voiles	"	15,790,640	1,251,579
Percales and prints, 32 in. and narrower	"	4,524,711	295,280
Percales and prints, over 32 in. wide	"	9,375,001	703,545
Flannels and flannelettes	"	619,775	49,921
Khaki and fustians	"	2,151,660	272,976
Denims	"	7,783,907	674,142
Suitings (drills, etc.)	"	7,640,292	719,317
Ginghams	"	936,859	60,073
Chambrays	"	9,093,698	514,751
Other printed fabrics :			
7½ and more yds. per lb.	"	10,282,423	871,843
Less than 7½ yds. per lb.	"	12,028,190	930,168
Other piece-dyed fabrics :			
5 and more yds. per lb.	"	18,365,376	1,178,098
Less than 5 yds. per lb.	"	5,358,271	456,083
All other yarn-dyed fabrics	"	3,144,960	257,551
Cotton and rayon manufactures (chief value cotton)	"	912,681	141,102
Cotton and silk mixtures (chief value cotton)	"	25,449	2,904
Other cotton fabrics :			
Blankets .. .. .	.. lb.	377,961	123,126
Damasks	sq. yd.	201,544	29,726
Pile fabrics, plushes, velveteens and corduroys	"	112,723	56,562
Tapestries and other upholstery goods	"	13,832	8,526
Cotton fabrics sold by the lb.	lb.	3,480,407	512,715
Cotton wearing apparel	"	—	1,292,574
Knit goods :			
Gloves	doz. pr.	25,898	23,251
Hosiery	"	256,846	305,172
Women's	"	122,221	154,304
Children's	"	62,702	61,907
Men's socks	"	71,923	88,961

Knit goods—*continued*.

		Quantity	Dollars
Underwear :			
Men's and boys'	doz.	38,911	88,435
Women's and misses'	"	20,737	33,311
Children's and infants'	"	4,598	7,760
Sweaters, shawls and other knit outer wear	no.	45,615	21,169
Other wearing apparel :			
Collars and cuffs	doz.	6,793	11,552
Cotton overalls, breeches and pants	"	11,127	81,545
Underwear, not knit	"	20,406	63,563
Shirts	"	71,642	361,527
Dresses, skirts and waists	no.	280,061	155,810
Other cotton clothing	"	—	139,479
Other cotton manufactures :			
Handkerchiefs	doz.	31,908	19,002
Laces, embroideries and lace window curtains	yd.	470,991	33,808
Woven belting for machinery	lb.	57,951	25,716
Cotton bags	"	2,912,279	515,551
Quilts, comforts, counterpanes and bedspreads	no.	35,026	32,046
Bed sheets, pillow, bolster and mat- tress cases	doz.	8,594	35,493
Towels, bath mats, and wash cloths	"	56,448	65,245
Other cotton manufactures, n.e.s.	"	—	479,382

**IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON, COTTON YARN AND COTTON
MANUFACTURED GOODS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE, 1933**

		Quantity	Dollars
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED	lb.	40,286,744	3,623,000
Short staple, under 1½ in., free	"	19,544,185	1,265,030
Staple 1½ to 1¾ in., dut	"	10,537,225	1,064,064
Long staple (1¾ in. or over), dut	"	10,205,334	1,293,906
COTTON SEMI-MANUFACTURES	—	—	501,357
Cotton waste, free	lb.	3,369,868	92,884
Yarns and warps :			
Not bleached, dyed, etc., dut	"	—	—
Bleached, dyed, combed, or piled, dut	"	667,470	408,473
COTTON MANUFACTURES	—	—	13,623,452
Sewing thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cotton, dut	1,000 yd.	496,092	273,563
Cotton cloth :			
Not bleached, etc., dut	sq. yd.	1,846,416	244,766
Bleached, dut	"	12,767,241	1,492,597
Printed, coloured, or woven-figured, dut	"	7,071,454	1,130,872
Cotton fabrics, n.e.s. :			
Cotton cloth, less than 17 per cent. wool, dut	lb.	544	738
Tapestries and upholstery, cloth, dut	"	—	258,104
Velvets and velveteens, dut	sq. yd.	10,427	9,801
Other pile fabrics and manufactures, dut	"	—	129,871
Table damask and manufactures, dut	"	—	95,298
Table covers, napkins, etc., dut	"	—	230,531
Blankets and blanket cloth, dut	lb.	75,392	15,813
Bedspreads and quilts, dut	no.	426,217	294,251
Sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc., dut	"	—	95,322

COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

	Quantity	Dollars
Wearing apparel :		
Product of Philippine Islands, free	—	967,849
Knit or crocheted goods :		
Gloves and mittens, dut. doz. pr.	1,419,423	2,386,275
Hosiery, dut "	379,374	439,017
Underwear and other, dut	—	99,756
Wearing apparel, not knit, dut	—	103,889
Apparel wholly or partly of lace, or embroidered, etc., dut	—	39,490
Handkerchiefs and mufflers :		
Not of lace, not embroidered, etc., dut . . doz.	544,688	112,836
Lace, trimmed, or embroidered, dut . . no.	105,271	4,925
Laces, embroideries, etc. :		
Product of Philippine Islands, free	—	17,125
Hand-made laces, dut	—	146,992
Machine-made laces, dut	—	2,152,992
Articles, in part of lace, etc., dut	—	87,115
Lace window curtains, dut	—	144,975
Embroideries, dut	—	6,549
All other, dut	—	365,131
Cotton floor coverings, dut sq. yd.	6,561,999	1,684,319
Belting for machines, dut lb.	118,272	44,324
Rags, except paper stock, dut "	5,662,117	143,410
All other, dut	—	404,956

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON INTO U.S.A.

AUGUST 1, 1932, to JULY 31, 1933, WITH COMPARISONS. (500-lb. BALES).

Country of production	1913-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	5-year average 1927-28 to 1931-32	Per cent. this year is of 5-year average
Egypt ..	138,579	296,286	215,181	22,902	81,091	67,801	163,468	41.5
Peru ..	12,627	17,353	19,427	2,373	8,528	4,487	18,200	34.0
China ..	20,772	34,857	44,034	31,177	7,191	50,789	36,080	141.0
Mexico ..	80,285	52,009	39,823	15,126	20,641	8	29,988	—
India ..	7,849	54,424	58,449	34,218	17,513	4,894	38,053	12.9
Other countries	876	2,875	1,693	1,733	1,805	2,450	1,913	128.1
Total ..	260,988	457,804	378,107	107,529	131,569	130,429	282,647	46.1

CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS OF FOREIGN COTTON AND LINTERS IN U.S.A.

Description of Cotton	Consumption		Stocks as of August 31			
	12 months ended July		Consuming establishments		Warehouses, etc.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	(bales)		(bales)		(bales)	
Egyptian ..	79,464	88,787	33,563	24,396	33,029	25,904
Peruvian ..	2,008	1,782	1,285	989	1,081	519
Indian ..	17,055	12,826	10,784	4,073	3,424	1,574
Chinese ..	21,524	27,979	8,539	17,435	687	3,119
Linters ..	637,319	757,096	287,044	289,305	56,376	25,106

INDIA.

INDIAN YARN AND CLOTH PRODUCTION

YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1933

TWELVE MONTHS' SPINNING AND WEAVING RESULTS:—

In the twelve months, April, 1932, to March, 1933, the quantities produced were 1,016 million pounds of yarn and 695 million pounds of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the preceding years:—

	Twelve months, April to March			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in 1932–33, as compared with		
	1932–33 1,000 lbs.	1931–32 1,000 lbs.	1930–31 1,000 lbs.	1931–32 1,000 lbs. per cent.	1930–31 1,000 lbs. per cent.	
Yarn spun	1,016,418	966,378	887,279	+50,045	+5.2	+149,139
Woven goods manufactured ..	694,901	672,258	590,358	+22,643	+3.4	+104,543

The exports of the Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the twelve months, April, 1932, to March, 1933, were 15 million pounds, as compared with 22 million pounds, and 23 million pounds, in 1931–32 and 1930–31 respectively.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS AND THEIR EQUIVALENT IN YARDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS MANUFACTURED.

GRAND TOTAL—INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

Description	Twelve Months, April to March		
	1930–31	1931–32	1932–33
Grey and bleached piece goods :			
Chadars	20,431,764	21,165,097	21,806,961
.. .. . yds.	53,952,571	55,726,035	58,627,103
Dhutis	164,280,916	188,313,977	210,157,183
.. .. . yds.	831,405,029	964,540,251	1,096,807,246
Drills and jeans	21,037,263	26,241,466	28,281,001
.. .. . yds.	80,738,834	103,233,003	112,947,058
Cambrics and lawns	4,069,786	5,806,486	9,038,773
.. .. . yds.	28,856,989	43,322,303	67,375,107
Printers	3,818,419	4,462,874	2,496,990
.. .. . yds.	19,106,120	21,959,280	13,657,568
Shirtings and longcloth	141,317,010	176,257,232	165,152,344
.. .. . yds.	642,222,883	790,914,032	748,049,705
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	32,299,680	42,505,026	39,583,061
.. .. . yds.	121,900,368	154,407,630	143,691,596
Tent-cloth	3,399,164	2,073,519	2,854,127
.. .. . yds.	8,738,057	4,897,969	6,668,530
Khadi, Dungi or Khaddar	60,218,812	41,570,813	39,544,668
.. .. . yds.	175,212,963	119,520,969	115,499,449
Other sorts	9,451,729	11,619,714	12,876,418
.. .. . yds.	41,356,426	52,582,993	59,673,692
Total	460,324,543	520,016,204	531,791,526
.. .. . yds.	2,003,490,240	2,311,104,465	2,422,997,054
Coloured and piece goods	117,518,225	138,621,286	150,723,943
.. .. . yds.	557,642,795	678,786,696	746,901,445
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece goods	3,178,666	3,237,696	3,542,296
.. .. . doz.	779,365	831,344	946,971
Hosiery	1,667,834	1,974,815	2,544,339
.. .. . doz.	499,683	622,659	746,341
Miscellaneous	4,225,198	5,362,410	4,291,948
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	3,443,498	3,045,221	2,007,004
.. .. . lbs.	590,357,964	672,257,632	694,901,056
GRAND TOTAL	2,561,133,035	2,989,891,161	3,169,898,499
.. .. . doz.	1,279,048	1,454,003	1,693,312

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS)
AND THE COUNTS (OR NUMBERS) OF YARN SPUN

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

Twelve Months, April to March

Count or Number					1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
1	..	..	..	..	1,925,252	3,161,069	3,051,384
2	..	..	..	..	8,575,749	11,053,206	12,350,498
3	..	..	..	..	1,718,838	1,987,873	1,989,343
4	..	..	..	..	9,307,288	8,959,990	7,285,686
5	..	..	..	..	2,821,321	3,071,816	2,793,305
6	..	..	..	..	9,868,292	8,720,096	8,472,817
7	..	..	..	..	25,762,468	26,017,097	23,015,415
8	..	..	..	..	11,441,250	9,997,990	10,605,468
9	..	..	..	..	16,428,887	17,468,448	16,433,849
10	..	..	..	..	25,738,813	26,461,529	29,212,928
Total, Nos. 1 to 10					113,588,158	116,899,114	115,210,693
11	..	..	..	..	46,764,855	48,551,077	49,300,626
12	..	..	..	..	32,097,193	26,696,490	32,173,451
13	..	..	..	..	31,726,408	32,380,150	32,158,134
14	..	..	..	..	33,665,200	36,380,743	40,533,460
15	..	..	..	..	28,966,492	30,420,820	28,580,494
16	..	..	..	..	34,129,756	37,094,088	36,873,564
17	..	..	..	..	18,169,599	22,129,885	24,920,319
18	..	..	..	..	25,577,141	30,991,038	36,024,741
19	..	..	..	..	11,986,292	13,327,703	13,964,364
20	..	..	..	..	137,067,583	167,185,940	189,712,020
Total, Nos. 11 to 20					400,150,519	445,157,934	484,241,173
21	..	..	..	..	56,063,618	65,870,034	54,722,665
22	..	..	..	..	50,801,179	53,305,438	56,130,381
23	..	..	..	..	8,012,669	9,464,568	9,617,014
24	..	..	..	..	46,197,942	51,311,597	52,105,959
25	..	..	..	..	5,268,731	5,985,465	4,767,273
26	..	..	..	..	15,420,147	15,720,168	18,044,141
27	..	..	..	..	4,802,108	4,753,503	5,530,614
28	..	..	..	..	16,463,265	18,897,708	19,484,287
29	..	..	..	..	3,156,792	3,236,448	3,924,028
30	..	..	..	..	53,503,118	65,460,413	73,186,248
Total, Nos. 21 to 30					259,689,569	294,005,342	297,512,610
31	..	..	..	..	1,410,236	1,958,045	2,751,819
32	..	..	..	..	16,618,433	18,264,646	18,582,593
33	..	..	..	..	600,880	468,652	672,578
34	..	..	..	..	3,157,035	3,735,586	3,664,322
35	..	..	..	..	1,312,012	1,228,743	1,642,278
36	..	..	..	..	3,556,907	5,619,937	5,975,346
37	..	..	..	..	358,017	72,225	350,814
38	..	..	..	..	1,707,094	1,367,829	1,462,517
39	..	..	..	..	83,435	386,553	427,510
40	..	..	..	..	31,942,665	37,970,859	41,655,736
Total, Nos. 31 to 40					60,746,714	71,073,075	77,185,513
Above 40					27,310,831	34,001,363	36,593,749
Wastes, etc.					5,792,771	5,236,192	5,674,671
GRAND TOTAL					867,278,562	966,373,020	1,016,418,409

INDIA.

Imports of cotton goods into India for the three months—April-June, 1933:—

A recent survey by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India discloses the following particulars with regard to imports of cotton goods into India from April to June (inclusive), 1933:—

Cotton Yarns.—The total imports fell from 12,786,473 lbs. valued at Rs.114 lakhs to 10,546,379 lbs. valued at Rs.78 lakhs. The United Kingdom share was materially reduced from 5,338,402 lbs. (Rs.53 lakhs) to 2,552,002 lbs. (Rs.24½ lakhs). Similarly, appraisals from Japan fell from 5,063,830 lbs. (Rs.45½ lakhs) to 3,636,044 lbs. (Rs.28 lakhs). On the other hand, imports from China rose from 2,332,300 lbs. (Rs.14½ lakhs) to 4,268,100 lbs. (Rs.25 lakhs).

Grey Piece Goods (unbleached).—The imports in the corresponding period of 1932-33 amounted to 79.4 million yards valued at Rs.120½ lakhs and in 1933-34 to 81.6 million yards valued at Rs.105½ lakhs, reflecting the heavy fall in the prices of Japanese goods. It is satisfactory to note that the share of the United Kingdom, thanks to increased imports of bordered goods, rose from 20.4 million yards valued at Rs.32 lakhs to 28.6 million yards valued at Rs.43 lakhs. By contrast, imports from Japan fell from 58.4 million yards (Rs.87½ lakhs) to 52.9 million yards (Rs.62 lakhs).

White Piece Goods (bleached).—The total imports fell from 103.6 million yards valued at Rs.199 lakhs to 88.3 million yards valued at Rs.150 lakhs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 76.1 million yards (Rs.150½ lakhs) to 62 million yards (Rs.115 lakhs). On the other hand, imports from Japan actually increased from 24.3 million yards to 25 million yards, but their value fell from Rs.36 lakhs to Rs.30½ lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands fell from 848,000 yards (Rs.2½ lakhs) to 515,000 yards (Rs.1½ lakhs), and those from Switzerland from 1.6 million yards (Rs.7½ lakhs) to 467,000 yards (under Rs.2 lakhs).

Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece Goods.—Here again there was a material fall in the total trade from 99 million yards valued at Rs.207 lakhs to 70.4 million yards valued at Rs.140 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 49.8 million yards (Rs.127½ lakhs) to 37.5 million yards (Rs.95½ lakhs). Similarly, those from Japan fell from 45.6 million yards (Rs.67½ lakhs) to 32.4 million yards (Rs.42½ lakhs). Arrivals from Italy were reduced from 1.8 million yards (Rs.4½ lakhs) to 180,000 yards (Rs.½ lakh), while, owing to the almost prohibitive duties on foreign goods, imports from the Netherlands, Switzerland and Germany were reduced to negligible quantities.

Fents.—The total imports shrank from 10 million yards to 6.9 million yards and the values from Rs.17½ lakhs to Rs.8½ lakhs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 2.5 million yards (Rs.5 lakhs) to 2.2 million yards (Rs.3½ lakhs), and those from the U.S.A. from 7.3 million yards (Rs.12 lakhs) to 3.6 million

yards (Rs. 4 lakhs). For the first time, arrivals from Japan are separately recorded and amounted to over a million yards valued at just over Rs. 1 lakh. This is a noteworthy development which should be carefully watched.

Cotton Sewing Thread.—The total imports fell from 577,155 lbs. (Rs. 16½ lakhs) to 460,761 lbs. (Rs. 12 lakhs). Imports from the United Kingdom shrank from 480,153 lbs. (Rs. 13¼ lakhs) to 402,401 lbs. (Rs. 10½ lakhs), while those from "other countries" diminished from 97,002 lbs. (Rs. 2½ lakhs) to 58,360 lbs. (Rs. 1½ lakhs).

WORLD'S ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF RAYON BY COUNTRIES OF ALL KINDS OF ARTIFICIAL SILK

(Compiled from data supplied by The Textile and Engineering Press Bureau, Ltd., Manchester)

(In Metric Tons)

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Austria	1,600	1,600	650	—	400
Belgium	7,000	6,600	4,750	4,725	4,445
Brazil	—	—	—	—	650
Canada	1,700	1,925	2,200	2,330	3,235
Czecho-Slovakia	2,275	2,500	2,000	2,200	2,570
France	16,000	16,820	17,800	16,530	21,480
Germany	22,000	25,000	26,310	25,000	25,490
Great Britain	24,650	25,850	22,180	24,805	32,960
Holland	6,600	7,750	7,200	9,000	8,820
Italy	21,900	32,340	27,135	34,600	31,535
Japan	6,800	14,000	15,150	21,250	29,265
Poland	1,700	2,200	2,400	2,375	3,300
Spain	—	—	—	—	2,455
Sweden	—	—	—	—	135
Switzerland	4,900	5,570	4,400	4,500	5,025
United States	44,410	55,625	52,270	64,000	59,585
Other countries	2,000	2,540	2,020	2,480	—
Total	163,535	200,320	186,465	213,995	231,350

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WORLD'S ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF VISCOSE BY COUNTRIES

(In Metric Tons)

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Austria	1,600	1,600	650	—	400
Belgium	4,340	6,135	4,050	4,325	4,195
Brazil	—	—	—	—	500
Canada	1,400	1,575	1,800	2,025	2,580
Czecho-Slovakia ..	2,275	2,500	2,000	2,200	2,570
France	14,295	14,885	15,425	13,760	19,580
Germany	17,150	18,535	20,110	20,660	21,615
Great Britain	18,700	19,760	17,450	20,120	26,450
Holland	6,600	7,750	7,200	9,000	8,820
Italy	21,300	31,390	26,185	32,990	29,925
Japan	6,800	14,000	15,150	20,885	28,685
Poland	1,250	1,500	1,950	2,350	3,300
Spain	—	—	—	—	2,455
Sweden	—	—	—	—	135
Switzerland	4,860	5,570	4,200	4,460	4,895
United States	37,410	48,055	44,550	56,080	47,370
Other countries	1,700	2,240	1,780	2,390	—
Total	<u>139,680</u>	<u>175,495</u>	<u>162,500</u>	<u>191,245</u>	<u>203,475</u>

WORLD'S ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF ACETATE BY COUNTRIES

(In Metric Tons)

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	520	165	450	400	250
Brazil	—	—	—	—	150
Canada	300	350	400	505	655
Czecho-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	—	—
France	1,400	1,590	2,025	2,670	1,900
Germany	350	365	750	1,255	1,065
Great Britain	5,200	5,715	4,500	4,495	6,180
Holland	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	300	450	450	950	860
Japan	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	40	—	200	40	130
United States	2,500	2,805	4,000	5,240	7,420
Other countries	—	—	—	75	—
Total	<u>10,610</u>	<u>11,440</u>	<u>12,775</u>	<u>15,630</u>	<u>18,619</u>

COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

WORLD'S ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CUPRA BY COUNTRIES

(In Metric Tons)

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	140	—	—	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—
Czecho-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	—	—
France	250	315	250	100	—
Germany	4,500	6,100	5,450	3,085	2,810
Great Britain	750	375	230	190	330
Holland	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	300	500	500	660	750
Japan	—	—	—	365	580
Poland	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—
United States	1,000	990	860	1,000	2,020
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—
Total	<u>6,940</u>	<u>8,280</u>	<u>7,290</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>6,490</u>

WORLD'S ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF COLLODION BY COUNTRIES

(In Metric Tons)

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Austria	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium	2,000	300	250	—	—
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—
Czecho-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	—	—
France	55	30	100	—	—
Germany	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—
Holland	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	—	—	—
Poland	450	700	450	25	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—
United States	3,500	3,775	2,860	1,880	2,775
Other countries	300	300	240	15	—
Total	<u>6,305</u>	<u>5,105</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>1,720</u>	<u>2,775</u>

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF RAYON YARN BY COUNTRIES AND PROCESSES.

FIRST SIX MONTHS, 1933

(in thousands of lbs.)

(Supplied by The Textile and Engineering Press Bureau, Limited.)

Country	Viscose	Acetate	Cupra	Collodion	Total
Austria	340	—	—	—	340
Belgium	4,500	240	—	—	4,740
Brazil	560	165	—	—	725
Great Britain	29,590	6,435	980	—	37,005
Canada	3,035	735	—	—	3,770
Czecho-Slovakia	2,730	—	—	—	2,730
France	22,085	1,805	—	—	23,890
Germany	31,945	1,285	4,115	—	37,345
Holland	11,705	—	—	—	11,705
Italy	37,740	920	880	—	39,540
Japan	38,935	—	750	—	39,685
Poland	2,615	—	—	—	2,615
Spain	2,695	—	—	—	2,695
Sweden	190	—	—	—	190
Switzerland	5,720	135	—	—	5,855
United States	56,925	9,195	2,035	2,615	70,770
Total	<u>251,310</u>	<u>20,915</u>	<u>8,780</u>	<u>2,615</u>	<u>283,600</u>

Société Co-opérative *“La Textile”*

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1,300,000 250,000
Cotton Spinning Spindles Doubling Spindles

Monthly production: 7,500,000 lbs. cotton yarn

We sell nearly the whole yarn production of Belgium;
yarns made of American and Indian Cotton.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADVANTAGES OF COTTON BAGGING.

The Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, La., in a letter recently sent to some 10,000 ginner and cotton farmers, say that "instead of ploughing-up cotton, why not find new uses for cotton?" They point out that the most practical use, the most common-sense one, is to cover cotton with cotton bagging instead of jute bagging; that if the entire crop were covered with cotton bagging it would use up 300,000 bales of low-grade cotton.

Cotton bagging is practical. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is quoted as stating that standard cotton bagging is better than jute bagging. Compression tests for standard and high density made at the port of New Orleans showed that cotton bagging came through in as good condition as jute, while fire tests showed that cotton bagging had decided advantage, being much less inflammable.

The Lane Company points out that the only obstacle to having cotton bagging is the difference in weight of the two materials, a difference of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per bale, for which the farmer receives the price of cotton. To remove this obstacle requires only a change in the tare rules of the cotton exchange, recommended last year by the International Master Cotton Spinners' Association.

(Commerce and Finance.)

THE INTERNATIONAL WOOL CONFERENCE.

The International Wool Conference was held at Budapest on Oct. 4 and 5, 1933. Mr. M. Dubrulle, the president, in his opening address, enlarged on the influence of political unsettlement, monetary instability, and uncontrolled production and distribution in the world economic situation. Of grave importance to the European industries was the post-war creation of factitious industries regardless of economic justification, which were closing former trade outlets. One result was the present trend towards a new order of "planned economy" evidenced in Russia, the U.S.A., Italy, and Germany. They were facing policies of State interference in business life. The Federation was adhering to a policy of rejecting any artificial methods likely to affect the normal course of raw material prices. The question of Japanese competition was discussed, and the Conference decided to issue a brochure on the subject. Monetary restrictions were also discussed. Other subjects discussed were the limitation of credits for fabrics, the incorrect marking of goods, conditions of sale, the unification of

conditioning-house regulations, propaganda for the use of wool, and international wool statistics. The question of a tariff understanding between wool industries was discussed, but no conclusion could be reached.

BRITISH TEXTILES EXHIBITION, 1934.

In all sections of the British textile industry firms who will be exhibiting at the British Industries Fair at the White City, London, are now concentrating on special productions which will first be seen when the exhibition opens on February 19, 1934. New weaves, designs and finishes, fashions for women and styles for men, which are a complete departure from the remarkable range produced last spring, will be the outstanding feature of the next Exhibition.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Year ending July 31, 1933.

	1933	1932
Great Britain	1,559,015	1,371,756
France	877,868	484,595
Germany	1,947,941	1,632,297
Holland	139,842	155,822
Belgium	202,901	144,236
Russia	34,650	—
Denmark	39,578	36,536
Norway	9,172	8,150
Sweden	58,488	57,505
Portugal	67,729	48,867
Spain	310,990	314,949
Poland	165,265	34,576
Italy	830,196	671,114
Greece	2,307	2,783
Japan	1,742,345	2,322,187
China	308,638	1,090,476
Mexico and Porto Rico	48,994	3,781
British Columbia	5,543	4,648
India	56,935	226,915
South America	11,217	4,860
Finland	3,066	653
Various	5,226	7,773
Total	8,427,906	8,624,515
Shipments to Canada	187,887	206,830
Total for year	8,615,793	8,831,345

EXPERIMENTAL SPINNING PLANT FOR EGYPT.

According to *The Manchester Guardian Commercial*, an experimental cotton-spinning factory is to be set up by the Egyptian Government Cotton Research Board at Giza. The venture is of considerable importance in itself, because it is, with one exception, the only one of its kind in the world. The only other existing experimental cotton-spinning plant was set up in Bombay under the auspices of the Indian Central Cotton Committee some time ago.

A Manchester cotton specialist has been appointed to take charge of the Giza experimental plant. He is Mr. H. A. Hancock, a scientist on the staff of the British Cotton Industry Research Association at the Shirley Institute.

A good deal of the preliminary work in connection with this new venture has already been done; the factory has been built and the machinery ordered. Actual spinning is not likely to start before the autumn or late summer of 1934.

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Frank Parrington, senior partner in Messrs. D. F. Pennefather & Co., has been elected President of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

THE UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY.

We are informed by the Universal Winding Company that from Monday, September 4, 1933, their address for service in Scotland is: 20, Dixon Street, St. Enoch's Square, Glasgow, C.1. Tel. No., Cent. 2854. The office service will definitely be available each week-day from 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

INDIAN SECOND COTTON FORECAST, 1933-34.

	Thousand acres	
All India	19,641	Increase 7 per cent. as compared with corresponding forecast (revised) last year.
Trade Descriptions :		
Oomras	10,001	
Bengals	3,122	
Dholleras	1,631	
Broach	1,232	
Americans	807	
Others	2,848	

Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

"ANNUAL COTTON HANDBOOK, 1933." Published by Comtelburo Ltd., Tokenhouse Yard, London. Price 5s. 3d. post free. The sixty-third annual edition of this very useful cotton reference book, like its predecessors, constitutes an essential "vade-mecum" for the cotton man. The handbook contains practically every available cotton statistical table published by the cotton trade of the world. All the statistics given have been revised and brought up-to-date in accordance with the latest details available.

"DAVISON'S TEXTILE BLUE BOOK, 1933." Published by the Davison Publishing Co., 50, Union Square, New York. The sixty-eighth annual edition of this extremely useful year book has now come to hand. Features of interest are: Statistics arranged by States showing the number of spindles, looms, cards, and combers in the mills; textile associations; index to cotton merchants; cotton warehouses. Prices delivered: Office Edition \$7.50; Handy Edition \$5.00; salesman's directory \$4.00; foreign 50 cents extra.

"YORKSHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1933-34)," incorporating the Yorkshire Textile Directory. Published by Messrs. John Worrall Ltd., Oldham. Price 15s. post free. Abroad 17s. net. The forty-ninth yearly issue of this valuable reference book contains full particulars of all wool, worsted, cotton and silk and rayon spinners, manufacturers, bleachers, dyers and finishers in the county of Yorkshire. The contents have undergone the most thorough and exhaustive revision and all necessary new matter has been added.

"CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS OF UNITED KINGDOM TRADE IN INDIA, 1932-33." Report by Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E., M.Comm., F.R.G.S., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office for the Department of Overseas Trade. Upon the question of recent changes made in the schedule of tariffs levied upon imports of cotton textiles into India during the course of this year, the author concludes as follows:—

"The future so largely depends upon unknown factors, such as the degree of protection to be afforded in future to the Indian mills, and the measure of differentiation or of Imperial Preference to be accorded to the United Kingdom product (as to which see page 87), and the fiscal results of the forthcoming negotiations with the Japanese Government, that it is practically impossible to make any close forecast at the present time.

It is, at the time of writing, three weeks since the import duties on non-British cotton piece-goods were raised, under section 3 (5) of the Indian Tariff Act, from 50 to 75 per cent. and the minimum specific duty on plain grey goods of non-British origin from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ annas per pound. Although this measure barely

offsets the further depreciation of the yen since the duties were last raised in August 1932, and the trade in Japanese goods is still active, there is a more hopeful tone pervading the markets for Lancashire goods. Enquiries are now forthcoming for Lancashire staple lines such as grey shirtings, jaconets and dhooties, which have been off the market for a number of years, but, so far, there have been few bulk purchases owing to the disparity in values between India and Manchester due to the firmness in cotton and cloth. All Indian markets are in a very healthy position so far as United Kingdom goods are concerned. Although stocks of Indian mill goods and Japanese varieties are very heavy, holdings of United Kingdom piece goods are light. Dealers generally have made very meagre profits out of Japanese goods owing to indiscriminate price-cutting and the flooding of markets beyond consumption capacity with consequent disastrous effect on prices. They are therefore more inclined to revert to their old suppliers if they can secure competitive prices and can be safeguarded against further inundations of Japanese goods. There are unmistakeable signs of a slight general improvement in the internal movement of commodities as evidenced by those infallible criteria—railway earnings and wagon loadings. The jute industry shows distinct improvement. Despite the heavy stocks, Indian cotton mills have reacted favourable to the raising of the import duties and a distinct improvement is noticeable in the demand for Ahmedabad goods. One may say that the stage is set for an immediate revival so soon as world confidence is restored and prices of primary products begin to rise. In these circumstances, it is not too much to expect a considerably increased volume of buying of Lancashire goods during ensuing months for November-February shipment.

On the other hand the uncertainty prevailing with regard to the future course of the import duties and the consequent speculation tend to retard progress and may prevent the full extent of any reaction in favour of Lancashire goods being realized. During the year 1932-33 the United Kingdom increased its share of the Indian piece goods market by 210 million yards valued at over Rs.4 crores. I expect this movement to continue."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN IRAQ." Report by C. Empson, Commercial Secretary to His Majesty's Embassy at Bagdad. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ITALY." Report by R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E., Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Rome. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 5s. net.

"THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC POSITION OF AUSTRIA." Report by E. C. Donaldson Rawlings, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

Commercial Counsellor, H.M. Legation, Vienna. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. net.

• "REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN ALGERIA, TUNISIA AND TRIPOLITANIA IN 1932." Report by H.M. Consul-General, Algiers, H.M. Consul-General, Tunisia, H.M. Consul, Tripoli. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM IN 1932." Report by N. S. Reyntiens, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Brussels. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. net.

"ECONOMIC AND TRADE CONDITIONS IN U.S.A." Report by H. O. Chalkley, C.M.G., C.B.E., Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Washington D.C. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1932." Report by R. V. Laming, C.B.E., Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation, The Hague. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d. net.

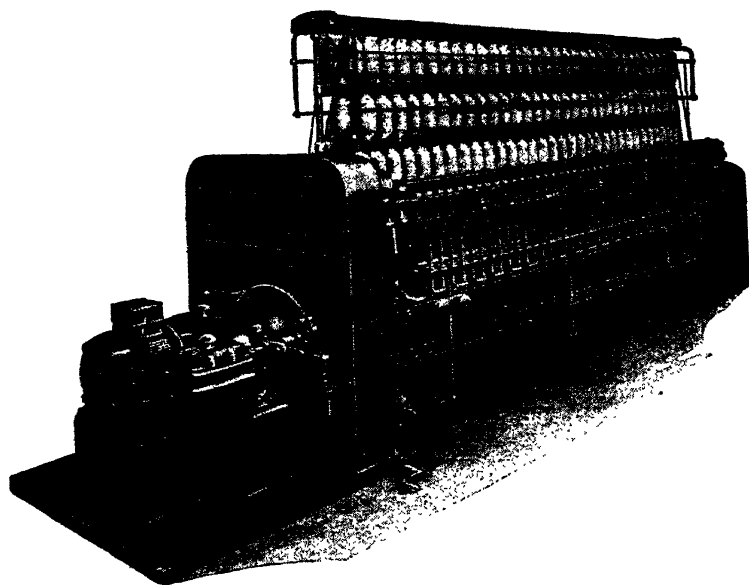
"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC." Report by Stanley G. Irving, Commercial Counsellor, H.M. Embassy, Buenos Aires. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade, by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 5s. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE NETHERLAND EAST INDIES." Report by H. A. N. Bluett, O.B.E., Commercial Agent, Batavia. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. 6d. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN JAPAN TO DECEMBER 31, 1932." Report by G. B. Sansom, C.M.G., Commercial Counsellor, H.M. Embassy, Tokyo. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3s. 6d. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA." Report by H. Kershaw, O.B.E., Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Prague. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. net.

"ECONOMIC AND TRADE CONDITIONS IN AUSTRALIA TO DECEMBER, 1932." Report by A. W. Burton, Assistant to H.M. Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, under the direction of R. W. Dalton, C.M.G., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in the Commonwealth of Australia. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. 6d. net.



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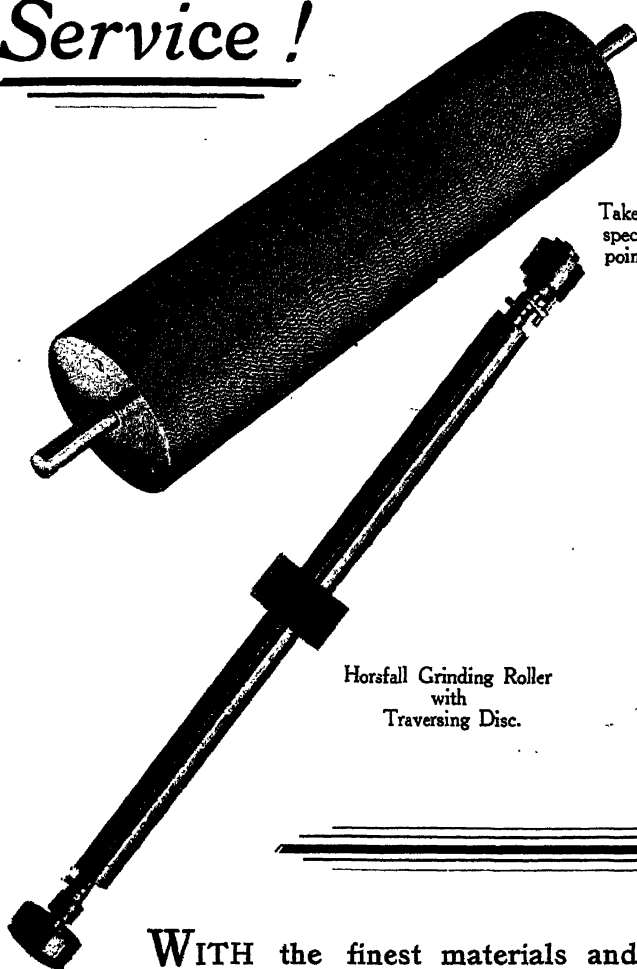
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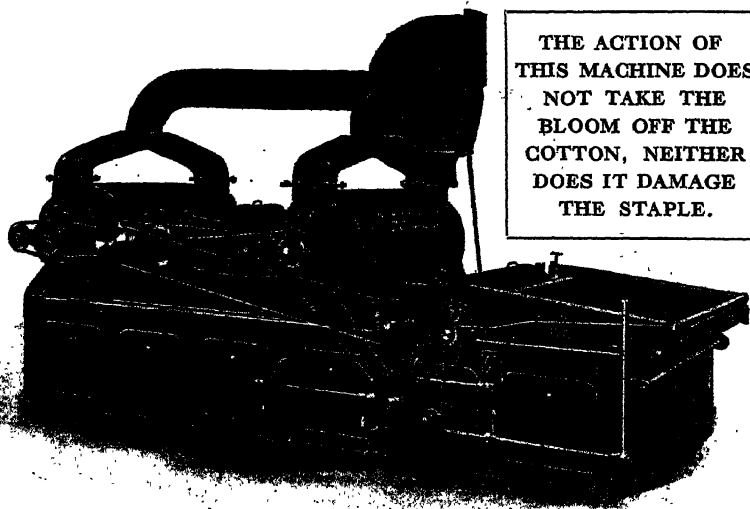
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Counts 35's Weft. Hank Creeld 2½ S.R. Texas. Spindle Speed 9,500 revs. Draft 14. Standard Turn p. 1 in.

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4 Line High Draft.		Meynell 3 Line High Draft.	
Counts.	Strength.	Counts.	Strength.
33.3	35 lbs.	33.8	35 lbs.
35.7	34 "	35.0	35 "
34.4	38 "	33.3	43 "
36.3	33 "	33.3	38 "
33.8	36 "	34.4	39 "
35.7	39 "	33.8	39 "
34.4	39 "	33.3	41 "
33.3	44 "	33.3	43 "
34.6 Av'ge. 37 lbs.		33.9 Av'ge. 39 lbs.	

4 Line High Draft.		Meynell 3 Line High Draft.	
Counts.	Strength.	Counts.	Strength.
34.4	38 lbs.	34.4	38 lbs.
35.7	35 "	34.4	36 "
33.3	36 "	32.2	43 "
35.7	38 "	34.4	38 "
34.4	38 "	32.2	46 "
32.7	43 "	34.4	39 "
33.3	39 "	34.4	38 "
35.9	39 "	34.4	40 "
34.3 Av'ge. 38 lbs.		33.8 Av'ge. 40 lbs.	

(Product 1280)

(Product 1322)

(Product 1303)

(Product 1352).

Number of Breakages per set, 57 (4 Line).

Number of Breakages per set, 47 (4 Line).

Number of Breakages per set, 19 (Meynell).

Number of Breakages per set, 23 (Meynell)

CONCLUSIONS.

Test No. 1 : STRENGTH. Meynell 3 line better by 42 points. (Product, counts X strength).

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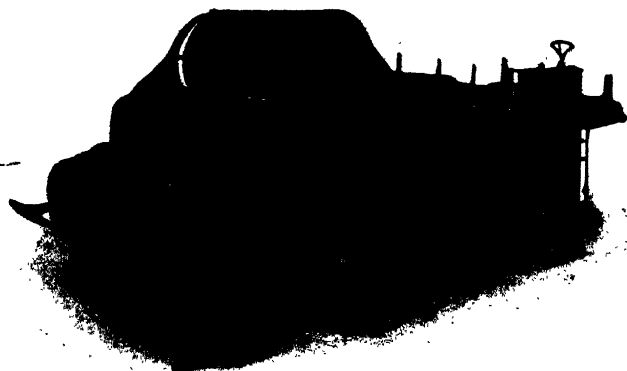
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(VOL. XII, No. 46)

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COMMITTEE'S COMMUNICATION

JOINT EGYPTIAN COTTON COMMITTEE

At the last meeting of the above Committee it was decided to hold the return meeting of 1934 at Cairo in February. This meeting has now been convened for the 18th and 19th of that month. This meeting will be preceded by a meeting with the cotton exporters in Alexandria, to discuss the question as to who should pay for the moisture tests carried out under the terms of the moisture agreement by the various official testing houses.

At the Cairo meeting the subjects for discussion include, among others: Deterioration of Sakellaridis; Foreign Matter and Cotton Bagging; Proposed Establishment of Egyptian Government Cotton Standards; Direct Sales by Cotton Growers to Spinners; The Marking of Varieties of Cotton, etc.

The European delegates will be Messrs. W. H. Catterall, J.P., William Heaps, J.P. (England), Roger Seyrig, A. Thiriez (France), Dr. Hendrik van Delden (Germany), and Norman S. Pearse (General Secretary).



AUSTRIA.

SPINNING.

The degree of activity evidenced in the Austrian cotton-spinning industry from August to November inclusive was relatively favourable. Whilst the monthly average yarn sales during 1932 amounted to 994,500 lbs., the average for the four months mentioned rose to 1,929,000 lbs., so that in the latter period the output was doubled compared with that of 1932. These figures, however, relate only to orders received, not to the spindleage in operation, which for the four months of 1933 just quoted amounted (single shifts) to 79 per cent. of the total spindles, against 72½ per cent. on the average for 1932.

In the same four months of the current year the home manufacturing concerns (home weavers and doublers) used, on the average, 2.2 million pounds of yarn against 2.07 million pounds, which was the monthly average during 1932. Thus a noteworthy increase in activity in the home manufacturing concerns cannot be recorded. Rather was the favourable situation due almost exclusively to the temporary increase in yarn exports, which was itself a consequence of certain political-economic factors. In the meantime, this short-lived export activity has already been transformed into the opposite, which will, in consequence, mean that in the near future curtailments of production on a large scale will have to be carried out.

Imports of cotton yarn amounted during the first 11 months of 1933 to 13,501 metric quintals against 19,667 metric quintals in the same period of 1932, a decline of about 36 per cent.

On the contrary, in these 11 months of 1933, 56,152 metric quintals of yarn were exported against 23,703 in 1932, so that exports showed an increase of about 137 per cent. However, it must not be forgotten that exports of yarn in 1927 amounted to 144,418 metric quintals, and were about 120,350 metric quintals for the first 11 months, i.e., twice the amount exported in 1933.

In spite of the improved business position, cotton yarn prices were unsatisfactory, and the spinning margins took no account of interest and amortization.

COTTON WEAVING.

In the weaving section also demand was more lively during the last months of the past year. This enabled short-time working, which was general during the summer, to be suspended. On the average the weaving establishments worked at from 75 to 80 per cent. of their capacity (single shifts).

Imports of cotton piece goods declined very considerably in the period from January to November, as compared with the same period in the preceding year:—

					1932	1933
Grey goods	declined	..	..	.. from	22,804	to 14,145
Bleached do.	"	..	..	.. "	4,090	" 1,464
Dyed do.	"	..	..	.. "	3,163	" 1,245
Printed do.	"	..	..	.. "	1,491	" 793
Coloured cottons	"	..	..	.. "	5,623	" 2,309
Total	..	..	..	.. "	<u>37,171</u>	<u>19,954</u>

From these facts it is clear that in consequence of the reduced purchasing power of the population home consumption experienced a very sharp drop. The home industry benefited only to a very small degree from the drop in imports.

It is noteworthy that in the weaving section also, during the short period of increased demand, there was no hardening of prices, but, on the contrary, a continual "falling-away" was experienced. The prospects for the near future are not encouraging since a further decline in demand, with its consequent increased pressure on prices, is to be reckoned with.

The original text in German runs as follows:—

(A) BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI.

Die Beschäftigungslage der österreichischen Baumwollspinnereien war in den Monaten August bis einschliesslich November 1933 eine verhältnismässig günstige. Während im Monatsdurchschnitt 1932 994,500 lbs. Baumwollgarne verkauft wurden, stellt sich der Durchschnitt für die eben genannten 4 Monate auf 1,929,000 lbs., so dass in dieser letzteren Periode eine Verdopplung des Absatzes gegenüber 1932 zu verzeichnen war. Diese Ziffern beziehen sich allerdings nur auf den Auftragselauf, nicht aber auf die Spindelausnützung, welche für die erwähnten 4 Monate des Jahres 1933 in einer Schichte mit 79 % der Gesamtspindelzahl ermittelt wurde, gegenüber 72½ % im Durchschnitt des Jahres 1932.

In den gleichen 4 Monaten des laufenden Jahres wurden für die eigenen Verarbeitungsbetriebe (eigene Webereien und Zwirnereien) durchschnittlich 2.2 Millionen lbs. Garn verwendet, gegenüber 2.07 Millionen lbs. im Monatsdurchschnitt des Jahres 1932. Es ist also eine nennenswerte Beschäftigungssteigerung der eigenen Verarbeitungsbetriebe nicht festzustellen. Vielmehr ergab sich die günstigere Gestaltung der Situation so gut wie ausschliesslich durch eine verübergehende Steigerung des Garnexportes, die mit handelspolitischen Zufällen zusammenhing. Inzwischen hat diese kurze Exportkonjunktur bereits in ihr Gegenteil umgeschlagen, was zur Folge haben muss, dass schon in allernächster Zeit wieder Betriebseinschränkungen grösseren Umfanges zur Durchführung gelangen dürften.

Die Einfuhr von Baumwollgarnen hat im Jahre 1933, u.zw. bis einschliesslich November 13,501 mq., gegenüber 19,667 mq. in der

gleichen Periode des Jahres 1932 betragen und ist demnach um cca. 36 % zurückgegangen.

Demgegenüber wurden in diesen 11 Monaten des Jahres 1933 56,152 mq. Baumwollgarne ausgeführt, gegenüber 23,703 mq. im Jahre 1932, so dass die Ausfuhr eine Steigerung um nahezu 137 % erreichte. Allerdings darf hiebei nicht ausseracht gelassen werden, dass die Garnausfuhr noch im Jahre 1927 144,418 mq. b.zw. in 11 Monaten cca. 120,350 mq. betragen hat, also mehr als doppelt so hoch war als der Export des Jahres 1933.

Ungeachtet der gebesserten Beschäftigungslage war die Preisbildung in Baumwollgarnen unbefriedigend und die Spinnmarge hielt sich knapp auf dem Niveau der aufgewendeten Barauslagen ohne Berücksichtigung von Verzinsung und Amortisation.

(B) BAUMWOLLWEBEREI.

Auch in Webwaren war die Nachfrage in den letzten Monaten des abgelaufenen Jahres eine lebhaftere, wodurch die während des Somers ganz allgemein durchgeführten Betriebseinschränkungen abgebaut werden konnten. Im Durchschnitt waren die Webereien mit cca. 75 bis 80 % ihrer Kapazität in einfacher Schichte beschäftigt.

Der Import in Baumwollgeweben ist in der Zeit vom Jänner bis November 1933 gegenüber der gleichen Periode des vorausgegangenen Jahres sehr bedeutend gesunken, u.zw. in:—

	1932	1933
	in mq	
Rohgeweben	von 22,804	auf 14,145
gebleichten Geweben	4,090	1,464
gefärbten "	3,163	1,245
bedruckten "	1,491	793
buntgewebten "	5,623	2,309
daher zusammen	von 37,171	auf 19,954

In diesen Ziffern kommt jedoch lediglich die Tatsache zum Ausdruck, dass der Inlandskonsum infolge der verringerten Kaufkraft der Bevölkerung sehr stark eingeschrumpft ist. Der Inlandsindustrie ist nur eine sehr bescheidene Quote des Importrückganges zugute gekommen.

Bemerkenswert ist, dass auch in der Weberei während der kurzen Periode der erhöhten Nachfrage keine Befestigung der Preise, sondern im Gegenteil ein fortgesetztes Abbröckeln derselben eingetreten ist. In den grossen Stapelartikeln ist durch den scharfen gegenseitigen Konkurrenzkampf ein Preisniveau entstanden, welches erheblich unter den knapp errechneten Selbstkosten liegt. Die Aussichten für die Geschäftsentwicklung in der nächsten Zukunft sind nicht günstig zu beurteilen, weil mit einem weiteren Nachlassen des Bedarfes und damit mit einem steigenden Preisdruck zu rechnen ist.

(Verein der Baumwollspinner und Weber Oesterreichs, Wien.)

BELGIUM.

The Belgian spinning industry continues to work at about 60 per cent. of full capacity; in addition to this, 10 per cent. of the spindles are stopped indefinitely.

The monetary crisis in the United States and its latest reper-

cussions upon the commodity markets are increasing the apprehension of buyers and causing the latter to be even more hesitant. Finally, the seasonable end-of-the-year falling-off in trade naturally tends to depress the market.

The Belgian cotton industry is suffering exceptionally from the depression of prices: some exporters, having lost the customary outlets for their goods, have thrown the latter upon the home market, where there is a large excess of supply over demand.

The state of our industry is so parlous as to warrant an appeal for Government intervention.

Since our last report wages have remained unchanged.

The original report in French follows:—

Les filatures belges continuent à travailler à environ 60 pour cent de leur capacité de production: en outre, 10 pour cent des broches sont arrêtées de façon permanente.

L'expérience monétaire des Etats-Unis et ses répercussions finales sur les cours de la matière première augmentent l'incertitude et les hésitations des acheteurs. Enfin, le ralentissement saisonnier de fin d'année contribue à déprimer le marché.

L'industrie cotonnière belge souffre tout particulièrement de la dépression des prix: des exportateurs ayant perdu leurs débouchés habituels se sont rejetés sur le marché intérieur et l'offre dépasse largement la demande.

La situation de notre industrie est sérieuse au point qu'elle fera incessamment l'objet d'une interpellation au Parlement.

Depuis notre dernier rapport, les salaires n'ont pas été modifiés.

(Société Cooperative Association de Cotonnière de Belgique.)

ENGLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

During the period under review the state of trade in the spinning section has been distinctly better than earlier in the year and compared with a year ago, although a very large number of mills remain completely stopped.

In the later months of the year 1933 various sections of the spinning industry have adopted methods which tended more nearly to stabilize the prices of yarn, and to a considerable extent these efforts have been successful, although it should not be taken that there has been any attempt to lift prices to the region of earning profits on the capital employed.

On the question of degree of occupation in the industry, it is difficult to give reliable figures, but it may be assumed that in the spinning section employment at those mills which are running varied from 70 to 75 per cent. of full-time employment, namely, 48 hours.

WEAVING SECTION.

The state of the manufacturing section of the cotton industry remains very unsatisfactory. Whilst it is a fact that slightly more looms are running than there were three months ago, the margins now are worse than they have ever been in the history of the trade, and the outlook is not encouraging.

Whilst efforts are being made to stabilize the rates of payment,

the demand for our cloths remains exceedingly quiet, and the internal competition for business is so intense that until orders become more numerous the difficulties in the way of securing better margins will remain.

The percentage of insured operatives unemployed in the weaving section of the cotton industry on December 18, 1933, was 20.8, as compared with 22.4 on November 20 and 22.7 on December 19, 1932, according to the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*.

FRANCE.

During the course of the last quarter of 1933, the state of the French cotton industry was noticeably grave, as much from the point of view of demand as from the point of view of the maintenance of prices, which have narrowed until they no longer leave any margin.

At the end of November the degree of activity of the cotton mills could be estimated at about 75 per cent. of full capacity for the spinning and about 83 per cent. for the weaving section. It must be pointed out, however, that the state of trade in the fine spinning section is at present particularly bad, and that in this branch of the French cotton industry the degree of activity represents no more than 58 per cent. of normal productive capacity.

There have been no changes made in wages during the fourth quarter of 1933.

A reduction in wages of 6 per cent. for men and 8 per cent. for women was decided upon in the spinning section in the Lille district. In the other cotton centres no modification of wages has taken place.

FOREIGN TRADE.

		2nd Quarter, 1933	3rd Quarter, 1933
		Metric Quintals	
A—Imports :			
1. Cotton yarn	.. .. .	1,564	1,564
2. Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles	.. .. .	3,437	3,602
B—Exports :			
1. Cotton yarn, total exports	.. .. .	15,389	15,456
Destinations :			
Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorate countries	.. .. .	3,711	3,700
Foreign markets	.. .. .	11,678	11,756
2. Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles, total exports	.. .. .	98,762	104,861
Destinations :			
Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorate countries	.. .. .	78,332	86,358
Foreign markets	.. .. .	20,430	18,503

The original report in French follows:—

Au cours du dernier trimestre 1933 la situation de l'industrie cotonnière française s'est sensiblement aggravée tant au point de vue de la demande qu'au point de vue du maintien des prix qui ont fléchi au point de ne plus laisser aucune marge.

A la fin du mois de Novembre l'activité des usines cotonnières pouvait être évaluée environ à 75 pour cent pour la filature et 83 pour cent pour le tissage. Il y a lieu toutefois de signaler que la filature

de numéros fins se trouve dans une situation très particulièrement défavorable et que dans cette branche de l'industrie cotonnière française l'activité actuelle ne représente que 58 pour cent de sa capacité normale de production.

Aucune modification de salaires n'est intervenue au cours du 4ème trimestre 1933.

Une réduction de salaires de 6 pour cent les hommes et de 8 pour cent les femmes vient d'être décidée dans la filature de coton de Lille. — Dans les autres centres cotonniers aucune modification de salaires n'est intervenue.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

A—Importations :		2ème	3ème
		trimestre 1933	trimestre 1933
		Quintaux	Métriques
1. Fils de coton		1,564	1,546
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manu- facturés		3,437	3,602
B—Exportations :			
1. Fils de coton, exportations totales ..		15,389	15,456
Destinations :			
Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat		3,711	3,700
Marchés étrangers		11,678	11,756
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manu- facturés, exportations totales		98,762	104,861
Destinations :			
Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat		78,332	86,358
Marchés étrangers		20,430	18,503

(Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française.)

GERMANY.

SPINNING SECTION.

No substantial change characterized the situation of the German cotton spinners during the fourth quarter of 1933. Conditions generally remained quiet, both as regards sales and as regards calls on old contracts.

Towards the end of the quarter under review the advent of the cold weather brought a temporary spell of activity so far as demand was concerned. This was especially the case with coarse yarns, as well as with condensor and vigogne (half-wool) yarns.

Taking everything into consideration, the degree of activity remained relatively the same as in the previous period. The prices obtained however still continued to be unsatisfactory; this was attributable mainly to the low prices accepted by foreign competitors.

The original report in German runs as follows:—

In der Geschäftslage der deutschen Baumwollspinnerei ist auch im 4. Quartal 1933 eine wesentliche Änderung nicht eingetreten. Verkaufstätigkeit sowie Abruf auf alte Kontrakte hielten sich im allgemeinen weiterhin ruhig.

Gegen Ende des Berichts-Quartals brachte das Einsetzen der kälteren Witterung vorübergehend einige Belebung in der Nach-

frage. Dies gilt insbesondere von gröberen Garnen, sowie von Zweicylinder- und Vigognegarnen.

Der Beschäftigungsgrad konnte allenthalben annähernd im bisherigen Umfange gehalten werden. Die zu erzielenden Verkaufspreise blieben jedoch weiterhin ungenügend; es wird dies wesentlich auf die niedrigen Angebote der ausländischen Konkurrenz zurückgeführt.

(*Arbeitsausschuss der Deutschen Baumwollspinnerverbände.*)

WEAVING SECTION.

The position in the South German cotton-weaving section has not changed substantially in relation to that of the third quarter, 1933.

Business generally remains quiet, and this is to be traced in some degree to the fact that the cold weather commenced rather late this year.

The previous degree of activity can be said to have been maintained during the fourth quarter of 1933.

The original report in German is appended hereto:—

Die Lage der süddeutschen Baumwollweberei hat sich gegenüber dem 3. Quartal 1933 nicht wesentlich verändert. Das Geschäft blieb im allgemeinen ruhig, was zum Teil darauf zurückzuführen war, dass die kalte Witterung verhältnismässig spät eintrat.

Der bisherige Beschäftigungsgrad konnte im IV. Quartal 1933 aufrecht erhalten werden.

(*Verein Süddeutscher Baumwollindustrieller e.V.*)

HOLLAND.

Conditions in the cotton trade in this country have not improved during the last three months. In the spinning trade the offtake of yarns remains insufficient, and prices are very poor. Most spinning mills are working short time or have a part of their machinery stopped.

In the manufacturing section the demand from the home trade remains unchanged, but prices are very poor on account of the severe competition between the manufacturers. Steps have been taken to come to a mutual understanding as to conditions for sales and prices, but it is very doubtful whether it will be possible to obtain unanimous agreement on this question.

Percentages of occupation of the industry are not available at present, but during the last few years the amount of cotton and cotton-waste used in the spinning mills has been:—

1930	..	..	..	..	..	53,808 tons
1931	..	..	..	..	..	47,756 "
1932	..	..	..	..	..	35,020 "

while in the weaving mills the amount of yarns used has been as follows:—

1930	..	..	..	..	..	62,700 tons
1931	..	..	..	..	..	52,800 "
1932	..	..	..	..	..	40,300 "

The number of workpeople employed has been reduced from
 42,087 on December 31st, 1929, to
 27,796 " " 1932

From these figures it will be clear that conditions in the cotton trade in Holland are still very unsatisfactory.

ITALY.

During the last quarter of 1933 the Italian cotton trade continued, notwithstanding the increasing difficulties in the way of exportation, its productive activity clearly superior to that of the same period of 1932.

The stocks are not increased. The work in hand has remained considerable.

The prices have continually been on the weak side.

The number of employed has remained unchanged.

On October 31 the export figures were as follows:—

	1932	1933
	quintals	quintals
Yarns ..	241,895	235,148
Cloth ..	305,217	268,875
	547,112	504,023

The original report in Italian runs as follows:—

Nell'ultimo trimestre del 1933 l'industria cotoniera italiana ha continuato, malgrado le crescenti difficoltà all'esportazione, il suo ritmo produttivo nettamente superiore a quello dello stesso periodo 1932.

Gli stocks non risultano appesantiti e gli impegni di lavoro si sono mantenuti abbastanza elevati.

Il tono dei prezzi è sempre stato fiacco.

L'occupazione operaia è rimasta stazionaria.

Al 31 ottobre la situazione dell'esportazione era la seguente:—

	1932	1933
	Q. li.	Q. li.
Filati ..	241,895	235,148
Tessuti ..	305,217	268,875
	547,112	504,023

(Associazione Italiana Fascista degli Industriali Cotonieri.)

POLAND.

In December the cotton-spinning industry was occupied 100 per cent. (full time) and the weaving section was running 75 per cent. of full time.

There has been no alteration in wages paid to operative spinners and weavers.

From January 1, 1934, the working hours of all textile workers have been increased by a Government bill from 46 to 48 hours per week, with no increase in wages, and the special wage rates paid

for overtime work have been reduced from 100 per cent. to 50 per cent. and from 50 per cent. to 25 per cent.

SWITZERLAND.

The period under review was characterized by irregular conditions caused by curtailed demand and hand-to-mouth orders following the recent increased reduction in prices, especially as regards goods for export. Whilst mule spinners were again compelled to reduce output, the state of the order books as regards the ring spinning concerns, as well as regards certain of the weavers employed on special articles, permitted the working of double shifts to an increased degree. Although the individual shifts in the majority of cases did not extend to the normal 48 hours per week, yet it was permissible to a large degree to hold the losses in working time within reasonable limits and to regulate the total amount of unemployment.

Conditions were similar as regards doublers. As far as weavers were concerned orders became fewer towards the end of the year, so that at the beginning of the present one further curtailments of production are to be expected. The level of activity for the whole industry presents, as before, a picture which is not favourable, varying on the average from section to section between 64 and 84 per cent. Wages, with a few exceptions, have remained steady. The increase in living costs, reinforced by artificial measures to support prices, is hindering the attainment of those better conditions which are so desirable in the world market situation.

Here follows the original report in German:—

Ungleiche Beschäftigung bedingt durch einseitige Nachfrage und kurzfristige Orders bei neuerdings verstärktem Preisdruck insbesondere auf Exportware kennzeichnete die Berichtsperiode. Während die Selfaktorspinnerei ausgedehnte Produktionseinschränkungen einzuhalten gezwungen war, erlaubte der Auftragsbestand der Ringspinnerei, wie auch gewissen Webereien, die Spezialartikel herstellen, in vermehrtem Masse in Doppelschicht zu arbeiten. Wenn auch die einzelnen Schichten die normale Arbeitszeit (48 Stunden pro Woche) mehrheitlich nicht erreichten, so gelang es doch die Arbeitszeiteinbussen grösstenteils in erträglichen Grenzen zu halten und der gänzlichen Arbeitslosigkeit zu steuern. Ähnlich lagen die Verhältnisse in der Zwirnerei. In der Weberei wurden die Aufträge gegen Jahresende knapp, sodass zu Anfang des neuen Jahres mit weiteren Produktionseinschränkungen zu rechnen ist. Der Beschäftigungskoeffizient ergibt nach wie vor für die gesamte Branche kein günstiges Bild, er schwankt im Durchschnitt der verschiedenen Sektionen von 64 bis 88 %. Die Löhne sind, von verschwindenden Ausnahmen abgesehen, stabil geblieben. Die Versteifung der Lebenshaltungskosten, gefördert durch künstliche Preisstützungsmassnahmen, hemmt die so dringend notwendige bessere Anpassung an die Weltmarktlage.

(Schweizerischer Spinner-Zwirner und Weber-Verein.)

U.S.A.

The Census Bureau in its monthly report estimates the consumption of lint cotton by domestic mills in December at 348,000 bales. This compares with 475,000 bales in November and 440,000 bales in December, 1932, and brings the total so far this season to 2,415,000 bales, against 2,341,000 bales in the corresponding period last season. Exports, exclusive of linters, for the month are returned at 820,000 bales against 915,000 bales in November and 1,040,000 bales in December, 1932, making a total for the season to date of 4,182,000 bales, which compares with 4,246,000 bales in the previous season. Stocks in the hands of manufacturers amount to 1,642,000 bales against 1,574,000 bales a month ago and 1,530,000 bales a year ago, and in outside warehouses to 10,313,000 bales against 10,411,000 bales and 10,350,000 bales. Spindles active during the month totalled 24,841,000 against 25,423,000 in the previous month and 23,775,000 in the corresponding month of 1932.

Linters consumption last month was 52,000 bales against 44,000 bales in December, 1932. Stocks at mills were 292,000 bales against 281,000 bales, and in outside warehouses 36,000 bales against 60,000 bales. Recent advices from New York state that the U.S. cotton textile industry has announced that General Johnston, the administrator of the National Recovery code, has approved a 25 per cent. reduction in cotton textile production for the month of December. This reduction is to apply to all textile code units.

U.S.S.R.

Production of cotton textile fabrics during the first eight months of 1933 is reported to have been about 1,750,000,000 yards, which is fully 100 per cent. of the plan for that period and about equal to production during the corresponding period last year. However, this favourable quantitative result is greatly marred by the reported facts of poor and uneconomical production. About 383,000,000 yards of fabrics, or over 20 per cent. of the total production, is reported to be either spoiled or defective goods, and an additional 109,000,000 yards were lost through poor utilization of raw material. The 100 per cent. execution of the textile production plan for the first eight months was only possible, according to an article in the *Isvestia*, by utilizing about 10,000 to 11,000 more tons (46,000 to 51,000 bales of 478 lbs.) of raw cotton than provided for by the plan, and through the introduction of additional equipment and labour.

September, 1933, production of cotton fabrics was 188,603,000 yards, or about 80 per cent. of the monthly plan, as compared with an output of 209,627,000 yards in September, 1932.

Production costs in the cotton industry during the first half of 1933 were supposed to decline by 1.2 per cent., but instead increased by 4.9 per cent. Labour efficiency was fully 6.5 per cent. below the plan.
(U.S. Department of Commerce.)

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Manchurian Cotton.

We are indebted to Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., Shanghai, for the following details of Manchurian cotton cultivation and its future:—

PRODUCTION.

Information regarding the history of cotton cultivation is rather obscure, but according to publications available, this cotton has been raised mostly in the Southern part of Manchuria, and was used chiefly for hand spinning, bed quilts, etc., but later has proved to be used in spinning yarns as high as 30's to 40's, according to experiments undertaken by the Mukden mill.

Its production has been roughly estimated at about 200,000 piculs (or approximately 55,000 bales of 500 lbs. each) per year, which, however, seems an over-estimate, for, according to the Manchurian Year-book for 1933, fields planted to cotton in 1932 were about 150,000 acres, with a production of lint of 200,000 piculs. Actual outturn, however, for that year, is being estimated at around 135,000 piculs, according to other information available.

An estimated increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. in acreage in 1933 has been forecast. The increased acreage is mostly along the South Manchurian Railway and taking place on fields formerly used for kaoliang (millet). This estimated yield of 165,000 piculs is due to better prices paid for cotton compared with other farm products, and also to the encouragement and support given by official and private organizations to cotton-growing.

The main producing counties, most of which are located in Southern Manchuria, along the South Manchurian Railway and the Peiping-Mukden Railway follow:—

Counties	acreage acres	1933-34	
		estimated production	piculs
Hei-shan Hsien	7,000	10,467	
Hai-chong Hsien	2,500	4,602	
Liao-chung Hsien	4,500	5,400	
I Hsien	10,400	12,600	
Kai-ping Hsien	4,200	7,086	
Liao-yang Hsien	49,000	96,450	
Chin Hsien	6,000	928	
Total	83,600	137,533	

DISTRIBUTION.

The 1932 crop of 135,000 piculs is estimated to have been distributed as follows:—

Mills taking :					piculs	piculs
Mukden Mill	..	..	..	..	29,000	
Naigai Wata	..	..	..	..	3,000	
Manshu Boseki	..	..	..	..	9,000	
Yingkow Mill	..	..	..	..	12,000	
Total					..	53,000
Domestic use					..	82,000
Grand total					..	135,000

The quotation for this cotton at the time of writing is about 50.25 yen f.o.b. Dairen, which, by the way, is rather an attractive price for producers compared with other agricultural products, for this price is an increase of more than 20 per cent. from what it was a year ago, while other farm products have declined 20 to 30 per cent. from last year, and it is generally expected to see a big increase in acreage for cotton next year, for cotton-growing is receiving encouraging assistance, material and otherwise, from the Government and trade associations.

Sea Island Cotton.

During the last few years the general position of the Sea Island cotton industry in the British West Indies has been the cause of some concern. Falling prices, the accumulation of unsold stocks of lint, outside competition from other types of cotton and the advance of the artificial silk industry have all contributed to the prevailing unsatisfactory state of affairs. The maintenance of cotton cultivation in some of the northern islands, is, however, so essential to their welfare and the crop is so suited to their climate, that repeated attempts have been made to better the situation. In this connection the Empire Marketing Board championed the industry's welfare early in 1928, and it was largely on account of its efforts and those of St. Vincent and Montserrat that a conference of Sea Island cotton growers was held in Barbados in 1932. The work of this conference will chiefly be remembered in that it recommended restriction in production and the formation of a West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association. A further meeting of interested parties was convened in London by the Empire Marketing Board at which the formation of the proposed Association and of branch Associations in the various islands was urged. The latter were actually instituted in Montserrat, St. Kitts, Barbados and Nevis. In Antigua, the Cotton Growers' Association, which had been in operation since 1916, undertook to support a West Indian Cotton Growers' Association. The St. Vincent Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, which had previously

absorbed the local Cotton Growers' Association, decided to function as a Cotton Growers' Association in order eventually to join the Central Association. In Anguilla, no Association was formed, but it was assumed that the cotton growers of this island would join the St. Kitts' Association.

Steps were next taken to form the Central Association. This was successfully accomplished at the Cotton Conference recently held at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. The formation of this Association—to be known as the "West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association"—undoubtedly represents an important advance and should strengthen considerably the position of this industry in the West Indies.

The objects and rules of the new Association having been adopted it was agreed to regard the proceedings of the conference as those of a general meeting of the Association. The Association has thus already functioned, and its preliminary work will be found recorded in the Report* of the conference.

With regard to the control of production it was agreed to limit the total acreage of Sea Island cotton for 1934 to 5,700 acres and the maximum lint exported to 787,000 lbs. In future, no island is to be allowed to export lint from the 1934 planting in excess of the allotted production without the assent of the Association. Moreover, no island is to hold unsold quantities of lint in the United Kingdom and Europe at any one time in excess of one-third of its average lint production for the ten-year period, 1922-1931. In view of the limits defined by the above figures, it is of interest to note that from an average of 13,000 acres, calculated over the ten-year period mentioned, the area under Sea Island cotton in the British West Indies fell to about 6,000 acres in 1932 and to 3,600 acres in 1933. Although this drop in acreage can largely be accounted for by voluntary restriction of production, it serves to illustrate the plight of the industry.

To finance the work of the Association it was considered that a cess of $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound of lint exported was necessary for the requisite budget, but recognizing Montserrat's position it was agreed that a cess at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound of lint should be levied on cotton exported during 1934, except in the case of cotton grown prior to the 1932-33 crop. It is anticipated, however, that Montserrat may eventually agree to a cess of $\frac{3}{4}$ cent, in which case this amount will also be paid by all the other islands.

It will be seen that no time has been lost in devising means for establishing the Sea Island cotton industry on a sounder basis. Its future will, however, depend largely on the measure of support given to the recommendations made. It is generally believed that this will be forthcoming. Moreover, by pooling their interests, Sea Island cotton producers have indicated their determination to overcome the difficulties of the present situation.

(Tropical Agriculture.)

* *West Indian Sea Island Cotton Conference, Trinidad, 1933.* Copies of this Report (price 2s.) may be obtained on application to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, B.W.I.

ARGENTINE.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM ARGENTINE

(6 months ending June 30th, 1933)

	Tons
Germany	2,340
Belgium	434
Spain	192
France	1,025
Holland	21
Italy	157
Portuguese Col.	1,921
U.S.A.	2,867
Union of S. Africa	10
Uruguay	25
Total	8,992

	Tons
1 de enero al 30 de junio	10,875
1 de enero al 31 de diciembre	28,272

BULGARIA.

According to the International Institute of Agriculture, production is this year expected to be very large, due to the great extension of area. Harvesting terminated towards mid-November. New crop cotton has been purchased by the co-operatives and dealers at 8 to 10 levas per kilogram, while the average price for June was 25 to 30 levas.

CHOSEN.

The cotton crop of 1933 is estimated at 145,000 bales of 500 lbs., compared with 135,000 bales for 1932, according to official figures. Production of upland varieties is estimated at 112,000 bales, compared with 102,000 bales for 1932, and production of native varieties at 34,000 bales, against 33,000 bales. (*U. S. D. C.*)

CHINA.

The Chinese Cotton Statistics Association of Shanghai has published its third estimate of the domestic cotton crop for 1933, which shows that the total area of cotton-fields amounted to 40,453,953 mow (including 617,398 mow of abandoned area) with an anticipated yield of ginned cotton amounting to 9,621,240 piculs of lint.

The above figures are based on reports received from the 11 provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhui, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, and the two municipalities of Shanghai and Tientsin. The figures represent conditions prevailing up to December 10, 1933, with allowances made for damage done to the crop prior to that date.

Comparisons of the area under cotton and output during the 12 years ending 1930, together with two estimates for this year and three estimates for 1931 and 1932, are as follows:—

						Area (Mow)	Output of Ginned Cotton (Piculs)
1919	..	..	..	..	..	33,037,881	9,028,390
1920	..	..	..	..	..	28,327,297	6,750,403
1921	..	..	..	..	..	28,216,168	5,429,220
1922	..	..	..	..	..	33,464,595	8,310,355
1923	..	..	..	..	..	29,554,053	7,144,642
1924	..	..	..	..	..	28,771,577	7,808,882
1925	..	..	..	..	..	28,121,027	7,584,351
1926	..	..	..	..	..	27,349,727	6,243,585
1927	..	..	..	..	..	27,610,276	6,722,128
1928	..	..	..	..	..	31,926,311	8,839,274
1929	..	..	..	..	..	33,811,255	7,587,021
1930	..	..	..	..	..	37,593,012	8,809,567
1931	1st	Estimate	..	..	..	35,468,352	6,793,241
	2nd	"	..	..	..	34,182,747	6,460,641
	Final	"	..	..	..	31,637,779	6,399,780
1932	1st	"	..	..	..	37,086,775	10,829,162
	2nd	"	..	..	..	37,079,835	8,094,883
	Final	"	..	..	..	37,099,800	8,105,637
1933	1st	"	..	..	..	39,157,446	10,734,451
	2nd	"	..	..	..	39,684,369	9,838,286
	3rd	"	..	..	..	40,453,953	9,621,240

When the first estimate was made there were prospects of a good cotton crop, but the second estimate indicates that the aggregate production of 10,734,451 piculs has decreased to 9,621,240 piculs.

This setback was due to several causes. In Shantung a good crop was destroyed by excessive rainfall in several *hsien* districts, and by the recent Yellow River floods in the Tsao district; in Honan a serious drought in and after August ruined what promised to be a bountiful harvest; in Shensi a large area of cotton-field was inundated by the Han River, the damage done being enormous, while in Kiangsu and Chekiang (especially the latter) promising crops were affected first by the dry spell in July and then by two typhoons in September. Although increases are seen in the output of Anhui, Hupeh, and Hopei, the aggregate is still below the level of the first estimate.

(In Thousands)

State	Estimated Area, 1933 (Mow)	Output of Ginned Cotton, 1933 (Piculs)	Estimated Area, 1932 (Mow)	Output of Ginned Cotton, 1932 (Piculs)
Hopei	6,122	1,445	5,143	1,283
Shantung	5,357	1,371	6,844	1,789
Shansi	1,311	502	302	54
Honan	3,708	817	3,424	597
Shensi	2,107	515	1,413	158
Hupeh	8,184	2,178	7,627	1,634
Hunan	881	178	983	200
Kiangsi	203	59	223	46
Anhui	1,074	119	955	169
Kiangsu	9,877	2,045	8,515	1,778
Chekiang	1,632	392	1,672	417
Total	40,453	9,621	37,100	8,106

One acre = 6.586 Mow.

133½ lbs. = 1 Picul.

HAITI.

Damage by insects in the cotton plantation of the department of Arbonite has been checked, thanks to rainfall in August and to clearing carried out on the recommendation of the agricultural agents. In the department of the West production is anticipated to be exceptionally abundant. *I. I. A.*

PERU.

Peruvian cotton crop estimates from trade sources are placing the yield per acre and the crop at a level much higher than last year. The greatest increase is reported in the valleys of Chincha and Piura (50 and 35 per cent. respectively), other valleys also showed an increased production even though not to the same extent.

Until final official figures are available the total volume of the harvest cannot be stated accurately, but it is placed at from 270,000 to 275,000 bales of 480 lbs., or between 1,250,000 and 1,272,000 quintals. This compares very favourably with recent years, when the yield was as follows: 1930, 250,685 bales; 1931, 232,515 bales; 1932, 231,055 bales. On the basis of an average price of 53.50 soles a quintal of Tanguis, which represents 92 per cent. of the total production, the approximate value of the harvest would be 67,000,000 soles, against an approximate value of 37,000,000 soles in 1932, an increase of 80 per cent.

QUEENSLAND.

Good planting rains occurred at the end of September in nearly all the principal cotton-growing districts, and sufficient seed to plant 60,000 acres has been supplied to farmers, who are still applying for seed. There will probably be an acreage under crop of a little over 80,000, nearly the same as that of the past season. Some reduction in the acreage of planted cotton in scrub that has been newly burned must occur, on account of the exceptionally wet winter and early spring months, which prevented cotton growers from being able to burn off the newly fallen scrub.

At the beginning of October, just after the beneficial rains which fell at the end of September, general planting was made, and the crops made the best start for years. Good stands have been obtained, and thinning operations are at present under way. The rains in the middle of October caused some trouble, however, washing out seed and causing some hindrance to germination.

It seems strange to learn that the harvesting of the 1932-33 cotton crop is only just completed; the growers in the far northern districts were still picking their crop at the beginning of October. Although the past season in many districts was very adverse to cotton growing, it is stated that approximately 11,000 bales of lint were produced. Although the average yield per acre was very small in most cases, one should realize that the return received from their crops by cotton growers was fully as large as it would have been for any other crop which could have been grown in their

respective districts. Even without earlier rains to provide subsoil moisture, a good fall in March or early in April would have meant a very much higher result for the growers.

In districts where low returns have been obtained during the last three drought seasons, and where financial conditions are acute quite a large number of growers had ratooned their crops, both on their cultivation areas and in the crops planted in the new burns of last season. Unfortunately for those growers, our exceptionally wet spring, together with the mildness of the winter, had caused such excessive weed growths that the ratooned crops are being ploughed out and annual is being planted. Luckily the soil is wet, so that these growers stand a reasonable chance of an excellent start.

Ratooning often causes difficulties in districts which experience wet conditions in the spring. The spreading habit of ratooned plants, with their many vegetating branches, prevents cultivators being worked close to the plants except early in their growth.

(Textile Journal of Australia.)

ST. VINCENT.

The St. Vincent cotton crop area planted to Sea Island cotton in 1932 was 670 acres, and that planted to Marie Galante cotton is estimated at 800 acres, making a total of 1,470 acres. According to local authorities, the yield of Sea Island is not expected to be particularly good.

(Empire Cotton Growing Review.)

SUDAN.

The Director of the Department of Agriculture and Forests of the Sudan has issued the following cotton progress report for the month of November, 1933, dated December 23, 1933:—

					Area under Crop—Feds.	Picked to date Cantars of	Total Yield
						315 Rottles	315 Rottles
Gezira Sakel :							
Syndicate	..	..	..	..	155,907	Nil	Promises to yield an average crop
K.C.C.	..	..	..	..	18,991		
Tokar Sakel	..	..	..	..	40,000	Nil	50,000
Kassala Sakel	..	..	..	..	31,351	Nil	42,000
Dueim Sakel	..	..	..	..	500	Nil	1,500
Private Estates Sakel	..	..	..	..	4,942	172	17,000
<hr/>							
Total Sakel	..	..	..	..	251,691	172	—
<hr/>							
Irrigated American	..	..	..	..	12,147	41,125	51,580
Rain-grown American	..	..	..	..	58,500	13,764	75,500
<hr/>							
Total American	..	..	..	..	70,647	54,889	127,080
<hr/>							
Total Sakel and American	..	..	..	..	322,338	55,061	—
<hr/>							

UGANDA.

The International Institute of Agriculture report that weather conditions in October were on the whole fairly satisfactory for cotton in Uganda, but the dry weather experienced up to mid-November has caused boll shedding in the early and July-planted cotton and has slowed down the development of the late cotton. In August and September 45 per cent. of the crop was planted, and rain was reported to be deficient during the second half of November. Blackarm disease has not been serious, and there has been very little damage from other pests and diseases. At the middle of November the indications were that the yield per acre would be somewhat below normal.

U.S.S.R.

On December 1, 1933, purchases of seed cotton by State bodies and others reached 26,113,000 centals, a quantity 3,200,000 centals greater than at the same date in the previous year.

The purchase figures indicate that unit-yield of seed cotton in 1933 has been 812 lbs. per acre, against 741 in 1932, in Uzbekistan; 633 lbs., against 544, in Turkmenistan; 544 lbs., against 434, in Tadjikistan; and 482 lbs., against 312, in Armenia.

In Ukania, which is the most important of the new cotton regions of the Soviet Union as regards area under the crop, production in 1933 has been very small, due partly to exceptionally unfavourable weather with summer temperatures much below the average, excessive cloud and persistent rains and mists after the early frosts at the beginning of October, which shortened the growth cycle by two weeks with respect to the normal period. Hoeing was also inadequate, and about 73 per cent. of the fields under cotton were infested with weeds.

Picking had generally begun by the middle of November, and on November 25 the quantities acquired by the Government in Ukania represented only 1 per cent. of the plan. *I. I. A.*

According to a Tass Agency message, Soviet Russia has had a bumper cotton crop this year, and 1,250,000 tons had been harvested by December 20, which is over 100,000 tons in excess of last year's crop.

It is planned to effect a considerable increase in the crop next year, and for that reason the cotton districts of Middle Asia and the Trans-Caucasus will be supplied with greatly increased quantities of mineral fertilizers.

The republic of Armenia has completed cotton delivery ahead of plan. By November 24, 1933, 100.7 per cent. was fulfilled, and picking continues.

Numerous districts in Middle Asia have already exceeded their planned deliveries.

The cotton kolkhozy in the valley of Ferghan (Uzbekistan) completed their deliveries of cotton by November 23, nearly three weeks ahead of plan, and 97 days earlier than last year. The valley of Ferghan has delivered 403,543 tons of cotton, being 95,000 tons more than delivered up to the same period of last year. The average crop this year equals 13 centners per ha., compared with 10 centners in 1931. (*U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce.*)

Soviet Russia has had a bumper cotton crop this year, according to a Tass Agency message, which states that 1,250,000 tons had been harvested by December 20, which is over 100,000 tons in excess of last year's crop.

Collective farms in Turkmenia, one of the principal cotton-producing districts, produced more than the quota set them by the State plan, and the remaining districts fulfilled their quotas.

It is planned to effect a considerable increase in the crop next year, and for that reason the cotton districts of Middle Asia and the Trans-Caucasus will be supplied with greatly increased quantities of mineral fertilizers.

WORLD COTTON CROP 25,000,000 BALES.

The world cotton crop is tentatively estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 25,500,000 bales, as compared with 23,600,000 bales last year. This year's estimate is 1,900,000 bales higher than last year's, but 2,000,000 bales less than estimated world production in 1931-32, and less than the average of the last five years.

The increase in this year's crop was almost entirely outside the United States, the production for foreign countries being estimated at 12,323,000 bales, compared with 10,598,000 bales last year. The largest increase abroad was in Egypt, for which the estimate is 1,819,000 bales, compared with 1,028,000 bales last year—the increase being attributed to both larger acreage and higher yields.

The bureau reports that the apparent supply of American cotton remaining in the United States on December 1 was approximately 15,900,000 bales, whereas the apparent supply on December 1 last year was 17,250,000 bales. The reduction is attributed to smaller carry-over at the beginning of the season and to larger disappearance—consumption plus exports—during the first four months of the season.

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THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

PRELIMINARY FINAL.

The United States Crop Reporting Board, on Friday, December 8, made the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges.

The final total ginnings for the season will depend upon whether the various influences affecting the harvesting of the portion of the crop still in the field will be more or less favourable than usual.

Details by states follow :—

State	Estimated Production. †(Bales of 500 lbs. gross weight) (In 1000's)	Last Month	Left for Harvest Acres (In 1000's)	Acreage for 1933 Crop. Removal, plus Aban- donment Per cent.	In Cul- tivation 1st July. Acres (In 1000's) Revised	Area Picked, 1932. Acres (In 1000's)	Yield per Acre. Left for Harvest (In lbs.) Estimate 1st Dec. 1933	Final Census Ginnings †(Bales of 500 lbs. Gross weight) (In 1000's) 1932
Virginia ..	38	39	65	14.5		70	279	34
North Carolina ..	690	695	1,088	17.5		1,251	303	660
South Carolina ..	742	725	1,379	23.9		1,661	257	716
Georgia ..	1,110	1,105	2,147	24.8		2,651	247	854
Florida ..	27	29	96	20.7		102	134	17
Missouri ..								
Tennessee ..	460	460	898	22.8	Details not receiv	1,064	245	480
Alabama ..	980	985	2,417	25.5		3,021	194	947
Mississippi ..	1,180	1,230	2,964	23.8		3,839	190	1,180
Louisiana ..	486	500	1,283	26.7		1,688	181	611
Texas ..	4,475	4,350	11,467	28.4		13,334	187	4,500
Oklahoma ..	1,285	1,250	2,932	29.0		3,108	210	1,084
Arkansas ..	1,065	1,135	2,631	26.8		3,378	194	1,327
New Mexico ..	86	83	92	25.2		112	448	72
Arizona ..	182	81	116	15.3		113	338	69
California ..	216	200	208	6.3		123	497	129
All others ..	10	10	16	11.3		18	290	15
U.S. total ..	13,177	13,100	30,144	26.4	40,929	35,039	209.4	13,002
Lower California (Old Mexico)§	19	22	54	—	—	27	169	14

* Area in cultivation July 1st less removal of acreage reported 8th September by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, less abandonment on area not under contract.

† Allowances made for inter-state movement of seed cotton for ginning. Not including production of linters

The following are the comments cabled relating to the crop on December 1:—

The cotton crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 13,177,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight. This is an increase of 77,000 bales or about 0.6 per cent. above November 1 forecast. The crop as estimated is 1,489,000 bales, or about 10 per cent. below the average production for the period 1928-1932. It is about 1.3 per cent. above production in 1932. The United States average yield of cotton in 1933 was 209.4 lbs. per acre, the highest since 1914, with the exception of 1931. In 1932 the yield was 173.3 lbs. and in 1931 211.5 lbs. The high average yield is the result of unusually favourable conditions which prevailed throughout most of the growing and harvesting season. The estimated acreage harvested is 30,144,000 acres, which is about 16 per cent. less than the harvested acreage in 1932.

Allowing for acreage removed from production under Agricultural Adjustment Administration Contracts and for subsequent abandonment on the acreage remaining, the cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1 is indicated to have been 40,929,000 acres. This represents an increase of 12 per cent. over the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1932.

Reports indicate that the average weight of running bales this season will be considerably heavier than usual. This difference between the weight of running bales and 500-lb. gross weight bales will mean that total ginnings in running bales will probably be about 400,000 bales less than the calculated 500-lb. bales.

GINNING REPORT.

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census Report. Cotton ginned from crop of 1933 to close of business on December 12. Running bales (counting round bales as half-bales). Linters are not included. (In thousands of bales):—

State	Estimated Production Indicated Dec. 1 (500 lbs. bales)		Last Report	1932	Final Census Ginnings (Running bales)	
	1933	1933			1931	1932
Virginia	38	33	32	28	41	31
North Carolina ..		675	662	645	750	680
South Carolina ..		718	711	691	988	722
Georgia		1,085	1,076	840	1,364	862
Florida		23	23	15	43	16
Missouri		223	208	276	212	301
Tennessee		417	397	426	521	467
Alabama		948	941	917	1,374	934
Mississippi		1,127	1,118	1,131	1,553	1,161
Louisiana		468	467	595	831	599
Texas		4,116	4,039	4,042	4,763	4,307
Oklahoma		1,196	1,168	1,025	1,107	1,072
Arkansas		995	971	1,217	1,522	1,283
New Mexico		80	75	58	70	67
Arizona		67	59	52	63	67
California		175	152	112	142	124
*All Others		12	10	12	8	14
Total	13,177	12,357	12,108	12,081	15,354	12,710
Included in above:						
Round Bales	—	568	534	622	535	722
American Egyptian ..	—	5	5	7	8	8

AVERAGE WEIGHTS OF COTTON HANDLED AT PORTS AND OVERLAND.

(August 1 to close of November).

Mr. Henry G. Hester, Secretary Emeritus, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, published the following tabulation relating to bale weights, which shows a slight reduction from the 1932 figures:—

	1933 Number in bales	1933 Weight in lbs.	1933 Average Weights	1932 Average Weights
Texas	3,435,852	1,835,603,931	534.25	536.15
Louisiana	825,386	433,170,827	524.81	527.12
Alabama, etc.	175,085	90,191,536	515.13	523.37
Georgia	157,840	81,652,210	517.31	509.55
South Carolina	96,214	49,069,140	510	515
North Carolina	14,244	6,908,340	485	486
Virginia	25,798	12,899,000	500	500
Tennessee, etc.*	345,847	183,222,824	529.78	523.44
<hr/>				
Total, 4 months	5,076,266	2,692,717,808	530.45	531.54
Aug., Sept., and Oct.	3,720,806	1,978,090,797	531.62	531.82
<hr/>				

* Average weights based on returns from Memphis and St. Louis. Memphis average 531.41 against 524.46 last year; St. Louis 512 against 510.

Grade and Staple Report.

PRELIMINARY FINAL.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics carries out some very important work during the ginning season; the Bureau, by means of this work, endeavours to throw some light on the grade and staple of the cotton being ginned before it arrives on the market. At certain selected gins in every county of the cotton-growing Belt, the ginner draws a sample from each bale ginned by him. These samples are sent to the various Government Classing Offices to be classed, and the following report is the preliminary final report dealing with cottons ginned to December 1 last. Figures are published each week, and prove a reliable guide to the types and staples of cottons which merchants and spinners may expect to have offered to them.

GRADE, STAPLE LENGTH, AND TENDERABILITY OF COTTON GINNED
IN THE UNITED STATES TO DECEMBER 1, 1933.

SUMMARY

	1933		1932	
	Bales	Per cent.	Bales	Per cent.
Total ginnings to December 1, as reported by the Bureau of the Census	12,108,100	100.0	11,636,900	100.0
Total American upland	12,103,400	100.0	11,630,700	99.9
Total American-Egyptian	4,700	*	6,200	.1
Grades (American upland) :				
Extra White, good middling and above	267,500	2.2	109,000	.9
Extra White, strict middling	460,600	4.6	124,300	1.1
Extra White, middling	410,600	3.4	75,200	.6
Extra White, strict low middling	184,800	1.5	92,100	.8
Extra White, low middling and below	39,100	.3	25,500	.2
White, good middling and above	275,600	2.3	260,100	2.2
White, strict middling	2,471,500	20.4	3,120,700	26.8
White, middling	2,917,000	24.1	4,367,800	37.6
White, strict low middling	1,093,000	9.0	1,444,500	12.4
White, low middling	202,700	1.7	245,200	2.1
White, below low middling	34,700	.3	63,100	.5
Spotted, good middling	472,700	3.9	188,600	1.6
Spotted, strict middling	2,059,500	17.0	947,300	8.2
Spotted, middling	920,900	7.6	485,300	4.2
Spotted, strict low middling	147,300	1.2	51,100	.4
Spotted, low middling	23,100	.2	5,900	.1
Yellow Tinged, strict middling and above	7,700	.1	10,000	.1
Yellow Tinged, middling and below	3,600	*	2,200	*
Light Yellow Stained	500	*	400	*
Yellow Stained	100	*	100	*
Grey, strict middling and above	1,800	*	6,400	.1
Grey, middling	800	*	2,200	*
Blue Stained	100	*	—	—
No grade	8,400	.1	3,700	*

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

Only 5.5 per cent. of the cotton delivered so far this season is untenderable. As regards the staples, which show a great improvement over figures released for the previous cotton season, 32.4 per cent. proved to be $\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $\frac{29}{32}$ in; 31.8 per cent. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. and $\frac{31}{32}$; only 3.7 per cent. was shorter than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. The grades, 29 per cent. was spotted and yellow-tinged, 22.5 per cent. was middling white, 19 per cent. strict middling white, and 15.7 per cent. extra white.

This percentage of high grades is obviously due to the fine weather experienced during the picking season, and the improvement in the length of staple reflects the result of ample rainfall during the growing period.

THE COTTON POOL.

Mr. Oscar Johnston, director of finance of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been designated manager of the "Cotton Pool." The designation was made by Secretary Wallace upon the recommendation of Administrator Chester C. Davis.

Mr. Johnston will have direct supervision over the pool to

which the possible holders of 2,400,000 bales of Government-held cotton are expected to assign a substantial portion of the options.

In the agreements which have been forwarded to producers holding options, provision is made for the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a cotton pool under the management of a person "who shall be designated by the Secretary, and who shall be called Manager, Cotton Pool."

Option holders who desire to obtain the four cents per pound initial payment upon their option rights are required to assign the cotton to the "Cotton Pool" and will receive four cents per pound, or \$20 per bale, and a participation certificate of participation in the pool.

In announcing the selection of Mr. Johnson as manager of the cotton pool, Administrator Davis stated that "there have come to my attention a number of unfounded rumours that the cotton held by the Government for the producers who participated in the 1933 acreage adjustment campaign might be recklessly or indiscriminately dumped upon the market. I would cite the fact that while options are now moving into the hands of producers and the option holder has the choice of calling or of receiving an initial payment of four cents per pound, it is clearly to the financial advantage of such option holders to assign their interest to the pool and receive the four cents per pound advance.

"Mr. Johnston, who has developed this entire transaction and set up the organization to handle this cotton, has stated that he does not expect a material number of producers to call their options, but that even if they did, arrangements have been completed for the orderly liquidation of such options without undue effect upon the market. I recall Mr. Johnston's statement made at the time the pool was discussed, in which he advised the cotton trade that the Government has no surprise parties in mind in connection with this cotton, and would handle it in a proper and orderly manner.

"I am certain that those engaged in the cotton trade, knowing Mr. Johnson as they do, have full confidence that the interests of all parties concerned will be fully protected in the handling of this cotton. We feel that the Administration is fortunate to have Mr. Johnston's services available to do this job."

Cotton Acreage, 1934.

The American Cotton Crop Service, of Madison, Fla, recently published the following account of cotton acreage situation for 1934.

The 1934 cotton acreage reduction campaign is now under-way in all parts of the Cotton Belt, and the outcome of the campaign is of special interest to the trade. The cotton acreage reduction programme calls for a 40 per cent. reduction based on the average acreage planted from 1928 to 1932 inclusive. The average acreage planted for the five-year period is approximately 41,500,000 acres, and a 40 per cent. reduction will be necessary to

bring the planted acreage down to the 25,000,000 mark for the 1934 crop. The answer to the acreage reduction campaign will not be known before the end of the current month. However, the writer has been attending farm meetings for the past few days, and personal observation leads to the conclusion that the average cotton grower is willing to co-operate with the Government. Then, too, mention is made of the fact that a large number of cotton growers have already signed to reduce cotton acreage for 1934 by accepting loans on the 1933 crop. In the Cotton Belt the corn and hog reduction campaign, and in the Eastern Belt the tobacco reduction campaign, are also underway, and farmers are rapidly coming to the conclusion that if they sign one acreage contract they might as well sign all of them.

We realize that there is considerable personal bias among some members of the trade with reference to their ideas of co-operation among cotton growers. For this reason we reproduce herewith statistics on the Florida cotton growers' reaction to the plough-up campaign of 1933. The following statistics were presented at a farmers' meeting in North Florida: "A total of approximately 4,200 cotton growers ploughed up a certain portion of the cotton acreage last year. A questionnaire was sent to these 4,200 farmers asking them what they thought of the campaign. Three thousand replied. Of this number 93 per cent. stated they were satisfied with the results of the campaign. Those dissatisfied found their yields estimated too low or their pay checks too slow in getting back to the farmer. The 3,000 who replied to the question as to what they thought the 1933 cotton crop would have brought on the market indicated 5.2 cents per pound."

The above statistics from Florida cotton growers show that farmers are well aware of what was accomplished by the plough-up campaign, and that they are willing to co-operate in another cotton acreage reduction campaign in 1934.

Observation and interviews with cotton growers attending the cotton acreage reduction meetings indicate the renegade grower is almost extinct. In the past efforts to get cotton growers to co-operate nearly always resulted in failure. However, the bitter lesson taught by the present depression, together with the satisfactory result of the 1933 acreage reduction campaign, has largely converted the renegades. We believe there will be a minimum number of cotton growers attempt to plant more cotton acreage than their allotment. Furthermore, it is our impression that should a renegade develop in a community mob action or night-riding might result. Of course, some chiseling is expected, but observation in the field leads to the conclusion that the 1934 cotton acreage reduction plan will be successful.

The Government's cotton acreage reduction plan for 1934 does not include any plough-up of acreage such as was done in 1933. However, since permanent recovery from the depression depends so much on reducing agricultural surpluses, we are of the opinion that the Administration would revise the 1934 acreage reduction plan and include another plough-up campaign rather than have too much cotton produced in 1934.

In previous reports we have mentioned the increased plantings to wheat in the eastern Cotton Belt States this winter. The Crop

Reporting Board in their report of December 20, 1933, reported a total increase of 75,000 acres to winter wheat in the Eastern Belt. A slight increase occurred in Arkansas, but Oklahoma and Texas, the two principal wheat-producing states of the Cotton Belt, reported a decrease of 670,000 acres as compared with a year ago. Total acreage to winter wheat in the main Cotton Belt States this season is 9,181,000 acres, or a decrease of 593,000 acres compared with the 9,774,000 acres last season. In addition, the Board reports condition of wheat very low, due to poor germination of seed because of dry weather conditions in many parts of the Belt. It is expected that many thousands of acres planted to winter wheat will not be harvested. A large percentage will probably be abandoned, grazed off or cut for hay, thereby leaving the land available for cotton or other crops. Whether or not these thousands of acres of additional land will be planted to cotton will depend largely upon the success of the acreage reduction programme.

Preparation of land in the southern third of the Eastern Belt is making rapid progress, as is reflected in the sales of workstock in this section. Sales of mules at Atlanta, Georgia, during the five months, August 1 to December 31, 1933, are reported at 38,064, or almost five times the number for the corresponding period in 1932, when 7,904 mules were handled. Sales during this period are second only to those of 1918, when large Government contracts were received near the close of the World War. The 38,064 mules

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handled during the five-month period of 1933 represents more than twice the number for the corresponding period in previous peak years of 1928-29, when the numbers handled were 16,536 and 14,872 respectively. Fresh, young mules are being sold this season at an estimated average price of approximately \$125 each, due to improved financial conditions of growers. During previous years sales consisted mostly of older, cheaper, or "plug" mules. Mule dealers attribute the increased sales this season not so much to prospective increased cotton acreage, but to replacement of worn-out workstock with fresh young animals.

January 10th.

Mr. C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, New York, in an interesting circular dated January 12, writes as follows:—

In the strength displayed by cotton recently it is possible to trace the influence of certain welcome but temporary stimuli, such as mill fixations in response to a notable increase in demand for goods and the undeniable tightness of the spot situation in the South. Back of these, however, lurks the long-pull potentiality of production control, either through voluntary co-operation in acreage reduction, or through some form of involuntary crop restriction by means of legislative action.

Experience has instilled in the cotton trade, both here and abroad, a pardonable scepticism regarding the results of voluntary co-operation on the part of the grower, no matter how benevolently governmental bonuses may try to compensate him for his compliance with acreage curtailment provisions. The terms to the Southern producer for an acreage cut for the coming season transcend all previous forms of governmental liberality. The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is busy with propaganda and advice, and the midnight radio resounds with appeals to producers to safeguard their interests by correcting an unfavourable supply situation.

There is no question that many outward signs give evidence of hearty acceptance of the Department plan, and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are hopeful of practical success. On the other hand, certain concrete bits of evidence suggest that the South is planning to take advantage of higher price indications. On no other ground is it possible to explain the unprecedented increase in the purchase of mules. The records of the mule market at Atlanta, Ga., during the five months from August 1 to December 1, 1933, show sales of mules amounting to more than 38,000, or nearly five times the number for the corresponding period in 1932, when the turnover amounted to 7,900 head. Sales during this period have been surpassed only by 1918, when large Government contracts were received near the close of the World War.

The turnover represents more than twice the number for the corresponding period of the peak years of 1928 and 1929, when sales of mules amounted to 16,536 and 14,872 respectively. These huge transactions are partially explained by replacement of worn-out workstock, with younger, more vigorous beasts of burden.

There should be little occasion for surprise, therefore, that Senator J. H. Bankhead, of Alabama, should offer his bill entitled S. 1974 for the rigid control of production at the gins. The salient features of this proposal may be briefly summarized as follows:—

For the crop year 1934-35 the crop is to be limited to 9,000,000 standard bales of 500 lbs. weight: licences are to be issued to growers, restricting them to certain quotas which they are entitled to gin on an apportionment basis for the several counties in each State; ginnerers are prohibited from ginning cotton for any grower not in possession of a licence, or to gin more cotton for each grower than the amount called for in his licence; penalties are provided for both growers and ginnerers for evasion or violation of licence terms; licences also may be issued to gin cotton not to exceed 3 per cent. of the total amount licensed in each county, said licences to be issued to landowners for lands not previously used in cotton production, or where the proportion of cultivated land planted to cotton has not exceeded 25 per cent.

With the possible exception of certain details that may be threshed out as a result of Committee suggestions, the bill seems to provide for effective control of production.

It is quite natural to expect objections to be raised against such a drastic proposal. When it comes to long-term economic ideals, the sound programme might easily call for restriction of cotton production to the more fertile areas, throwing out marginal lands, and thus pave the way for intensive cultivation, greatly increased yield per acre, with consequent lowering of production costs.

With a cotton area cut to 30,000,000 acres, abundantly fertilized and efficiently cultivated, granting also a reasonably favourable season, one might be justified in looking for a yield of 15,000,000 bales produced at an average cost of six cents per pound.

It is highly unlikely that such an output could be marketed at anywhere near the present levels. Let it be assumed for the sake of argument, however, that world demand for American cotton is widespread and aggressive, and that the average price to the grower, including Government largesse, is nine cents per pound. This would suggest an average profit of 50 per cent. over average production cost, and would furnish a total profit of \$225,000,000.

From an economic standpoint, this looks like a fair return. Politically, in view of vocal agrarian discontent, it would be an enormity not to be tolerated by the downtrodden and embattled agriculturists of the Cotton Belt. Memories of 15-cent and 20-cent cotton would serve to bring forth the spectre of an iniquitous relativity.

It is pertinent to bear in mind that we are still under the imperious domination of a money and price economy. Unfortunately, the agricultural producer thinks more in terms of relative price than in terms of actual profit. Moreover, back of the efficient producer, whether it be cotton, wheat, corn, or hogs, stands the marginal "deficient," whose production costs are so high that a nine-cent average price would leave him hopelessly in debt and clamorous for "justice."

Ultimately the South must recognize the fact that the restoration and maintenance of its supremacy in cotton depends on its willingness and ability to produce a better staple at a lower price than can be met by the growers of other countries. Before this highly desirable programme should be permanently initiated it is necessary to make, as far as possible, an immediate correction of an unfavourable supply situation through the agency of *crop reduction*. Paltering with acreage curtailment through the inducement of benevolent donations, hoping for a curtailment to 25,000,000 acres, and professing satisfaction with 30,000,000 acres, taking a chance on bad weather when a good season and intensive cultivation will add enormously to surplus—all this is merely playing ducks and drakes with taxpayers' money and aggravating still further an ugly statistical position.

American cotton is urgently in need of emergency action to correct a statistical position hostile to the price outlook. By raising a large crop at low cost, the South might be able to reap a moderate margin of profit under normal conditions, and in the years to come this may be a desirability. Under existing conditions, however, the *psychology* of all markets is oriented toward higher prices as a means of restoring purchasing power. For this year of our Lord 1934, cotton at 14 cents would be a greater stimulus to general recovery than cotton at nine cents, even if the *average net return to the grower in both cases should be the same*.

It is for this reason that we endorse the principles embodied in Senator Bankhead's bill. We believe that a large majority of cotton growers throughout the South will give their earnest co-operation to the Department of Agriculture and its plans for acreage reduction. It is important, however, that these co-operative efforts should not be nullified by the shortsighted frustration of a selfish minority.

In a later communication, dated January 17, the *American Cotton Crop Service* make the following statement:—

As the campaign for pledging cotton growers to reduce 1934 cotton acreage 40 per cent. gets underway, two salient features are reported. First, small, or so-called one-horse farmers, especially those who own their lands, are signing the acreage reduction pledges rapidly, while there is much hesitancy on the part of large landowners. Second, the Eastern and Central Belts report satisfactory progress in signing the cotton growers to reduce acreage 40 per cent., but the co-operative spirit is not so pronounced in the Western Belt. In Texas and Oklahoma crop reporters express doubt as to the acreage reduction plan going over. In this connection we quote a late report from our crop observer at Lubbock, Texas, as follows: "Small farmers, especially those who own their farms, will generally sign up for the 1934 acreage reduction plan and are doing so now out here. But considerable hesitancy is being shown by the larger landowners. The tenants would be glad for their landlords to sign, as the tenant is favourably impressed with the idea of getting one-half of the lease or rental cash from the Government, together with free house rent, free pasturage, water, wood, etc., for 1934 and 1935. In many instances landlords and tenants have sought to come to agreements like this:

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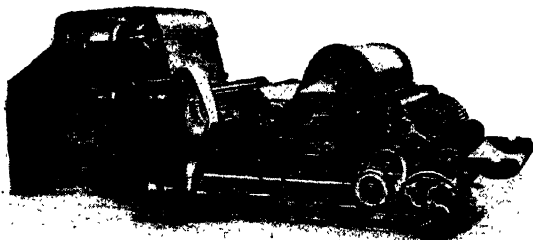
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The landlord to take and retain all the cash bonus he can get from the Government for rental of land to be withheld from cotton, and to let the tenant have such land not planted to cotton to do with as he chooses, so long as he keeps it cleaned and free of weeds. The idea being the tenant can plant same to feed for his own use and have no feed rent to pay out of it, but retain it all. Many landlords had already made this agreement with tenants. Now, however, comes this Government contract, which frowns on that procedure. The landlord and tenant can't honestly sign the contract and at the same time go through with their prior arrangement, for that would be collusion and punishable by fine and imprisonment. So many are up in the air, landlords asserting that they will not divide equally the cash rental payments, and give free house tenancy, pasturage, wood, water, etc., to tenants. Probably this will be ironed out some way, but it will have to be done quickly, otherwise many large landowners here and in Western Oklahoma will not sign contracts."

According to our crop reporters, approximately 34 per cent. of the cotton growers signed the 10 per cent. loan plan, which included cotton acreage reduction for 1934. If the 34 per cent. signing the plan represents 34 per cent. of the cotton acreage grown, and each grower agreed to reduce cotton acreage 40 per cent, approximately 6,000,000 acres would have already been signed to be taken out of production. Based on the five-year average acreage of approximately 41,500,000 acres, this would still leave about 36,000,000 acres to plant. Therefore, the necessity for the present active campaign for acreage reduction.

Mississippi Delta cotton planters would ordinarily be considered difficult to interest in cotton acreage reduction, due to the fact that the Delta plantations represent large investments, and that cotton is the only cash crop produced of any importance. The Delta plantations are thickly populated with negro tenant farmers who have been trained to grow cotton almost exclusively, and cotton acreage reduction presents a different problem to that existing in the uplands. However, late reports from the Delta point to almost 100 per cent. co-operation in the Government 1934 cotton acreage reduction plan. In this connection we quote a recent report from our crop observer at Tallulah, Louisiana, as follows: "The 1934 cotton acreage reduction plan will go over in the Delta practically 100 per cent. for maximum acreage reduction. Every one seems heartily in favour of it, and looks upon it as the only solution."

Late reports from the Cotton Belt indicate that the Civil Works Administration is proving a real benefit to the cotton growers. Giving jobs to the unemployed, who spend practically all their money for food, clothing and other necessities of life, increases the demand for farm products. In regard to the statement that the Civil Works Administration is making it hard for farmers to get labour for their crops, the acreage reduction programme for cash crops will eliminate the necessity for as much farm labour as has been used in the past. Therefore, with acreage reduced, the demand for farm products will be greatly increased by advancing the buying power of the public, and the farmer will benefit from the Civil Works programme.

National Plans and the Cotton South.

Extracted from "The Texas Weekly," Dallas.

IT has become fashionable to say that henceforth we are going to have a "planned economy" in the United States, that certain features of our emergency recovery legislation will become permanent and even be further developed in the future, and that we are never going back to uncontrolled competitive production, whether in industry, agriculture or the extraction of minerals. How far events will bear out these predictions, only the passing of time can reveal. But it is safe to say, in any event, that the effort to control and direct economic trends, which the American people are now making through their Government and in co-operation with their Government, will be continued for a long time to come, regardless of when it may be said that "recovery" has been fully attained. In view of this, it occurs to us that the question of the economic future of the people of the cotton-growing South begins to take on the aspect of a national question. Certainly, any "planned economy" worthy to be called national must include the cotton-growing South. What is to be the place of the cotton-growing regions in the national economic set-up of the future? When "recovery" has been attained—which means when the cotton carry-over has been reduced to normal size and a normal crop of cotton can be produced without calamity—what economic plans ought to be formulated and put into effect in the cotton-growing South?

Without essaying to answer these questions, it seems to us to be in order to call attention at this time to certain aspects of the economic status of the cotton-growing South in relation to the rest of the country, which are familiar enough to many of us, which have nothing to do with the depression or recovery from it, and which will be facing us after recovery has been attained, probably in aggravated form, and certainly with as great a degree of challenge as during the "new era" which ended in 1929.

In 1929, in the ten States which produce the great bulk of American cotton there was a farm population of 13,170,887, or 43.2 per cent. of the farm population of the United States, living on 2,612,086 farms. The ten States are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Cotton was produced on nearly three-fourths of these farms, and 1,607,461 of them, or 61.5 per cent. of the total number, were cultivated by tenants. Of this total number of tenant farms about 200,000 were occupied by cash renters, the remainder, or 1,403,300, being cultivated by share-tenants and croppers. Of these latter, 825,300 were cultivated by white tenants and croppers, and 578,000 by negroes.

These share-tenants and croppers and their families comprised about 7,000,000 people, of which about 3,360,000 were negroes and about 3,640,000 were whites. About 1,412,000 negroes lived on farms which they owned or rented for cash, and about 4,760,000 white people lived on the same kind of farms.

Now, let us see how this farm population of the ten cotton-growing States fared during the period of the "new era." If we take the five-year period of 1924-28 inclusive, we find that an average of 43,995,800 acres of cotton were harvested each year during that period, that an average annual crop of 15,028,400 bales was produced, that cotton sold at an average of 20 cents a pound during the five-year period, bringing an average of \$1,511,866,600 a year. Other crops produced in these States during this five-year period had an average annual farm value of about the same amount, for the United States Department of Agriculture gives the farm value of all crops in these States as an annual average of \$3,106,564,000.

All of this sounds like prosperity. But that's because it is expressed in billions. First of all, it should be noted that this three billion dollars represented the crop production of 43.2 per cent. of the farm population of the country. The other 56.8 per cent. of the farm population, in the other 38 States, produced crops during that same period with an average annual farm value of \$6,836,374,000. In other words 43.2 per cent. of the farm population of the country in ten cotton States produced 31.2 per cent. of the crop values during that period, and 56.8 per cent. of the farm population in the other 38 States produced 68.8 per cent. of the crop values. However, that does not give an adequate idea of the comparative status of these two groups of farmers. Live stock and animal products must also be considered. And such consideration discloses that during this period the 43.2 per cent. of the farm population which produced only 31.2 per cent. of the crop values also produced only 14.2 per cent. of the live stock and animal product values. The other 56.8 per cent. of the farm population, in the 38 non-cotton States, produced 85.8 per cent. of the live stock and animal product values.

Expressed in terms of per capita of farm population, the comparison is as follows: The crop production in the ten cotton States was \$235.80 per capita of farm population, and the production of live stock and animal products in those States was only \$62 per capita of farm population. The figures for the other 38 States are \$395.70 per capita of farm population in crop values, and \$289 per capita of farm population in live stock and animal products. In other words, the production of values by farmers in other sections of the country was twice as great as that of the farmers of the cotton States. And that was during a period of 15-million-bale cotton crops, with the price at 20 cents a pound!

But, of course, the ten cotton States produced other things besides farm products. The farm population comprises 48 per cent. of the population of those States, to be sure, but there is the other 52 per cent., some 14,000,000 people, to produce other things. What other things? Well, mineral products, for one thing. And right here is a good place to point out a radical

difference between Texas and Oklahoma on the one hand and the other cotton States on the other. Texas and Oklahoma are among the leading mineral producing States in the Union. In 1929 they produced together more than a billion dollars worth of mineral products, chiefly petroleum, whereas the other eight cotton States produced less than one-fourth of that amount in mineral products. The precise figures are: Texas and Oklahoma, \$1,012,504,732 in mineral products; the other eight cotton States, \$243,122,873 in mineral products. In other words, Texas and Oklahoma produced 88.6 per cent. of all the mineral products produced in the ten cotton States, and the other eight States produced only 11.4 per cent. Incidentally, Texas and Oklahoma produced 17.3 per cent. of the total mineral production of the United States that year, and that was before the East Texas oilfield, the greatest in the country, was brought in. Putting it in another way, the mineral production of Texas and Oklahoma in 1929 amounted to \$123 per capita, whereas that of the other eight States was \$12.75 per capita, only a little more than one-tenth the per capita production of Texas and Oklahoma. The mineral production that year in the other 38 States was \$48.50 per capita.

This circumstance—that Texas and Oklahoma are the chief producers of petroleum and natural gas in the United States, as well as of sulphur and other mineral products—added to the fact that Texas has unrivalled ports along its coast and is the chief exporting State in the Union, is bound to make the economic story in these two States radically different from that of other cotton States. But the fact remains that more than 41 per cent. of the people of these two States live on farms, and that the chief product of these people is cotton. So long as this is true, the economic destiny of Texas and Oklahoma will be linked closely to that of the other cotton States.

What about manufacturing? This question brings us face to face with one of the basic problems this country must face if it is going to attempt a "planned economy" in the future. The real explanation of the economic inferiority of the South in relation to the rest of the country, particularly the North and East, is not merely that its chief product is cotton, but that this product is an export commodity, the price of which is fixed in a world market, whereas the manufactured products of the country are produced for a protected domestic market, and the prices are domestic prices, protected from world competition. It is an old story that the tariff policy of the United States has been an adverse influence in relation to the economic status of the South for more than a century. The North-eastern corner of the United States, comprising 13 States with a combined area of about 14 per cent. of the area of the United States, as compared with 23.7 per cent. as the area of the ten cotton States, does most of the manufacturing of the country to-day, as it has always done. With the South producing raw materials for export and the West busy settling a wilderness, the North-east imported both foreign capital and foreign labour to provide this constantly growing home market with manufactured goods, keeping out foreign goods with a high tariff. In consequence there were only about 1,000,000 wage earners employed

in manufacturing in the ten cotton States in 1929, as compared with 5,740,000 such wage earners in the thirteen North-eastern States. One person in every ten of the population in those thirteen States was a wage earner in manufacturing in 1929, whereas in the ten cotton States only one person in 27 was so employed.

In consequence of these differences, retail sales of all kinds in the ten cotton States amount to only \$275 per capita in 1929, as compared with \$436 per capita in the other 38 States, and \$472 per capita in the thirteen States of the North-east. The influence of petroleum is to be seen, however, in the circumstance that in Texas and Oklahoma the per capita retail sales amounted to \$345, while it was \$239 in the other cotton States. But even the Texas and Oklahoma per capita was \$127 below that of the thirteen States of the North-east.

All this, let it be borne in mind was during the period of the "new era," when the South was producing 15-million-bale cotton crops and selling them at 20 cents a pound. Is that what we are going back to when the country attains the full measure of recovery? Or is even that to be denied us as a result of a policy of economic nationalism? How is the "planned economy" of the future to affect this, and to what extent? The average figures quoted do not fully disclose the immense submerged population we have in the South. Is the raising of the economic status of this population to be part of the "new deal" of the future? If not, why not?

CROP LETTERS.

The American Cotton Crop Service, Madison, Florida, communicate the following under the date of January 4, 1934:—

The more important factors affecting the 1934 outlook, in our opinion, may be listed as follows: First, weather conditions; second, acreage reduction; third, weevil activity; and fourth, the farm labour situation as affected by the Civil Works Administration. For the present we believe the four factors mentioned transcend all others in importance.

During the past three years yield of cotton in the United States has shown a marked increase compared with the ten-year average. The heavy increase in yield per acre in 1933 of approximately 210 lbs. compared with 133 lbs. in 1921 and the 1921-1930 average of 160 lbs. is most remarkable when weevil activity and reduction in the use of fertilizer are considered. Therefore, in view of the Federal Government's campaign to reduce cotton acreage in 1934, the trade is much interested as to when low yield cycles will begin to assert themselves. We realize, of course, that any forecast along this line is hazardous.

Plans for reducing acreage to a maximum of 25 million acres for 1934 are being pushed energetically by county agents in all parts of the Cotton Belt. The Government's plan for reducing cotton acreage in 1934 will not be by methods of destruction, but by getting farmers to agree not to plant so much cotton. No

cotton will be ploughed up under the plans for 1934 cotton acreage reduction. Under the 1934 plan farmers will receive rental fees ranging from \$3.50 to \$18.00 per acre, according to the estimated yield, on the land they keep out of production. The plan calls for a 35 to 45 per cent. cut in acreage based on the average for the five-year period beginning in 1928 and ending 1932. Not only will the farmer receive acreage rental fees, but he will reap the inevitable rise in price which will follow curtailed production and a smaller crop, and will also receive the 1 cent per pound adjustment on domestically consumed cotton.

To date, minimum winter temperatures have not been sufficiently low over the weevil-infected area of the Cotton Belt to cause any considerable mortality among the weevils in hibernation. Temperatures well down around the zero F, mark kill large numbers of hibernating weevils, thus somewhat limiting the amount of damage by the pest. In an earlier report we called attention to an abundant supply of weevils as having entered hibernation, and future minimum temperatures over the Cotton Belt may prove to be of the utmost importance to 1934 cotton production.

Messrs. Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, in their semi-monthly crop letter, dated January 2, 1934, state as follows:—The agricultural portion of the South enters the New Year with optimism, whereas it entered 1933 with pessimism. Indeed, it is a transformation from a year ago. To-day the farming contingent is well panoplied with what are termed "supplies" to make another crop, including, in some cases, money. Meantime the labour of the South is decidedly better off than a year ago, inasmuch as private employment is much greater, but it is mainly Government employment that has brought about this condition. In consequence, merchants in the rural districts, as well as in cities, have been very busy preceding the holidays. It is commonly and authentically reported that trade, generally speaking, was better than for four or five years. Consequently the bins of retailers and jobbers in the South need replenishment and, if the same condition prevails North and West, we dare say textile business will thrive for the next two or three months.

The Government is seeking to cut the acreage of the coming year to 25,000,000 acres. This will be a reduction of 40 per cent. of the amount originally planted last year, of which subsequently 25 per cent. was ploughed up. It is reported from Washington that an intensive campaign will be in progress during the month of January in the contemplation of getting the farmers to sign pledges for such reduction. Judging from the farmers' previous experience with the Government's promises and its success, we do not doubt that acreage will be reduced in accordance with the Government's wishes.

The world supply of cotton is still enormous, but the price, in terms of gold, is exceedingly low the world over and an increased consumption is foreshadowed. In the United States the Government holds pool cotton contracts to the amount of 2,300,000 to 2,500,000 bales, and it is estimated to have received cotton from the 10-cent loans to the amount of 3,000,000 bales. At any rate,

the supply in first hands is thereby diminished to such an extent that what holders there be of unpledged cotton are not anxious to sell at present prices. Therefore, the supply of surplus or unsold cotton of merchants is all that seems available for the present. That may change at any time. For the time being the cotton merchant who has a surplus stock, naturally, will supply the spinners' wants and under the circumstances will not, as a rule, sell grades of which he is not in possession.

An earlier communication from the firm stated that conditions with the farmers in cotton-producing states have greatly improved as compared with last year. Numbers of them have paid, or made partial payments on, the debts contracted a few years ago. Not a few of them have cash or cotton on hand—that is what 10-cent cotton does. Now, at the beginning of the 1934-35 season, the farmer starts out moderately prosperous. Generally speaking, enough food and feed stuff were produced to carry him through another season. He is raising more beef cattle and more milk cows—he lives at home—self-supporting. However, we are told that live stock, such as mules, has gone up to 30 per cent. or more; fertilizer has gone up to, for example, \$23.82 per ton as compared to \$20.45 last year; farming implements and hardware, ploughs, etc., it is estimated, are up 40 per cent. If the Government carries out its scheme for next year, there will be 25,000,000 acres planted in cotton. If so, it is a well-defined fact that farmers will select best lands for cotton and cultivate more intensively.

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EGYPTIAN COTTON

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT COTTON CROP ESTIMATE.

The Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture recently issued its second estimate of the current Egyptian cotton crop. This gave the yield as being 7,965,624 cantars of unginned cotton, or 8,603,940 cantars of ginned cotton, together with 176,354 cantars of Scarto. The estimated production of 8,603,940 cantars compares with the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse Commission's recent estimate of 8,925,000 cantars, and with the Ministry's own October estimate of 7,921,600 cantars. The increase of 862,340 cantars, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in the official estimate, is spread fairly evenly over the four groups of cottons which are specified in the forecast, but the estimate for Sakellaridis is still below the final figure for that variety last season. The crops of long-stapled varieties other than Sakellaridis and of Ashmouni and Zagora are each estimated at more than double last year's amounts, but the medium-long group—consisting of staples between $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. and $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.—shows an increase as compared with last season of only about one-third; these four types, indeed, have not proved so attractive to spinners as Maarad and Giza 7. The first and second estimates for this season are compared with last season's final estimate in the following table:—

				(In cantars)		
				1933-34		1932-33
				Second estimate	First estimate	Final estimate
Sakellaridis	..	..	..	1,139,962	1,068,916	1,215,645
Other long staples*	..	..	..	1,149,685	1,067,372	524,867
Medium-long staples†	..	..	..	469,983	437,730	351,507
Medium staples‡	..	..	..	5,844,310	5,347,582	2,752,553
Total	..	..	..	8,603,940	7,921,600	4,844,573

* Maarad, Sakha 4, Giza 7, Casulli.

† Nahda, Fouadi, Pillion, Giza 3.

‡ Ashmouni and Zagora.

IMPROVED MOTOR TYRES.

The following remarks, taken from a bulletin published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, will no doubt be of special interest to spinners of Egyptian cotton:—

In 1914 the output of motor tyres in America was 9,000,000. In the progressive increase which took place from then to 1928, the year of peak production, with an output of 78,000,000 tyres, the cotton yarn industry profited by the larger quantities required. In that period, however, experimental research has been the means of improving the quality of motor tyres almost beyond belief.

This is proved by the fact that in the United States the number of renewal tyres purchased per registered car has been decreasing, especially during recent years, being only 1.43 a car in 1931, as compared with 2.03 in 1927, a drop of 30 per cent. The chief causes for the reduction in the number of renewals per registered car are improved types, better quality, hence longer life. The average guaranteed mileage per tyre did not exceed 3,500 miles in 1914. In 1922 the average life of a cord tyre was more than 8,000 miles, while in 1930 and 1931 the life of an average tyre was conservatively estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000 miles. Improvements are still being made, and it may easily be the case that further improvement in the quality of motor tyres may result eventually in the manufacture of tyres that will last as long as the average automobile.

M. JEAN SAKELLARIDES.

The death occurred recently in Alexandria of M. Jean Sakellarides, the originator of the famous strain of cotton which bears his name.

M. Jean Sakellarides had been established in Egypt for many years and devoted most of his life to farming, together with his late brother Alexander, in the neighbourhood of the little village of Birket el Sebaa.

One day, early in the present century, he found in a sack of Nubari cotton three bolls of an exceptional quality. These produced fifteen seeds which he planted in his own garden, and as a result of careful attention he obtained quite a good quantity of a quality previously unknown. He again planted the seeds, and for three years repeated the process.

Finally, in 1905, he cultivated 40 kirats, which produced 4½ cantars. With the three ardebs of seed obtained he cultivated, in 1906, 50 feddans in twelve different places near the village of Rimali and three at Horein. The first twelve feddans produced 90 cantars of cotton, and the three others 24 cantars. No other variety of cotton planted in Egypt, until then, had given so magnificent a yield.

After a certain lapse of time, M. Sakellarides obtained a sufficient quantity of seed to cultivate his new cotton on a commercial basis, and he arranged with some other cultivators so that

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the crop should be under his control. Up to 1910 he was a virtual dictator of the cultivation of Sakellarides cotton, but then the spinners brought to the notice of exporting firms the superiority of Sakellaridis cotton, and, it has been alleged, some of M. Sakellarides' tenants were bribed to part with a certain quantity of seed, with the result that in a very short time the new cotton was being grown on other lands.

M. Sakellarides is reported to have estimated that no fewer than 6,000 ardebs were sold to his detriment, and he was thus forced to sell his "invention."

Since then the growth of Sakel has become one of Egypt's principal crops, and although many experiments have been made M. Sakellarides has for years remained the only man to pick out a cotton possessing those qualities other than length of staple, which means so much to the spinner.

In late years, however, M. Sakellarides lost a considerable part of his early wealth, and in 1925 the Egyptian Government, in recognition of his services, offered him a pension. At the time this was refused, but still more recently, we understand, the Government came to his aid and also conferred on him a special agricultural medal with honours.

MR. B. DAMIANI.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. B. Damiani, the Secretary of the Egyptian Section of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee. Mr. Damiani had been connected with this Committee since its inception in 1928, and was highly esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of working with him. Mr. Damiani was also the Director of the European Bureau of the Egyptian Department of Agriculture.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN THE U.S.A.

(Equivalent to 500-lb. bales)										
Month	1925- 26	1926- 27	1927- 28	1928- 29	1929- 30	1930- 31	1931- 32	1932- 33	1933- 34	
August	16,213	17,629	22,469	18,769	20,285	7,673	5,867	6,398	11,288	
September .. .	17,966	22,884	19,795	16,297	17,484	7,915	7,096	6,323	9,165	
October	17,529	20,812	19,413	20,057	20,107	9,429	6,598	7,858	9,558	
November	12,558	16,383	20,507	17,858	18,263	8,980	6,609	7,908	—	
December	16,195	16,876	18,864	18,003	17,976	10,134	6,509	6,645	—	
January	18,408	17,297	20,199	22,325	19,646	7,782	6,611	5,998	—	
February	19,149	17,042	20,435	19,546	17,036	8,377	6,665	6,253	—	
March	21,778	21,773	17,112	20,515	15,826	8,774	8,263	7,212	—	
April	18,198	19,527	16,466	20,159	18,156	9,763	6,427	6,217	—	
May	16,866	22,140	14,943	20,434	15,947	8,630	6,808	9,319	—	
June	14,676	26,045	13,951	18,046	13,278	8,898	6,026	9,040	—	
July	14,677	21,354	13,430	20,343	11,761	7,740	6,085	9,634	—	
Total	204,113	239,763	217,584	232,392	205,765	104,095	79,464	88,805	—	

Linters consumed during the month of October, 1933, amounted to 66,838 bales, compared with 76,451 bales in September and 63,329 bales in October, 1932. Linters consumed during the three months ended October 31 amounted to 226,560 bales in 1933 and 177,265 bales in 1932.

COST OF PRODUCTION IN EGYPT.

Mr. George Pilavachi, of Alexandria, has again published his interesting résumé of the Egyptian cotton market, "The Egyptian Cotton Year-book, 1932-33" (price 6s.).

This year-book includes, besides general articles dealing with Egyptian cotton matters, copious statistics relating to the price of Egyptian cotton, the crop, consumption, etc.

The average cost of production for cotton per feddan in Egypt is given in the following table:—

	P.T.
Cost of one sack of chemical manure (fertilizer)	100
Cost of tagawi (seed for sowing) 1/3 to 1/2 Ardeb	average 37.50
Ploughing (from 80 to 120 P.T. per feddan)	90
Planting	5
Weeding (6 to 10 P.T. per feddan)	8
Lightening (chopping) seedlings (6 to 8 P.T. per feddan)	7
Three hoeings (azig) 40 to 45 P.T. per feddan	42.50
Waterings by gravity (if by elevating machinery add 40)	40
Picking leaf worm (18 to 30 P.T. per feddan)	24
Picking the cotton (P.T. 20 per cantar) 4 cantars	80
Uprooting cotton stalks	9
Watchmen	7.50
Total cost per feddan	450.50

1 feddan = 1.038 acres = 0.42 hectares.

97½ P.T. = £1 sterling.

The above schedule of costs is based upon the average of five big estates, and the cost of ploughing includes the hire of a team of oxen and driver. In Upper Egypt cost of irrigation is often much higher, but the yield per feddan is proportionately higher also.

The cost of production for small landowners is very much lower, because the owner and his whole family work in the fields themselves and the cost of hired labour is eliminated (items 4 to 11 inclusive).

To estimate the gross revenue per feddan, allowance must be made for the land tax, which averages 120 P.T. per feddan. Rentals range at present between £3 to £5 Egyptian per feddan on high-yielding lands.

An excellent article is also contained in this book, entitled "Sakellaridis Cotton Growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan," which will be of interest to all users of Sudan staple.

MARKET LETTERS.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt, communicate the following, under date of January 19, 1934:—

The activity of our markets has been interrupted this week by the Bairam holidays, during which Minet el Bassal remained closed

for two days and the Futures Exchange for one day. Contracts have followed more or less the lead given by Liverpool and New York. It seems that for the time being and until a new factor appears prices are to fluctuate at around \$15 for Sakellaridis and \$11½ for Ashmouni. Large sales supposed to be against price fixings for account of the Government, are taking place whenever March contracts exceed \$15, whilst commercial buying on every reaction prevents the market from going much lower.

As a whole, a slightly better inquiry can be felt, mainly from Continental spinners. A good proportion of the cotton bought is for near shipment, which is a rather good sign and promises further important business for the remainder of the session.

Minet el Bassal, during the latter part of the week, has been very active with an exceptionally good enquiry for Ashmouni from fully-good-fair up to fully-good. Premiums have not undergone any noticeable change, with the only exception of those of Nahda, which have further advanced in consequence of the existing short interest.

The Ministry of Agriculture have published this week the following report giving the detailed figures of cotton ginned to December 31, 1933, viz. :—

	1933 as against 1932	
	Cantars	Cantars
Sakellaridis	687,608	766,472
Other long staple varieties (1½ in. and more)	676,037	366,199
Medium staple varieties (1½ in.)	255,063	255,205
Medium staple varieties (1½ in.)	3,899,142	1,930,943
Scarto	110,175	77,170
Total	<u>5,628,025</u>	<u>3,395,989</u>

The Missr Cotton Export Co., in their monthly report for January, 1934, state as follows:—

A factor difficult to judge but of far-reaching importance for our market is the policy which our Government is likely to adopt as regards the fixing of the price for the quantities of cotton sold by it "on call," the basis of which had been transferred in autumn on March, April and May. At the end of December it was estimated that the Government had to fix 450,000 to 500,000 cantars, but since then some fixation has been carried out, but how much is not exactly known. It was rumoured recently that since the beginning of the year the Government had fixed about 80,000 cantars, but we personally believe 30,000 is nearer to the mark. The Government has been severely attacked in the Press and in Parliament on account of these fixings; fault was found with the clandestine manner and the inopportune time in which they had taken place.

It has been said that the Government proposes to fix as a maximum daily 5,000 cantars, on market days when prices are firm. With the use of a little tact and caution we believe that such quantities could be absorbed without creating vexatious consequences in our market.

In our last report we stated that the acreage to be planted under cotton during the next few months would be as large as last season. The figures of sales of sowing-seed which we have seen confirm this view fully. The demand for Gizeh 7 is extraordinary; almost three times as much Gizeh 7 seed has been sold as last year at this time, which provides for a possible crop of 2,000,000 cantars of this variety. Sakel seems likely to be reduced. In face of the large yield of Gizeh 7, this variety is likely to confine Sakel more and more to the north of the Delta, where the finest Sakel fibre is grown, for which certain mills always have a demand.

In view of the much-enlarged acreage of Gizeh 7 it is to be expected that its price during next season will move more towards the Uppers level, instead of being in the neighbourhood of Sakel, as has been the case last season.

The Egyptian Government has started selling again by auction the old cotton which it has left, representing about 10,000 bales Sakel and a similar quantity Ashmouni. Probably the local mills will buy the latter. It is proposed to sell every week about 1,000 bales Sakel. The first sale, last week, gave a satisfactory result, as all the cotton offered has been sold only slightly below market rates. Although it may be old cotton, the grades are just what is so much wanted by the mills, and the staple is good.



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EAST INDIAN COTTON.

THIRD COTTON FORECAST, 1933-34 (ALL INDIA).

THIS forecast is based upon reports furnished by the under-mentioned provinces and states, which practically comprise the entire cotton area of India. It deals with both early and late varieties of cotton and relates generally to conditions up to the beginning of December, 1933.

The total area sown amounts to 22,714,000 acres, as against 20,761,000 acres (revised) at this date last year, or an increase of 9 per cent. The total estimated yield is 4,619,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 4,225,000 bales (revised) at the corresponding date last year, or an increase of 9 per cent. also.

Weather conditions have not been quite favourable and the present condition of the crop appears to be fair.

The detailed figures for the provinces and states are shown below (the figures for the previous years are given in the appended statement).

Provinces and States	Area	Outturn	Yield
	Acres (thousands)	Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands)	per acre lbs.
Bombay†	5,871	1,334	91
Central Provinces and Berar ..	4,147	776	75
Punjab†	2,980	801	108
Madras†	1,762	374	85
United Provinces†	727	184	101
Burma	385	87	90
Bengal†	76	24	126
Bihar and Orissa	42	8	76
Assam	35	15	171
Ajmer-Merwara	36	13	144
North-West Frontier Province	20	3	60
Delhi	3	†	34
Hyderabad	3,657	570	62
Central India	1,097	167	61
Baroda	719	130	72
Gwalior	587	58	40
Rajputana	494	67	54
Mysore	76	8	43
Total	22,714	4,619	81

† Including Indian States.

On the basis of these figures, the average outturn per acre of the present crop of all-India works out at 81 lbs., which is practically the same as at this time last year.

A statement showing the present estimates of area and yield according to the recognized trade descriptions of cotton, as compared with those of the preceding year, is given below :—

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands)	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
Oomras :				
Khandesh	1,075	1,059	236	226
Central India	1,684	*1,597	225	*227
Barsi and Nagar	2,313	2,407	385	358
Hyderabad-Gaorani	959	883	145	130
Berar	2,896	2,973	551	565
Central Provinces	1,251	1,296	225	258
Total	10,178	*10,215	1,767	*1,764
Dholleras	2,168	1,549	462	*384
Bengal-Sind :				
United Provinces	727	527	184	170
Rajputana	530	440	80	*66
Sind-Punjab	2,514	1,686	649	483
Others	48	72	10	14
Total	3,819	2,725	923	*733
American :				
Punjab	804	771	264	204
Sind	108	86	29	29
Total	912	857	293	233
Broach	1,257	1,234	314	*296
Coompta-Dharwars	1,328	1,376	253	255
Westerns and Northern	1,589	1,392	207	190
Cocanadas	145	165	24	29
Tinnevellies	368	366	95	95
Salems	158	163	29	28
Cambodias	277	287	122	118
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	515	452	129	100
Grand total	22,714	*20,761	4,619	*4,225

* Revised.

HEAT TREATMENT MEASURES TO CONTROL PINK BOLL-WORM IN UNITED PROVINCES.

The Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes :—

The United Provinces Entomological Scheme to study the life history, seasonal behaviour, and economic status of the pink boll-worm, and to determine the most suitable methods of control for the United Provinces, was initiated in 1923, and extended in 1928 for a further three years, with grants totalling Rs.2,36,000. Heat

treatment of the cotton-seed to 140° F. was found to be the most effective and economical method of control. In 1929 about 23,000 acres were sown with such treated seed, and the acreage has since increased to over 50,000 acres. During the seasons 1929-1932 the average increased yield is estimated to have been about 50 per cent., and the growers have also obtained a premium for their produce.

EXTENSION OF THE SCHEME.

An extension scheme, with the object of demonstrating on a significant commercial basis the economic advantages of controlling pink boll-worm, has been submitted through the United Provinces Government to the Indian Central Cotton Committee by Mr. Richards, the entomologist to the Government, United Provinces. The scheme involves the heat treatment by sunning of all cultivator's home-saved seed; and by suitable heating machinery of all factory-ginned cotton-seed, over an area of about 4,700 square miles in a tract where cotton is extensively grown. About fifty ginning factories will require to be equipped with seed-heating machinery of a type which has been found to kill all the boll-worms in the seed without affecting the vitality, oil content, or feeding value of the cotton-seed.

ESTIMATED COST OF THE SCHEME.

The scheme, which has received the general approval of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, entails recurring expenditure over a period of five years of Rs.3,35,000, and the provision of approximately Rs.6,25,000 for equipment of the ginning factories with the requisite machinery.

The proposals are still under consideration by the Government of the United Provinces.

COTTON COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

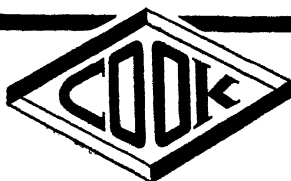
In accordance with the recommendation made by the British cotton delegation which recently visited India, that two responsible and competent Indian cotton commissioners should be appointed to encourage the Lancashire off-take of Indian cotton, and also assist Indian raw cotton interests, it is now officially announced that Mr. R. Fleming, who was many years resident in India, has been appointed one of the two commissioners to go to India to carry out certain important duties outlined by the British cotton delegation.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM INDIA TO ALL DESTINATIONS—SEASON 1932-1933.

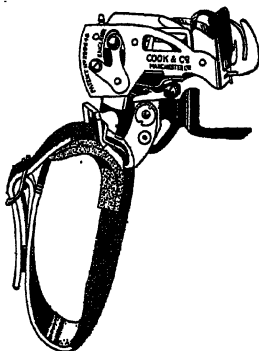
From 1st September, 1932, till 31st August, 1933. (IN ACTUAL BALES).

Europe (Countries of Destination—or Transit)													
Exporters	Great Britain	Germany	France	Italy	Spain	Holland	Belgium	Sundry Ports	Total Europe	Japan	China	U.S.A., etc.	Grand Total
Volkart Brothers ..	36,163	47,200	54,733	57,888	7,840	17,465	56,409	9,240	286,938	98,873	44,154	6,103	436,068
Ralli Brothers, Ltd. ..	51,364	42,899	20,033	20,880	12,519	8,609	47,125	4,362	207,791	154,202	4,400	3,600	369,993
Toyo Menka Kabushiki Kaisha ..	4,477	550	2,435	1,100	200	—	1,410	110	10,282	261,928	17,734	900	290,844
Nippon Menka Kabushiki Kaisha ..	1,345	7,339	2,365	4,785	—	385	118	55	16,392	243,818	24,400	—	284,610
Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha ..	5,087	746	16,567	6,007	1,445	125	4,960	791	35,723	233,322	1,800	—	270,845
Kilachand Devchand & Co. Ltd. ..	22,567	30,366	15,508	34,846	1,400	4,258	14,690	1,595	125,230	—	25,000	—	150,230
Bombay Co., Ltd. ..	15,076	22,315	13,428	18,826	2,210	10,317	21,366	385	103,923	18,702	700	1,094	124,419
Patel Cotton Co., Ltd. ..	29,710	12,628	20,330	11,166	200	5,445	3,820	925	84,224	310	19,200	8	103,742
Viram Lachua & Co. ..	5,983	6,449	730	825	110	1,839	2,974	950	19,860	54,703	3,000	—	77,563
Osman Suleman & Co. ..	5,112	732	3,436	13,320	390	440	17,761	110	41,301	19,508	9,805	—	70,614
Arjun Khimji & Co. ..	375	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	485	62,615	500	—	63,600
M. Amarsy & Co. ..	1,799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,799	57,927	1,700	—	61,426
Narsy Nagzy & Co. ..	550	220	1,485	503	—	—	1,930	—	4,688	49,811	2,700	—	57,199
S. Karamshi & Co. ..	300	4,298	449	—	—	—	2,915	—	3,914	34,428	5,100	—	43,442
Kotak & Co. ..	300	4,298	495	320	100	—	—	55	3,914	34,428	5,100	—	43,442
Bhaidas Karsondas & Co. ..	1,125	510	8,196	2,355	9,677	220	17,459	155	39,697	36,603	600	—	42,771
E. Spinner & Co. ..	2,475	11,575	831	7,213	1,400	845	5,814	2,365	32,518	—	—	—	39,697
Nanalal Manilal & Co. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,518
K. M. Nathoo & Co. ..	250	—	1,265	8,745	1,300	—	2,695	165	14,420	30,435	—	—	30,435
Hirji Nensy & Co. ..	688	—	49	3,142	—	—	3,070	—	6,949	17,218	130	—	25,401
Gill & Co. ..	11,985	4,155	165	1,065	—	2,100	495	170	20,135	—	—	25	24,167
Textile Products, Ltd. ..	550	7,443	1,235	5,409	—	4,257	960	30	19,884	—	—	—	20,180
Italandia Cotton Co., Ltd. ..	—	220	2,860	12,302	2,425	—	275	370	18,452	—	—	—	19,884
Langley & Co. ..	11,756	—	3,258	750	—	—	—	—	15,764	1,012	—	605	17,381
B. Mavji & Co., Ltd. ..	2,011	—	9,372	205	2,550	—	3,074	—	17,212	—	—	56	17,268
Sundry shippers ..	16,622	16,172	12,601	11,535	9,422	—	7,243	3,799	77,394	93,708	29,381	5,114	205,597
Total ..	227,920	215,817	188,563	225,695	53,938	56,305	216,673	25,632	1,210,543	1,479,974	190,304	17,505	2,898,326

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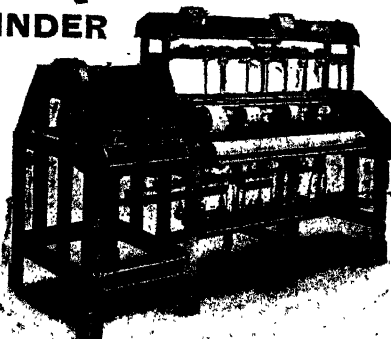
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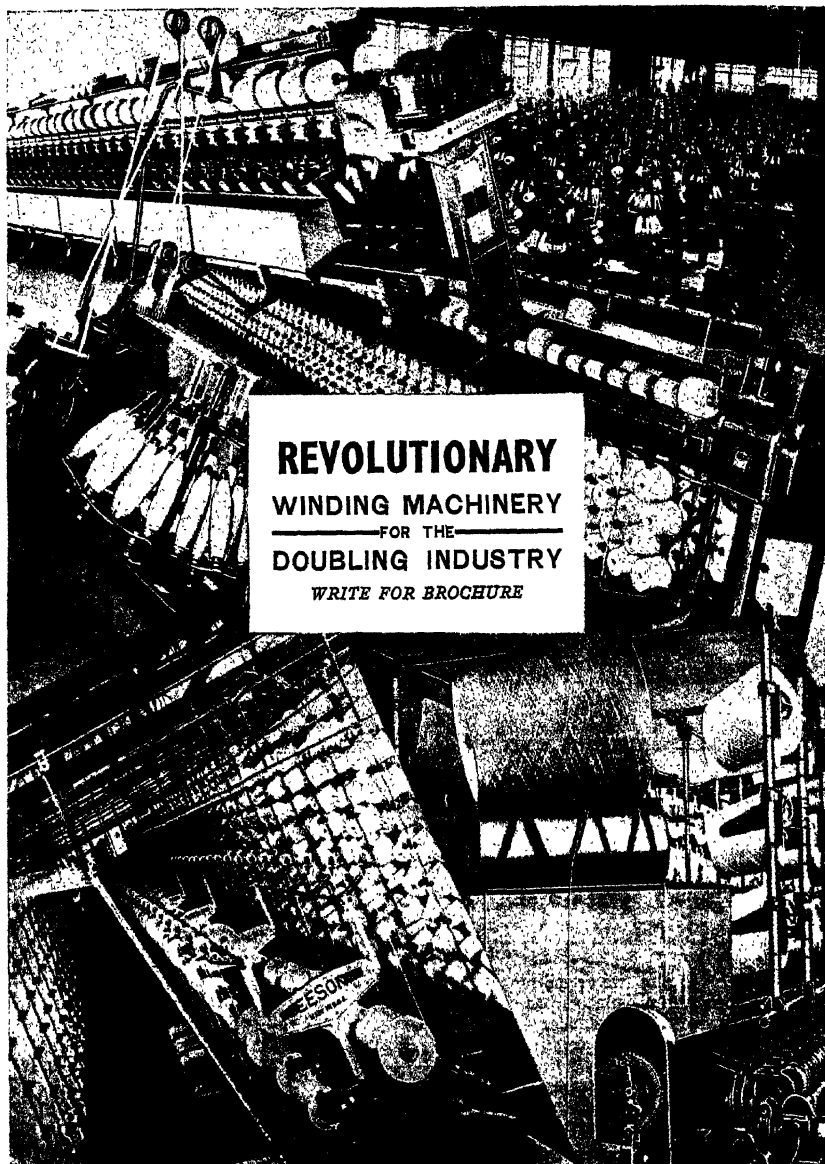
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Spinning Staple Rayon on Cotton Machinery.

By ARTHUR E. OXLEY, M.A., D.Sc., F.T.I.

Although the inherent qualities of rayon and cotton are essentially different, the two can be successfully worked on existing cotton machines. Discussing this subject in *The Textile World*, the author contends that satisfactory ring yarn can be obtained.

IN these days of industrial stress, the possibility of employing even one standard machine to perform an operation satisfactorily on a new type of raw material is a consideration well worth the attention of any mill management, particularly if the necessary modifications for adequate control of the material may be installed with little or no risk of financial loss or prestige for those who create. Yet such modifications can be made, not only at one machine, but at various stages throughout the entire sequence of cotton-spinning operations.

In the present article it is proposed to indicate what changes are desirable on such standard machines in order that a proper control of rayon staple fibre may be assured, whether the processing involves 100 per cent. rayon or any blending of it with a suitable grade of cotton.

There are two very important characteristics of rayon fibres which determine the necessary innovations. Firstly, there is the absence of convolutions, so important in qualifying the cotton fibre as a spinning material, for these convolutions give "clinging power" to the grouped fibres. The absence of such convolutions in the rayon fibre endow it with low clinging qualities between fibre and fibre; and this makes the rayon staple more difficult to control on account of its liability to spread, which in turn causes ragged lap and sliver selvages and excessive waste. Secondly, the rayon staple is mechanically cut to an approximately uniform length; and in this respect it has an advantage over the variable staple of the natural cotton fibre, even if the latter has been combed.

Rayon staple fibre can be purchased in compact bundles already

cut to length convenient for processing on machinery normally constructed for the handling of an average grade of Sakel or Sea Island cotton. There are a few somewhat longer fibres than the bulk and a few somewhat shorter. This is due to the fact that in the cutting operation all of the fibres do not lie accurately at right angles to the knives. Generally speaking, however, the rayon is much less variable in staple than either a raw or combed cotton.

With rayon the minimum amount of processing should be done in opening and picking. It should be just sufficient to form a reasonably level lap. There is no leaf, seed, or appreciable quantity of short staple to control, and therefore the amount of cleaning required is negligible compared with what is normally done on a good grade of Sakel. The only efficient operation needed is one of complete opening or "blooming"; and this must be gentle in its action since the fibres are far more fragile than cotton of equivalent staple. A hopper opener coupled up to a Centrifair or Spinawhirl, followed by a hopper feeder direct to the lattice of a finisher picker, are all the preparatory machinery required.

The standard two-or-three blade beater, where it is now in use, should be replaced by a cylinder of the porcupine type. As there is no dust to extract, the usual dust bars should be replaced by a plain metal sheet. A lap production of about 250 lbs. per hour, with almost negligible waste, can be obtained in this way with practically no damage to the staple.

Throughout the processing of staple fibre, one of the greatest problems is to prevent it from spreading or "fluffing," an effect which is due to lack of cohesion or "clinging power" of the rayon fibres already mentioned. To make a satisfactory lap, a fairly high and constant relative humidity is absolutely essential. This gives compactness, and without it a lap of normal weight would be several times the thickness of a normal lap of equal weight. Having secured this compactness, however, a second precautionary measure of an opposite kind is necessary to prevent the lap from licking when working behind the card. To overcome this, a few ends of roving (either Sakel or rayon) are used, which are creeled over the finisher lap and run into the latter as it is formed. These ends determine a plane of cleavage, making the lap like a "jam-roll" so that its layers unroll clean, while each layer, on account of its moisture, is compact for presentation to the card.

CARDING.

Carding needs special care. All that is required is to disentangle the clots of fibres left by the opener and picker, and to form a level sliver. Every possible means of reducing the amount of waste should be adopted, because this has to be returned as clean material and suffers a second risk of damage.

On the flats, cylinder, and doffer, the finest counts of wire should form the clothing, and the number of flats usually employed in cotton carding may be greatly reduced. If the flats are run forward their speed should be reduced and the front stripping (percentage) plate should be set down as closely as possible on to the cylinder, so that the lightest strips are made. On a well-set and

well-ground card the strips can be made invisible except for two very small tufts at each side of the off-going flats. This small amount of waste is inevitable, and is due to fibre carried by side air currents.

Not all the flats in common use as workers on cotton cards are necessary, and rayon staple can be efficiently carded by reversing the direction of motion of the flats and stripping them over the licker-in by a rear stripping device and "fancy." These devices together return the strips back to the cylinder through a slot cut in the back sheet, thus mixing the strips with the material coming from the lap by way of the licker-in and feeding it again to the cylinder and flats for a "second chance." In this arrangement heavy strips must be made, for at the rear of the card there is no percentage plate which can be adjusted to make them light.

If the method of reversed flats be adopted, care must be taken to see that all the flats coming into working position at the rear of the card are well bedded to the flexibles. Otherwise, the fibre which is first blown into them, before true carding can take place, will be brought backward off the cylinder as very heavy strips, only to be returned by the stripper and "fancy" back to equally inefficient flats. Repetitions of this cycle will do considerable damage to the fibre.

The licker-in should be of standard type, as used for a good grade of Sakel, and should not be run at a higher speed than 100 to 150 revolutions per minute. Its undercasing should be solid—grid bars and mote knives being dispensed with—thereby practically eliminating licker-in fly. The lap selvedge guides should be carefully set so as to make the thickness of the lap appreciably greater at the edges than over the rest of the feed, in order to prevent the formation of weak web selvedges at the front of the card. Such ragged selvedges will in any event produce a lumpy sliver or may cause the wip to collapse entirely.

No cylinder grids should be used. Further special precautions are needed at the front of the card. It is advisable to remove the web guide, as even this is liable to make uneven selvedges by folding back the web. All traces of cotton wax should be removed from the calender rollers and coiler when processing 100 per cent. rayon. The coiler is a particularly annoying piece of mechanism in this respect, and much sliver unfit for further processing will be made if due attention is not paid to this item.

With the above precautions, the total waste at carding should not be greater than one and a half to two per cent. Most of this waste is uncontrollable; good material which can be returned to the opening plant. The result is an irrecoverable waste of about one half per cent., or even less. Also, it should be pointed out that in spite of all these precautions, the card has proved itself to be a damaging machine, for it has changed the variability of the staple from that shown for rayon to approximately that for raw cotton. Hence the advisability of combing.

Even if it were not for the removal of damaged fibre made by the preceding processes, it would be desirable to comb, because there are small blemishes in the material which the card has not eliminated. Some of these are microscopic; yet they are "notice-

able" by subsequent drafting rollers, and the drafting of rayon staple is much more difficult than that of cotton.

The combing operation should be made very light, but should remove traces of nep and any damaged fibre formed by earlier operations—also any signs of foreign matter. The total waste of combing should not be greater than three or four per cent.

Only two heads of drawing are necessary. In fact, there is usually an appreciable loss both in quality and efficiency if a third head is used. Even cotton may be over-parallelized (and thereby weakened) by three drawings, and rayon staple is far more likely to be so. Trouble can usually be seen as early as the first head by the appearance of ragged selvages between the front rollers and the coiler trumpet. To obviate this excessive fly, selvedge guides should be inserted between the successive lines of rollers. These are made of the fibre or celluloid and merely ride on the tops of the slivers. The introduction of but one of these guides produces a marked improvement on the quality of the web and reduces the amount of fly very considerably. For good results, all contacting metal surfaces must be free from cotton wax. All coiler cans must have springs.

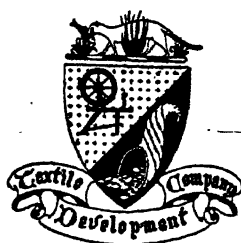
No sliver cans larger than 9 ins. should be presented to a slubber, because larger sizes necessitate longer lengths of sliver up to the feed rollers. Sliver is the most regular product in the mill, and is, at the same time, the easiest product to damage. As for the roving frames, selvedge guides are advocated at the slubber; but on account of the gradually increasing fineness of the roving at the intermediate and rover, it is not advisable to introduce them on these frames. A guide may assist in preventing fly, but it may, on account of its weight, cause greater inequality.

Unless it is possible to ensure that specially plated flyers will not, in the course of time, tend to peel, it is not advisable to use them on fine spinning frames. A plain steel flyer, providing it is kept clean, is satisfactory. Normal cotton drafts are workable, but it is usual to put in a higher twist at each stage; and if this is done the "ends down" do not exceed those for fine cotton.

RING SPINNING.

Rayon staple is hardest to control in its early stages of processing. Once a good roving has been made the ring frame causes little anxiety, and drafts of from ten to fifteen can be used to give satisfactory yarns—it being assumed that double roving is employed. Metallic top middle rollers are advocated. Providing good settings are ensured, practically no damage to the staple is caused during spinning, or indeed anywhere after drawing.

It is apparent from what has been stated that the proper control of rayon staple fibre by cotton machinery demands suitable modifications of existing machines, rather than the introduction of new ones or the elimination of any but some of the earlier preparatory machines. The more important modifications which are necessary apply generally up to and including the comb. For this reason it is desirable when processing yarns composed of a particular blend, of 75 per cent. rayon and 25 per cent. cotton, to carry out the rayon and cotton operations up to the end of combing



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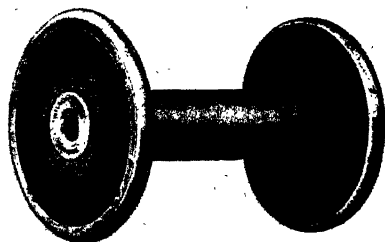
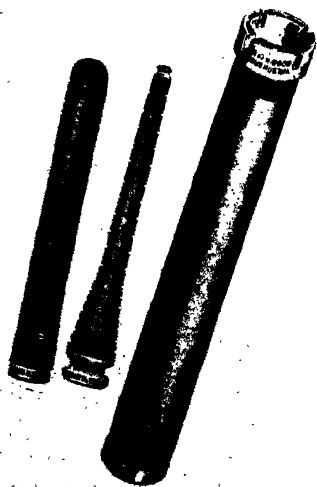
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independently, and to combine the two materials at the first drawing. The second drawing and subsequent doublings at the speeders and spinning frame ensure a final satisfactory blending of the two fibres in the yarn.

A NEW PROCESS FOR SHRINKING COTTON AND LINEN CLOTHS.

An agreement has been reached between the Bradford Dyers' Association and the Cluett Peabody Company of America under which patented methods of shrinking textile fabrics will be jointly developed. Before making the announcement to a gathering of textile specialists at the Standish Works of the Bradford Dyers' Association on December 5, Mr. H. R. Armitage, joint managing director, reviewed the subject of shrinkage, and thus provided a background against which the importance of the new methods could be clearly seen. "It will now be possible," he said, "to place on the markets of the world cotton and linen garments and materials which can be *certified unshrinkable*."

This means that one of the defects in two of the principal textile fabrics will soon be eliminated. The waste and dissatisfaction caused by shrinkage in piece goods and garments of all kinds have been the cause of innumerable complaints to drapers, laundries, dyers and cleaners, in fact to the whole chain of distributors and manufacturers of textiles.

Hitherto the methods adopted to overcome shrinkage troubles have been those of wetting the fabric, or of washing it by usual laundry methods prior to making it up, or by making garments over-size in the first instance to allow for shrinkage.

In the manufacture of all kinds of woven fabrics the threads are under extreme tension, and when the weaving process is completed, the bleacher, dyer, printer and finisher all subject it to further tensions. The warp threads are, in fact, pulled straight out of their naturally wavy form and are set in this condition by the operation of "finishing," which imparts to the manufactured fabric its final appearance and handle. When the fabric is damped or washed, the fibres soften and swell, and under this release of tensions the threads try to resume their naturally wavy form. In doing this they shorten the fabric, which, on drying, is found to have shrunk.

It is impossible to describe the process in full because the great variety of fabrics produced to-day necessitates the employment of machines of different construction, but briefly the principle is as follows:—

The finished cloth is passed through an ingenious mechanism comprised of detensionizing or compressing surfaces which grip it and exert enormous compressional force in a direction parallel with the cloth face. In other words, the threads which have been previously pulled out are pressed back to any predetermined degree. As the behaviour of every type of fibre under manu-

facturing conditions is known, it is a matter of simple calculation to find the degree of compression required for any given fabric. An interesting feature of this new process is that the appearance is improved, and the cloth becomes softer, handles more pleasantly, and is given a beautiful lustre.

As far as cotton and linen are concerned, the process has passed the experimental stage, and full-sized plants are now being operated both in England and the United States of America. Experiments are continuing with other fibres and fabrics.

The new process is known in England as the "Rigmel" process, and in America as the "Sanforizing" process.

CALCULATION AND MEASUREMENT OF THE POWER CONSUMPTION OF THE VARIOUS PARTS OF A LOOM.

The following extract is taken from an article upon the above subject, written by Dr. Ing. E. Honegger, Professor at the Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, and published in a recent number of the *Journal of the Textile Institute*:—

The actual process of making a fabric calls for only a very small amount of power for overcoming the friction between the threads, for bending the threads into the form required by the weave, and possibly for tensioning the threads, or certain of them. Of much greater magnitude is the mechanical energy absorbed in accelerating the shuttle, and in overcoming the friction between the various parts of the loom and which is, ultimately, completely dissipated as heat. Compared with this amount of energy, the former can, in almost all cases, be entirely neglected.

The motions of a loom can be divided into the following groups:—

- (1) The rotating parts, the speed of which is approximately constant;
- (2) The slay, which swings to and fro;
- (3) The shedding mechanism (e.g., the dobby);
- (4) The picking mechanism;
- (5) All the other parts—e.g., the ratchet-wheel mechanism, safety devices, feelers, and so forth.

The distribution of the total driving power among the various motions can be determined reliably by simultaneous calculation and experimental investigation of the loom; this has been done in the following manner. The mathematical investigation was carried out by deducing the forces exerted on every part and the power involved from the speeds and accelerations of the masses. The masses and moments of inertia were either calculated from the particulars given on the drawings or by direct measurement. Adopting a similar method to that described by H. Jenny, the power consumption of each part of the mechanism was measured by eliminating specified motions and accurately measuring the energy supplied to each individual part.

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The investigations were carried out on a Rütli automatic loom, model 415, built in 1917, having a reed space of 43 ins., width of fabric 40 ins., 2,960 ends of 40's cotton warp, 7 shafts of which two were always in the top position, Stäubli dobby, and fitted with Brown-Boveri individual drive. The direct measurements made gave the following power consumptions for the individual parts, at a speed of 175 r.p.m. :—

Loom without warp and fabric :—	Watts	Percentage of Total
Two main shafts	100	20
Dobby and seven heald shafts	98	19
Slay	85	17
Picking motion without shuttle	77	15
Shuttle	110	21
Additional power required with warp, weft and fabric in place	42	8
Total driving power when running normally	512	100

W.T.R. HIGH DRAFT.

We have been asked by Messrs. Henry Meynell & Co. Ltd., of Accrington, patentees of the W.T.R. High Draft System, to state that in directing attention to the comparative trials with high draft systems carried out by the British Cotton Industry Research Association with special reference to their W.T.R. System, as published in the *Shirley Institute Bulletin*, Vol. VI, December, 1933, Messrs. Meynell desire to point out that the tests by the Shirley Institute were carried out with W.T. rollers supplied by the patentees to the Shirley Institute authorities in February, 1932, nearly two years ago.

Messrs. Meynell have requested the Shirley Institute authorities to return all W.T. rollers to them for examination and adjustment, as during the last two years considerable improvements, resulting from practical mill experience, have been made in the construction of the special patented wafer-like washers, and in the general application of the W.T.R. to the various makes of machinery.

Messrs. Meynell have expressed their willingness to co-operate in making new tests with the latest pattern W.T.R.



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Revival of the Chinese Cotton Industry.

Definite action with a view to reviving the cotton industry was taken on October 16, with the establishment of the Cotton Industry Commission of the National Economic Council. Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, as chairman of the N.E.C., presided at the inaugural ceremony held in Shanghai, and spoke at length of the Government's plans, followed by Mr. K. P. Chen, managing director of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and chairman of the Cotton Industry Commission.

Mr. Soong said it was the intention of the Government to give all possible assistance to the various commissions established under the N.E.C. to control and develop Chinese industries. Foreign cotton mills in China had been making great progress while Chinese concerns had lagged far behind, and it would be the duty of the Commission now inaugurated to correct the blunders which had been made and prepare a road along which the cotton industry could advance toward a period of prosperity. The Minister of Finance said that if a majority of the Commission agreed upon a plan they could depend upon the full sympathy and financial support of the Government, which was firmly determined to carry out its programme of economic development. If any serious obstacles were encountered, the Commission could rely upon him doing his utmost to remove them, and he appealed to millowners and the public to co-operate with the Commission in their efforts to bring prosperity to the Chinese cotton industry.

Mr. K. P. Chen, as chairman of the Commission, in his inaugural address said that "control" of the cotton industry did not mean nationalization nor the elimination of private capital, but the pooling of intellectual resources and technical knowledge to form a united front, supported by the authority of the Government, for the industry. There were three main points of the policy to be followed in examining and remedying the problems which the Commission was called upon to deal with. The production of cotton in China must be increased and the quality improved, and better marketing, transport, and testing facilities provided. Financial assistance must be given to growers, scientific methods of grading adopted, adulteration checked, and everything possible

done with a view to making China self-supporting in the matter of cotton supply. This formed the first part of the projected plan.

In regard to manufacturing, experts would be appointed to make special studies of all aspects of this question, with a view to the ultimate establishment of standards of factory equipment, operation, costing, working conditions, etc., to which all cotton mills would be expected to conform, and so establish the rationalization of the industry which it was desired to establish. Meanwhile attention would be given to the training of engineers and mechanics, the provision of research facilities, and the establishment of factories for making spinning and weaving machinery and accessories—all this representing the second part of the Commission's programme.

The third would be the provision of adequate transport and marketing facilities, and the present precarious position of the Chinese cotton mills made it imperative that there should be no delay in dealing with these problems. The Commission would endeavour to find some outlet for the congested stocks now in the market, stabilize cotton and yarn prices, extend financial assistance to mills in difficulties, and endeavour to bring about certain adjustments in taxation calculated to benefit the cotton industry.

These three steps, said Mr. Chen, made up the programme of the Cotton Industry Commission, and the flow of cotton to the mills and of cotton goods back to the country districts called for a perfect system of co-ordination, so that there might be a healthy circulation in the economic arteries of the country. The success of the Commission's efforts in this direction would depend ultimately upon the co-operation of the general public, without whose support their endeavours would be bound to fail. In acknowledging the Finance Minister's assurance of the Government's willingness to supply the necessary funds, Mr. Chen said care would be taken by the Commission to submit for consideration only schemes which were regarded wholly as practicable and suited to the occasion.

The Cotton Industry Commission consists of 21 members, representing spinners, bankers, and Central and local government officials, and is divided into two sections, one dealing with technical and the other with general affairs. The former is subdivided into sections dealing with raw materials, manufacturing, and transport, each having the assistance of expert advisers in their own fields. The General Affairs section is also sub-divided into departments, relating to conference business, statistics, correspondence, etc.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN CHINA.

China is, traditionally, Lancashire's second largest market, and it is therefore a matter of vital importance that Platt Bros., of Oldham, have received orders from the Government of Canton for machinery for one woollen and two cotton mills. The first cotton mill is now being built, and it is understood that the order for it covers 10,000 ring spindles, 1,200 doubling spindles and equipment for opening, cleaning and other preparatory processes.

For the woollen mill, in addition to scouring and carding machinery, etc., there are to be 1,000 medium spindles.

Hitherto Southern China—or at any rate, Canton—has not been noted for factory development, but big schemes are now contemplated. The machinery to be installed is to be quite up-to-date, and presumably the Cantonese Government are increasing their activities against Japanese competition, though the effect on Lancashire production is a matter of moment.

A very significant point is the intervention of the Government; this should give stability in an area where private financial facilities may be limited, but official intervention in the cotton trade has not always been successful.

NEW COTTON MILLS IN RUSSIA.

The draft of the Second Five-Year Plan of Soviet Russia, which has been prepared for presentation at the seventeenth congress of the Communist party of the Soviet Union, has recently been published in the Soviet press. The plan has in the main been approved.

Of the new construction contemplated, that relating to the textile industry is as follows:—

Fifteen new cotton textile mills, including the Tashkent, Barnaul, Khojent, Charjui, and Trans-Caucasian cotton combines, with a capacity of 200,000 spindles each;

The construction of twelve large woollen factories with an output capacity of from 8,000,000 to 15,000,000 metres of cloth each;

Twelve new flax mills with a capacity of from 18,000 to 27,000 spindles each;

Eighteen knitting factories.

The average annual rate of growth in the output of the industries producing goods of general consumption during the Second Five-Year Plan has been fixed at 21.9 per cent.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Peoples' Commissars declares that the cotton textile industry has not been up to the mark during 1933, especially with regard to the quality and variety of production. By a decree published on December 17 the output of cotton textiles is to be brought up to 2,870 million metres in 1934, as against 2,586 millions estimated in 1933. The production of inferior qualities is to be reduced, the output of superior qualities to be accordingly increased, including a number of sorts which have not been produced so far in the Soviet Union. The output of fine goods (cambric, marquisette, zephyr, etc.) is to be raised by at least 75 per cent., thus utilizing the assortment of raw cotton from the 1933 crop not at the disposal of the factories. The appearance and the design of manufactured goods are to be improved.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND.

A fair reflex of the employment in the English cotton industry may be obtained from the following table, extracted from a recent issue of the *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. The table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 19.7 at December 18, 1933, as compared with 20.4 at November 20, 1933, and with 23.3 at December 19, 1932. In the preparing and spinning departments the percentages were 18.5 at December 18, 1933, 18.2 at November 20, 1933, and 23.9 at December 19, 1932; in the manufacturing department the corresponding percentages were 20.8, 22.4, and 22.7.

	No. of Workpeople			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople		
	Week ended 16th Dec., 1933	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 16th Dec., 1933	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before	Year before		Month before	Year before
Departments :		Per cent.		£	Per cent.	
Preparing	11,096	+ 0.4	+ 4.4	17,117	+ 0.2	+ 7.6
Spinning	24,616	+ 0.3	+ 8.5	35,889	- 0.3	+ 9.0
Weaving	24,246	+ 0.2	- 6.8	38,033	- 0.4	- 7.4
Other	6,633	- 1.8	+ 2.1	14,748	- 0.6	+ 2.7
Total	66,591	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	105,787	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Districts :						
Ashton	5,708	- 1.5	+ 5.5	8,460	- 3.2	+ 6.8
Stockport, Glossop, Hyde	5,689	- 0.1	+ 9.6	8,769	+ 1.4	+ 12.6
Oldham	9,278	+ 2.3	+ 14.4	15,259	- 0.1	+ 13.6
Bolton and Leigh ..	10,730	- 1.5	+ 0.0	16,486	- 3.2	+ 3.0
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	6,674	+ 1.4	- 4.2	11,343	+ 2.0	- 0.8
Manchester	4,757	+ 5.3	+ 2.9	6,980	+ 8.3	+ 2.6
Preston and Chorley ..	4,492	- 1.1	- 2.0	7,021	+ 1.1	+ 0.3
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	4,902	- 4.4	- 14.4	7,979	- 5.3	- 17.7
Burnley and Padiham	3,362	+ 1.8	- 12.6	5,849	+ 1.3	- 20.6
Colne and Nelson ..	2,814	- 0.9	- 2.5	5,938	- 2.1	- 3.4
Other Lancashire towns	2,982	- 1.2	+ 5.8	3,544	- 2.8	+ 4.9
Yorkshire towns ..	2,474	- 1.0	- 4.1	3,930	+ 1.1	+ 5.4
Other districts ..	2,729	+ 1.6	+ 15.7	4,229	+ 3.5	+ 17.2
Total	66,591	+ 0.0	+ 1.2	105,787	- 0.3	+ 1.4

Returns from firms employing 65,900 workpeople in the week ended December 16 showed that 8½ per cent. were on short time in that week, losing 13½ hours each on the average.

U.S.A. COTTON TEXTILE CURTAILMENT.

A 25 per cent. curtailment of cotton textile production, as permitted in the code, to be effected during the month of December, has been approved by General Johnson. The industry's recommendation which the General approved pointed out that such curtailment was necessary to meet emergency conditions now prevailing in the industry. This means that productive machinery will not be operated during December for more than 75 per cent. of the hours otherwise permitted by the code. The order applies to all units operating under the cotton textile code.

TEXTILES COSTS UNDER N.R.A.

Cost figures refuting the assumption that higher retail prices for cotton merchandise are attributable to unreasonable advances by the cotton textile industry, manufacturers, and retailers were presented by Mr. Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer, in an address before the recent annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Inc. Mr. Loper emphasized that before the products of cotton textile mills reach the public they usually pass through four or five other manufacturing and distributing channels, all of which are under codes, and have increased costs under the N.R.A., which must be paid by the ultimate consumer. He referred specifically to increased costs in finishing plants, and for converters, garment manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers.

Mr. Loper presented November 10 prices for a group of standard yarns and fabrics showing that the cotton textile industry as a whole is now earning only a small part of the depreciation on its plant and nothing whatever toward interest on its investment.

ACTIVITY IN U.S. COTTON MILLS.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service recently issued the following report regarding activity in the U.S. cotton mills:—

Domestic cotton goods production registered a seasonal decline during December, along with a slight decline in general manufacturing. The December index of cotton goods production was 76 (average of 1922-27 equals 100), as against 88 in November, 87 in December last season, 78 two seasons ago, 77 three seasons ago, and 94 four seasons ago. The index of general manufacturing was 70 in December, as compared with 71 in November, 58 in December last season, 66 two seasons ago, 76 three seasons ago, and 93 four seasons ago. The decline in cotton goods production

in December as compared with November was largely due to the N.R.A. limitation of working hours to a maximum of 60 a week as compared with the previous maximum of 80 hours a week.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRODUCTION OF COTTON GOODS AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURES IN THE U.S. (1922-1927=100)

Month	1928-29		1929-30		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Cot- ton	Gen- eral	Cot- ton	Gen- eral	Cot- ton	Gen- eral	Cot- ton	Gen- eral	Cot- ton	Gen- eral	Cot- ton	Gen- eral
August ..	92	110	99	122	65	88	70	77	70	58	103	80
September ..	93	118	108	123	73	91	85	76	90	66	98	84
October ..	109	117	111	119	79	88	83	72	94	66	92	77
November ..	113	115	103	107	82	83	82	70	93	63	88	71
December ..	113	110	94	93	77	76	78	66	87	58	76†	70†
January ..	119	117	103	103	82	81	81	70	86	63	—	—
February ..	120	122	98	110	88	88	86	70	88	63	—	—
March ..	117	126	94	109	89	90	85	66	86	59	—	—
April ..	114	128	97	110	92	91	68	63	92	63	—	—
May ..	119	128	86	106	86	90	61	61	109	79	—	—
June ..	110	127	77	99	83	83	58	59	127	91	—	—
July ..	90	120	61	89	80	79	54	55	116	97	—	—
Season average	110	120	94	108	81	86	75	67	95	69	—	—

† Preliminary.

MANCHUKUO.

A Japanese-Manchurian company, the Manchuria Cotton Manufacturing Co., has, it is reported, been formed with an initial capital of 1,000,000 yen, which, during the course of the present year, will bring two spinning mills into operation in Liaoyang and Taohoshan, the chief cotton region in Manchukuo. The objects of the company are to purchase and work up the whole of the crop of cotton in Manchukuo, amounting to some 20,000,000 lbs., and to promote and supervise the cultivation of cotton in Manchukuo.

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COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

GREAT BRITAIN.

YARN EXPORTS TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	1931 lb.	1932 lb.	1933 lb.
Soviet Union (Russia)	88,200	1,000	300
Sweden	2,055,000	3,184,600	3,741,100
Norway	3,554,900	5,262,700	3,963,200
Denmark	1,914,500	2,327,400	3,270,800
Poland (including Dantzic)	1,122,300	1,632,000	3,339,400
Germany	32,861,000	29,077,800	29,995,700
Netherlands	23,497,300	18,188,200	13,265,000
Belgium	4,254,500	3,692,500	5,302,800
France	3,120,600	1,112,300	866,100
Switzerland	6,296,600	3,871,900	3,547,600
Italy	430,800	325,000	487,300
Austria	993,600	713,700	861,600
Czecho-Slovakia	2,168,200	1,421,300	1,342,700
Yugoslavia	2,558,900	1,643,300	1,831,300
Bulgaria	1,853,600	2,413,300	859,200
Roumania	6,312,100	11,421,700	12,898,400
Turkey	538,200	1,145,400	956,900
China (including Hong Kong)	7,649,500	10,341,700	1,890,400
United States of America	1,199,400	1,128,800	1,376,000
Brazil	2,211,200	1,406,500	2,894,800
Argentine Republic	2,164,100	3,545,800	6,077,000
British India—			
Bombay via Karachi	302,700	323,700	250,600
" " other ports	3,104,700	3,468,500	2,165,800
" (Total)	3,407,400	3,792,200	2,416,400
Madras	4,785,400	7,036,100	4,741,000
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	2,608,000	2,964,900	3,088,300
Burma	497,500	843,300	496,700
British Malaya	135,400	356,900	220,900
Australia	3,269,100	6,282,400	5,416,700
Canada	1,573,800	2,048,400	3,034,700
Other countries	10,395,200	14,282,500	16,942,600
Counts { Up to 40's	60,670,900	73,305,400	71,808,400
Over 40's up to 80's	52,095,500	51,437,500	45,037,300
Over 80's up to 120's	18,839,800	14,904,700	16,456,500
Over 120's	1,910,100	1,816,000	1,822,700
Grey, unbleached	121,964,800	124,370,500	119,004,500
Bleached and dyed	11,551,500	17,093,100	16,120,400

	December			Twelve months ended December 31	
	lb.	£		lb.	£
1913 ..	17,207,100	1,255,232	..	210,099,000	15,006,291
1931 ..	14,923,700	1,124,346	..	133,516,300	10,866,216
1932 ..	11,742,500	888,696	..	141,463,600	10,419,740
1933 ..	11,060,200	824,409	..	135,124,900	10,076,885

CLOTH EXPORTS

Twelve months ended December 31

	1931	1932	1933
	sq. yds.	sp. yds.	sq. yds.
Sweden	25,400,900	19,876,800	19,001,100
Norway	14,352,700	17,792,100	16,324,600
Denmark	28,516,300	34,791,100	48,597,500
Germany	31,381,300	28,069,500	26,041,000
Netherlands	28,137,000	34,965,500	23,098,000
Belgium	19,653,200	11,960,500	12,782,400
France	5,592,000	3,643,000	4,119,600
Switzerland	57,019,300	42,140,800	72,660,500
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	6,047,700	7,304,400	7,240,300
Spain and Canary Islands	2,625,100	3,175,400	2,937,200
Italy	3,764,800	2,476,500	3,292,000
Austria	6,332,900	4,981,500	5,541,800
Greece	29,048,400	19,002,700	24,011,400
Roumania	8,775,600	12,653,600	12,183,600
Turkey	35,527,200	25,781,100	34,651,900
Syria	14,727,300	7,136,200	5,715,100
Egypt	71,197,000	81,913,300	64,061,100
Morocco	49,004,200	52,784,800	43,127,500
Foreign West Africa	27,103,400	49,108,400	49,896,400
Foreign East Africa	6,240,800	8,778,700	10,360,100
Iraq	28,425,800	38,946,600	16,908,500
Persia	7,753,600	19,699,400	8,484,400
Dutch East Indies	39,019,200	43,868,600	20,194,600
Philippine Islands	4,412,000	5,094,500	3,044,600
Siam	8,377,100	9,459,400	7,361,400
China	41,553,400	72,597,800	33,746,900
Japan	5,902,400	4,200,200	1,920,600
United States of America	10,973,300	10,551,400	11,857,400
Cuba	4,118,100	5,222,400	5,288,600
Mexico	2,197,200	2,160,900	2,887,200
Central America	10,676,300	10,601,300	17,898,900
Colombia	31,376,800	38,489,400	61,160,600
Venezuela	16,448,600	20,641,200	22,422,800
Ecuador	4,582,000	3,262,800	2,721,400
Peru	5,144,200	7,122,600	7,669,400
Chile	8,498,100	2,748,900	7,535,600
Brazil	2,157,400	2,870,500	4,960,400
Uruguay	11,865,100	11,478,000	15,225,700
Bolivia	1,250,900	1,347,200	1,100,000
Argentine Republic	93,066,500	115,982,700	146,232,200
Irish Free State	25,712,700	28,050,200	34,022,400
British West Africa	81,109,600	159,362,600	102,300,000
British South Africa	55,383,700	51,992,100	121,568,700
British East Africa	10,621,500	13,272,300	9,678,000
British India—			
Bombay via Karachi	167,647,100	224,863,600	146,874,100
" " other ports	63,759,900	115,066,800	111,781,000
" (Total)	231,407,000	339,930,400	258,655,100
Madras	59,272,200	78,127,500	66,094,000
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	77,021,300	129,501,100	131,375,900
Burma	22,222,700	51,332,700	29,511,100
British Malaya	19,867,600	37,343,000	26,021,700
Ceylon	18,181,300	16,655,900	9,966,300
Hong Kong	39,287,200	52,866,800	18,618,300
Australia	122,011,700	166,520,100	145,741,800
New Zealand	27,506,400	40,557,600	36,902,600
Canada	27,781,100	27,237,800	46,704,100

CLOTH EXPORTS—*contd.*

Twelve months ended December 31

	1931 sq. yds.	1932 sq. yds.	1933 sq. yds.
British West India Islands and British Guiana	17,873,600	29,292,400	25,534,200
Other countries	72,837,100	80,747,300	83,460,400
Grey, unbleached	301,926,700	366,442,100	375,540,000
Bleached	638,616,100	782,585,700	653,920,000
Printed	285,184,700	399,531,300	369,372,500
Dyed in the piece	413,446,500	541,102,800	537,427,000
Manufactured of dyed yarn	77,167,800	107,809,300	94,879,400

	December		Twelve months ended December 31	
	sq. yds.	lin. yds.	sq. yds.	lin. yds.
1913 ..	—	530,692,300	—	7,705,252,000
1931 ..	149,699,900	158,954,100	1,716,341,800	1,790,233,800
1932 ..	195,823,300	203,243,900	2,197,471,200	2,302,687,300
1933 ..	155,524,400	160,674,000	2,031,138,900	2,116,479,600

YARN AND CLOTH EXPORTS, VALUE IN QUANTITIES, 1913-1932

	Yarn		Cloth	
	lbs.	£	Lin. yds.	£
1913 ..	210,099,000	15,006,291	7,075,252,000	97,775,855
1914 ..	178,527,800	11,973,956	5,735,854,700	79,182,763
1915 ..	188,178,700	10,312,934	4,748,904,600	64,702,574
1916 ..	172,192,800	13,432,761	5,255,503,900	88,793,778
1917 ..	133,153,480	16,708,035	4,979,076,900	112,787,619
1918 ..	101,793,700	21,409,710	3,695,772,100	138,521,491
1919 ..	162,665,500	33,911,554	3,528,756,500	178,955,943
1920 ..	147,432,400	47,585,814	4,760,000,000	315,717,631
1921 ..	145,894,900	23,024,879	3,038,246,200	137,132,298
1922 ..	201,953,000	26,474,623	4,312,667,000	142,436,751
1923 ..	145,017,400	21,010,689	4,323,865,600	138,251,864
1924 ..	163,056,400	27,782,126	4,585,096,400	153,448,106
1925 ..	189,531,200	30,501,416	4,636,720,200	150,627,835
1926 ..	168,526,800	21,781,178	3,922,796,700	116,052,953
1927 ..	200,464,700	23,608,368	4,189,109,600	109,995,715
1928 ..	169,206,900	22,566,494	3,968,198,300	107,298,462
1929 ..	166,637,700	20,753,279	3,764,852,400	99,263,987
1930 ..	136,987,500	14,469,350	2,490,549,400	61,305,421
1931 ..	133,516,100	10,895,216	1,790,157,000	37,322,557
1932 ..	141,662,700	10,419,740	2,302,612,500	43,614,419
1933 ..	135,124,900	10,076,885	2,116,478,600	40,232,941

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COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

AVERAGE PRICES FOR YARN AND CLOTH EXPORTS

(Compiled from Board of Trade Returns)

					Yarn		Cloth	
					per lb. d.	taking 1913 as 100	per lin. yd. d.	taking 1913 as 100
1913	..	..	..	..	17.141	100.00	3.316	100.00
1914	..	..	..	..	16.096	93.90	3.313	99.90
1915	..	..	..	..	13.152	76.72	3.269	98.58
1916	..	..	..	..	18.722	109.22	4.054	122.25
1917	..	..	..	..	30.115	175.68	5.436	163.93
1918	..	..	..	..	50.477	294.48	8.995	271.26
1919	..	..	..	..	50.033	291.89	12.171	367.03
1920	..	..	..	..	77.463	451.91	15.918	480.03
1921	..	..	..	..	39.356	229.60	10.832	326.65
1922	..	..	..	..	31.462	183.54	7.926	302.03
1923	..	..	..	..	34.772	202.85	7.673	231.39
1924	..	..	..	..	40.892	238.56	8.032	242.21
1925	..	..	..	..	38.623	225.32	7.796	235.10
1926	..	..	..	..	31.018	180.95	7.100	214.11
1927	..	..	..	..	28.264	164.89	6.301	190.01
1928	..	..	..	..	32.007	186.72	6.489	195.68
1929	..	..	..	..	29.889	174.37	6.327	190.80
1930	..	..	..	..	25.350	147.89	5.907	178.13
1931	..	..	..	..	19.584	114.25	5.003	150.87
1932	..	..	..	..	17.670	103.08	4.545	137.06
1933	..	..	..	..	17.897	104.41	4.562	137.58

EXPORTS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Twelve months ended December 31

					1931 Tons	1932 Tons	1933 Tons
Soviet Union (Russia)	..	..	..	..	1,392	859	245
Germany	..	..	..	..	1,486	1,165	1,624
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	1,611	1,726	1,582
France	..	..	..	..	3,954	1,353	880
Other countries in Europe	..	..	..	..	8,611	9,445	10,294
China (including Hong Kong)	..	..	..	..	5,906	7,530	2,567
Japan	..	..	..	..	2,907	3,394	780
United States of America	..	..	..	..	907	796	1,134
Countries in South America	..	..	..	..	2,169	2,880	3,965
British India	..	..	..	..	21,929	27,493	25,016
Australia	..	..	..	..	976	2,147	1,622
Other countries	..	..	..	..	3,719	4,201	6,705

Spinning	..	..	..	..	..	39,547	42,575	37,058
Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	11,743	15,199	15,108
Other	..	..	..	..	..	4,277	5,215	4,248

					Twelve months ended December 31			
					Tons	£	Tons	£
1931	..	..	..	..	5,790	495,279	55,567	5,280,713
1932	..	..	..	..	5,642	500,199	62,989	5,507,606
1933	..	..	..	..	4,690	434,908	56,414	5,178,112

UNITED KINGDOM.

EXPORTS OF ART SILK AND COTTON MIXTURES FOR 1933

(000's omitted)

	Dec., 1933	Dec., 1932	Year 1933	Year 1932
	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.	sq. yds.
Australia	496	388	6,198	6,156
British India	405	371	5,768	6,181
Brit. S. Africa	286	332	5,573	2,749
Canada	191	247	3,628	4,603
New Zealand	163	130	2,594	2,391
Netherlands	216	132	2,376	1,863
Dutch E. Indies	156	85	1,127	1,729
Brit. W. Africa	71	258	1,119	1,948
Argentina	80	67	946	822
Cuba	4	8	592	158
China (including Hong-Kong)	1	10	544	1,101
Egypt	19	11	464	771
Ceylon	13	38	451	715
Other countries	709	567	11,531	12,172
Total	2,810	2,896	42,913	44,333

INDIA.

SURVEY OF IMPORT TRADE, April 1, 1933,
to September 30, 1933.

The following is extracted from a survey of the import trade of India during the first six months of the fiscal year, April 1, 1933, to September 30, 1933, prepared by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India:—

Cotton Yarns.—The total imports fell from 26,158,414 lbs. to 17,899,777 lbs. The United Kingdom share was materially reduced from 8,306,440 lbs. to 4,909,570 lbs. Similarly, arrivals from China fell from 6,482,800 lbs. to 5,781,807 lbs. Imports from Japan were also reduced from 11,256,827 lbs. to 7,085,423 lbs.

Grey Piece Goods (Unbleached).—The total imports dropped from 177,958,072 yards to 144,656,637 yards. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, thanks to the maintenance of the dhooti trade, only fell from 50,544,014 yards to 45,728,548 yards, while the imports from Japan, mainly of plain goods, dropped from 126,816,040 yards to 98,648,288 yards.

White Piece Goods (Bleached).—The total imports fell from 229,105,309 yards to 138,653,004 yards. Arrivals from the United Kingdom shrank from 158,901,491 yards to 94,021,876 yards. It is noteworthy, however, that Japanese shipments, which had expanded for so long, were also reduced from 64,223,741 yards to 43,099,566 yards. Arrivals from Holland and Switzerland were reduced to negligible proportions.

Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece Goods.—Here again there was a material fall in the total trade from 244,460,991 yards to 136,045,292 yards. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 111,513,378 yards to 63,988,534 yards. Similarly, those

from Japan fell from 123,342,125 yards to 71,223,701 yards. Arrivals from Italy actually well from 5,125,125 yards to 280,208 yards, while all other Continental imports were practically excluded by the heavy import duty.

Cotton Sewing Thread.—The total imports fell slightly from 1,054,248 lbs. to 916,685 lbs. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 904,641 lbs. to 812,977 lbs. Arrivals from "other countries" were also reduced from 149,607 lbs. to 103,708 lbs.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—There has been a noteworthy reduction in the total trade from 6,774,343 lbs. to 3,912,003 lbs. Imports from the United Kingdom actually rose from 705,335 lbs., to 892,088 lbs. Those from Italy, however, slumped heavily from 3,400,230 lbs. to 1,804,997 lbs. Even arrivals from Japan were reduced from 1,311,932 lbs. to 720,825 lbs. Imports from Germany, the Netherlands and France were all lower.

Cotton and Artificial Silk Piece Goods.—Here again the total trade fell from 5,608,026 yards to 4,216,082 yards. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 1,529,393 yards to 899,297 yards, and those from Italy from 2,203,501 yards to 1,127,871 yards. On the other hand, imports from Japan rose from 1,380,621 yards to 2,089,208 yards. Arrivals from "other countries" were negligible.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIAN MILLS
COTTON MANUFACTURES.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN LBS. AND THEIR EQUIVALENT IN YARDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS MANUFACTURED

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

Description	(000's omitted)			Four Months,		
	Month of July			April to July		
Grey and bleached piece goods:—	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Chadars	lbs. 1,802	2,270	1,715	6,228	7,220	5,874
.. .. .	yds. 4,814	6,049	4,431	17,006	20,002	14,364
Dhooties	lbs. 17,650	17,506	15,052	64,048	65,147	59,829
.. .. .	yds. 92,843	91,444	77,990	338,996	338,744	307,948
Drills and jeans	lbs. 1,726	2,421	2,295	7,536	8,270	7,890
.. .. .	yds. 8,846	9,658	8,818	29,120	33,064	29,568
Cambrics and lawns	lbs. 8,325	745	771	2,060	3,146	3,378
.. .. .	yds. 2,272	5,566	5,777	15,355	24,034	25,875
Printers	lbs. 249	110	968	1,193	736	1,244
.. .. .	yds. 1,167	961	1,975	5,909	4,239	6,724
Shirtings and longcloth	lbs. 14,495	13,778	14,331	56,873	58,102	56,393
.. .. .	yds. 63,710	61,871	64,714	257,064	266,255	248,852
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	lbs. 2,661	3,096	3,185	12,239	12,829	10,757
.. .. .	yds. 9,701	11,027	12,025	45,180	44,518	41,293
Tent-cloth	lbs. 126	171	125	609	1,064	526
.. .. .	yds. 296	390	281	1,450	2,475	1,155
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	lbs. 3,029	3,530	2,840	12,367	10,968	7,681
.. .. .	yds. 8,817	10,814	8,407	36,690	32,687	22,822
Other sorts	lbs. 841	1,229	961	3,946	4,426	4,331
.. .. .	yds. 3,829	5,351	4,542	18,604	20,160	23,054
Total	lbs. 42,908	44,861	41,642	167,153	172,000	157,157
.. .. .	yds. 194,291	202,625	189,014	760,469	781,203	723,656
Coloured piece goods	lbs. 10,562	12,188	11,429	41,955	45,917	41,940
.. .. .	yds. 52,057	60,675	56,562	208,766	234,728	210,128
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece goods	lbs. 292	284	261	1,056	1,015	1,173
.. .. .	doz. 81	77	60	283	271	308
Hosiery	lbs. 145	232	183	560	1,000	654
.. .. .	doz. 45	69	46	182	286	197
Miscellaneous	lbs. 399	307	470	1,366	1,044	998
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	lbs. 323	148	112	1,570	700	376
Grand total	lbs. 54,631	58,023	54,080	213,662	221,678	202,310
.. .. .	yds. 246,348	263,300	245,577	969,236	1,015,927	933,785
.. .. .	doz. 127	146	107	470	557	500

COTTON YARN.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN LBS.) AND THE COUNTS (OR NUMBERS) OF YARN SPUN

GRAND TOTAL INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

Count or Number	(000's omitted) Month of July			Four Months, April to July		
	1931	1932	1933	1931	1932	1933
Total, Nos. 1 to 10	8,915	10,384	8,058	37,224	34,378	31,809
Total, Nos. 11 to 20	35,173	41,175	38,524	137,635	131,795	146,463
Total, Nos. 21 to 30	25,317	25,261	23,261	98,525	103,533	89,462
Total, Nos. 31 to 40	6,710	7,107	5,937	25,204	26,552	22,896
Above 40	3,385	3,139	3,031	12,094	11,632	11,692
Wastes, etc.	478	518	445	1,756	1,028	1,631
Grand Total	<u>70,980</u>	<u>87,585</u>	<u>80,150</u>	<u>312,440</u>	<u>320,820</u>	<u>303,957</u>

JAPAN.

COTTON CLOTH EXPORTS—Jan. to Oct., 1932 and 1933 inclusive.

Country of Destination	Dyed, Printed and Yarn Dyed		Bleached		Grey	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932
Shanghai	18,786,208	13,472,386	10,264,208	2,752,972	4,017,829	9,274,877 sq. yds.
Tientsin	4,867,923	2,883,648	1,882,409	898,520	571,864	1,285,189 yen
Tsingtao	14,278,562	47,744,343	7,017,206	14,213,161	1,577,375	4,774,869 sq. yds.
Dairen	3,567,970	9,996,098	1,187,511	1,987,635	333,615	720,697 yen
Hankow	27,747,635	48,150,772	7,691,034	7,682,633	1,040,590	1,945,892 sq. yds.
Dairen	6,976,145	10,236,027	1,404,217	1,066,399	204,295	304,249 yen
Dairen	37,785,501	36,527,169	9,153,967	8,000,189	31,540,836	32,423,437 sq. yds.
Hankow	9,773,119	7,494,310	1,557,764	1,077,984	5,658,215	4,711,719 yen
Hankow	3,728,722	6,216,452	1,517,754	3,304,279	44	56,285 sq. yds.
Manchukuo	866,177	1,232,469	247,294	448,561	14	7,750 yen
Manchukuo	47,775,164	4,179,906	5,638,590	807,001	26,121,850	3,020,009 sq. yds.
Other China	12,416,789	909,920	989,779	116,207	4,820,590	440,919 yen
Hongkong	44,007	74,508	536,505	22,808	46,864	19,617 sq. yds.
Siam	11,434	14,531	89,222	3,610	9,659	3,308 yen
Philippines	12,492,496	7,768,571	4,721,097	3,565,359	4,734,280	7,639,254 sq. yds.
Dutch India	2,564,166	1,317,394	802,427	471,128	880,696	6,237,451 yen
Singapore	17,086,232	10,226,151	11,405,994	5,895,248	3,703,880	3,172,622 sq. yds.
Australia	3,053,911	1,426,054	1,866,370	726,081	527,453	357,894 yen
British India	18,929,966	14,221,784	3,694,140	1,078,299	1,908,098	657,533 sq. yds.
French India	8,121,881	1,718,723	589,183	142,532	273,724	70,309 yen
Dutch India	180,477,541	164,292,239	109,121,405	43,866,421	52,998,846	57,254,519 sq. yds.
Singapore	33,737,382	23,506,321	18,868,480	6,153,946	7,511,828	6,237,451 yen
Australia	53,756,594	39,918,251	20,961,687	17,850,071	5,502,557	5,154,037 sq. yds.
British India	20,214,053	11,035,464	5,255,580	2,209,339	23,456,311	15,151,408 sq. yds.
French India	4,164,290	1,694,197	927,064	318,848	3,756,919	1,678,158 yen
British India	126,115,249	161,763,797	83,401,970	119,604,651	184,051,676	258,329,681 sq. yds.
French India	32,943,278	20,230,278	13,867,322	15,209,215	24,187,238	27,890,956 yen
Egypt	173,272	10,743	46,406	189,336	649,085	372,350 sq. yds.
Other Africa	40,026	1,647	8,090	21,800	65,838	86,170 yen
Balkan States	86,995,362	63,321,184	21,163,968	12,135,925	60,230,090	69,786,740 sq. yds.
South America	17,006,570	9,218,868	3,450,561	1,672,473	9,393,123	8,470,864 yen
Aden	77,582,202	56,769,554	34,411,131	17,067,197	60,728,979	54,787,441 sq. yds.
Arabia, Persia	14,596,062	7,531,312	5,976,972	2,187,535	9,584,237	6,389,645 yen
Other countries	9,026,757	10,719,180	1,413,340	2,646,641	2,010,208	16,478,669 sq. yds.
Aden	1,570,669	1,549,530	252,501	375,194	231,292	1,840,009 yen
Arabia, Persia	22,340,811	9,305,040	6,594,988	3,335,056	14,037,167	6,392,829 sq. yds.
Other countries	4,869,503	1,327,722	1,159,539	426,010	2,505,460	864,365 yen
Aden	3,181,185	3,705,871	2,567,320	3,378,395	27,779,641	41,366,352 sq. yds.
Arabia, Persia	571,146	535,536	371,408	487,447	4,364,595	4,872,774 yen
Other countries	28,231,781	14,871,443	11,059,695	6,141,611	16,009,231	14,878,088 sq. yds.
Aden	5,329,083	2,209,618	1,720,381	796,394	2,671,146	1,779,645 yen
Arabia, Persia	24,295,582	6,337,516	9,083,248	1,836,130	15,061,774	7,187,072 sq. yds.
Other countries	4,781,247	965,176	1,520,106	255,431	2,479,361	877,846 yen
Total	<u>330,346,362</u>	<u>780,933,004</u>	<u>371,626,173</u>	<u>278,764,513</u>	<u>537,207,191</u>	<u>610,801,641 sq. yds.</u>
	<u>170,890,284</u>	<u>114,796,716</u>	<u>61,958,617</u>	<u>36,409,537</u>	<u>80,946,938</u>	<u>70,461,166 yen</u>

COTTON YARN EXPORTATION FROM JAPAN (WITH COUNTS)

Total from January 1st to October 31st, 1933

For	20's	16's	14's and below	32's	40's	42's	43's and above	Total
Shanghai ..	3	—	—	55½	1½	1½	67½	127
Dairen ..	1,187	2½	106	156½	6½	337	29	1,824½
Manchukuo	4,387½	559½	39	337½	132½	3,365½	814½	9,636
China ..	11	4	25	51	1	33½	3½	129
Hong Kong ..	74	20	53½	523½	6	137½	30	844½
Philippines ..	212	—	3	85	105	20	112½	537½
Bombay ..	1,131	—	—	128	117	1,024	7,931	10,331
Calcutta ..	1	—	—	50	423	55	1,099	1,628½
India ..	101	—	—	82½	112½	1,051	1,477½	2,824
Dutch India	175	4	268½	42	2,193	290	528½	3,501½
San Francisco	47½	—	—	—	—	—	—	47½
Central America	1,374	104½	976½	6	9	1½	7½	2,478
South America	71½	15	37½	33	2½	—	62½	222
Egypt ..	803	½	51	4	102	83	57	1,127½
Turkey ..	1,064	—	—	—	—	—	5½	1,069½
Australia ..	308	223½	626½	52½	21	3	10	1,244½
Others ..	1,309	9½	168½	283	100½	859	336½	3,066
Total ..	12,286½	943	2,355	1,890	3,332	7,259½	12,572	40,638

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U.S.A.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN U.S.A., DECEMBER, 1933.

	Year	Cotton Consumed During		Cotton on Hand December 31		Cotton Spindles Active during December (number)
		Dec. (bales)	5 Mos. ending Dec. 31 (bales)	In Con- suming Estabs. (bales)	In Public Storage and Comp. (bales)	
United States	1933	348,393	2,415,690	1,641,742	10,313,461	24,840,870
	1932	440,439	2,342,005	1,530,040	10,349,811	23,799,742
Cotton states	1933	282,941	1,933,086	1,290,590	9,947,899	17,338,794
	1932	371,318	1,953,832	1,237,202	9,877,817	16,831,334
N. E. states	1933	56,376	411,289	289,437	251,597	6,815,136
	1932	56,539	321,917	243,984	265,288	6,294,848
All other ..	1933	9,076	71,315	61,715	113,965	686,940
	1932	12,582	66,256	48,854	206,706	673,560

EXPORTS OF ARGENTINE COTTON FROM
BUENOS AIRES.

MARCH TO OCTOBER, 1933

Name of Shipper	March to October, 1933 Bales	Same period, 1932 Bales
Bunge & Born	50,581	67,088
Louis Dreyfus	23,587	43,197
M. Comero y Cia	5,004	9,780
Comm. Belgo Argen	4,569	6,529
N. Mihanovich	3,949	—
Rius y Jorba	2,000	3,639
La Fabril S. A.	1,747	—
J. C. Kaehler	1,217	—
N. J. Corbellini	1,050	—
Cia G. F. Financ	803	—
Perry y Wood	247	—
C. Abreu Sosa	200	—
R. Gorina e hijos	94	—
E. Sassoon y Cia	48	—
E. Arguindegui	—	248
Total Fardos	95,094	130,481



MISCELLANEOUS

AMERICAN NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

It is reported that plans for the 1934 promotion of American National Cotton Week (May 14-19) are now being developed by the Cotton Textile Institute, New York. The New Uses Section is working with advance designs for the official poster which, as formerly, will be furnished to all retail merchants, wholesale houses, and others participating in the observance. These early preparations enable merchants to take full advantage of the suggested programme of merchandising features issued by the Institute.

TAX ON JUTE AND PAPER.

Rates of compensating taxes on jute fabric, jute yarn, and paper, for specified uses, were fixed on December 1 by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with those provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act which empower the imposition of a tax on commodities that obtain competitive advantages over a basic commodity because of the imposition of a processing tax on the basic commodity.

The processing tax upon raw cotton, which became effective on August 1, is 4.2 cents per pound. The compensating taxes on jute and paper are effective as of December 1, 1933.

The compensating rate of tax upon the processing of jute fabrics, to prevent competitive disadvantages to cotton processors, was fixed at 2.9 cents per pound of jute fabric on the first domestic processing of jute fabric into bags.

The compensating rate of tax upon jute yarn was fixed at 2.9 cents per pound of jute yarn on its first domestic processing into twine of a length of 275 ft. per pound or over, finished weight of twine.

The compensating rate of tax on paper was fixed at 2.04 cents per pound weight of paper on its first domestic processing into multi-walled paper bags; 3.36 cents per pound weight of paper on the first domestic processing of coated paper into coated paper bags; 2.14 cents per pound weight of open-mesh paper fabric on the first domestic processing of open-mesh paper fabric into open-mesh paper bags; 0.715 cents per pound weight of paper on its first domestic processing of paper into paper towels; and 4.06 cents per pound weight of paper on the first domestic processing of paper into gummed paper tape.

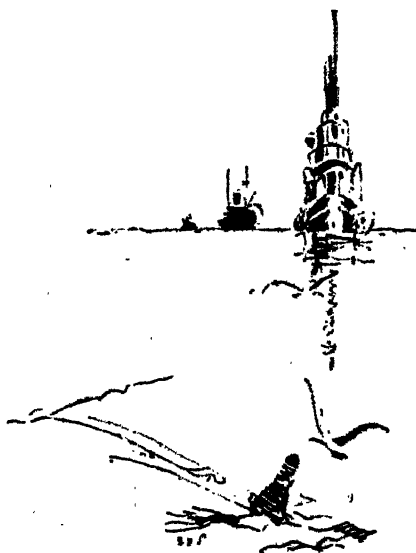
FIRE-PROOF CANVAS.

A new fire-resistant treatment for canvas promises increased life in service for this cotton fabric in marine service, according to the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute. Canvas thus treated is said to be particularly adapted for use as covering for life-boats, life-rafts, and other surfaces exposed to the peril of fire.

Serviceability of canvas in these uses is often of short duration not through wear but because of damage sustained from hot ash or clinker falling from the stacks of vessels. The fire-retardent treatment is said to make canvas highly impervious to burns from this source.

Another use for the fire-proofed canvas is as a reinforcing outer covering for asbestos-sheathed steam lines. This reinforcement is said to add considerably to the life of the asbestos sheathing.

The treated canvas is also practical and economical for awnings ashore as well as on ship-decks, to eliminate the damage and annoyance sometimes caused by carelessly discarded cigar and cigarette stubs burning a hole in the fabric.



Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

"THE MARKETING OF COTTON." By John A. Todd, M.A., B.L., Principal of the City School of Commerce, Liverpool, the well-known Liverpool economist. Published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Ltd., London. Price 10s. 6d. net.

This authoritative and comprehensive book gives a full account of the practical working of the cotton market, and particularly of the Spot and Futures system. A complete description of the whole marketing process of cotton is given, covering the Liverpool Cotton Market and the earlier marketing stages from the grower to the exporter. The book deals also with American markets and with those of India, Egypt, and the smaller cotton-growing countries. The book is intended primarily for members of the cotton trade in Liverpool, but it is equally useful to those in other sections of the Lancashire cotton industry, who desire to have full knowledge of the working of the Liverpool market and other organized markets of the raw cotton trade throughout the world. Students of Economics, too, will find the book particularly interesting.

"TESTING OF INDIAN COTTONS FOR QUALITY." An important function of the Indian Central Cotton Committee's Technological Laboratory at Matunga is to undertake fibre and spinning tests on samples of cotton supplied either by agricultural departments, the trade, or the mill industry, and to issue reports embodying results of such tests. The Technological Laboratory first undertook tests on samples of cotton sent in by the Departments of Agriculture nine years ago, while the testing of trade samples has been in progress for the last four years. During the last nine years nearly 2,500 samples have been subjected to spinning and fibre tests, and the methods and technique employed at the Laboratory have been gradually standardized. These methods have been described by Dr. Nazir Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., Director of the Laboratory, in Bulletin No. 25, Series A of the Technological Bulletin recently issued at 8s. per copy.

"INTERNATIONAL TEXTILES." To launch a fortnightly journal catering for the selling of finished goods in the world markets is an ambitious project. This has been successfully accomplished by *International Textiles*, which has a distinctly modern outlook in fashion, both as regards style and fabrics, and includes the latest designs from the textile centres of the world. It pays particular attention to Great Britain, Netherlands, Germany and France, and, in addition, its summary of news from about thirty other countries makes up a complete symposium of the latest news regarding the marketing of every phase of textiles, whether in piece goods or made-up garments. The numbers before us are profusely illustrated with fine screen blocks and printed on light art paper. It is an indispensable journal to the alive man desirous of keeping in touch with what is new in textiles. The subscription is £2 per annum. *International Textiles*, 167, Strand, London, W.C.2.

"COTTON YEAR-BOOK OF THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, 1933." A marked improvement in the world cotton statistical situation during the past year is disclosed by statistics on world production, consumption and stocks of cotton, published in the sixth "Cotton Year-book of the New York Cotton Exchange." This book, which has just been issued, was prepared by the New York Cotton Exchange Service Bureau under the direction of Alston H. Garside, Economist of the Exchange.

"The outstanding feature of the 1932-33 cotton season," says the introductory article, "was the cessation of the accumulation of excessive stocks of cotton. In each of the three previous seasons the world produced much more cotton than it consumed, with the result that world stocks were nearly doubled. In 1932-33 the pendulum swung the other way, and definite progress was made toward a normal supply position."

The book contains comprehensive statistics on world supply and distribution of American and foreign growths of cotton, prices of cotton, yarns and cloth, mill activity, and other data of interest from a cotton market standpoint.

"STAND UND AUSSICHTEN DES BAUMWOLLBAUS IN DER SOVET-UNION." By Alexander Melkich; published by Verlag Paul Parey, Hedemannstrasse 28/29, Berlin, S.W. II, 109 pp., price RM.10.80.

This publication deals with the progress of cotton cultivation in the U.S.S.R. territory. It is copiously illustrated with maps, and is complete with statistical tables. This treatise is a critical discourse upon the attempts of Soviet Russia to increase the cotton cultivation in Central Asia and Turkestan. The author deals with the five-year plan for cotton-growing, the question of irrigation, the problem of cotton cultivation as the only crop, and the possibility of the further extension of cotton cultivation. He also discusses the question of the cost of production, the possibilities of mechanization and collective cotton plantations.

The book will not only interest cotton mill men, but also economists, statisticians and students of agricultural problems.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"TRADE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN CHINA, 1931-33." Report by the Commercial Counsellor at Shanghai and the Commercial Secretary at Hong Kong, together with an annex on trading conditions in Manchuria by the Commercial Secretary at Harbin. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 5s. post free.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1932-33. Report by H.M. Consul at Santa Domingo, including a report on the Republic of Hayti by H.M. Consul at Port-au-Prince. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. 5d. post free.

"ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE BELGIAN CONGO" to August, 1933. Report by H.M. Consul-General at Leopoldville. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. 9d. post free.

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(International Cotton Bulletin, No. 12)								
1929—SPAIN (Barcelona)	0	10	0
(International Cotton Bulletin, No. 29)								
1931—FRANCE (Paris)	0	10	0
(International Cotton Bulletin, No. 36)								
1933—CZECHO-SLOVAKIA (Prague)	0	10	0
(International Cotton Bulletin, No. 44)								

Other Publications.

REPORT ON THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF INDIA (1930) Arno S. Pearse	1	1	0
REPORT OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF JAPAN AND CHINA (1929). Arno S. Pearse	...	...	...
COLUMBIA, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COTTON (1926). Arno S. Pearse	...	...	...
EGYPTIAN COTTON CONFERENCE REPORT (1927)	...	...	...
INDIAN COTTON (1913-14). Arno S. Pearse	...	...	...
BRAZILIAN COTTON (1921-22). Arno S. Pearse	...	...	...
COTTON IN NORTH BRAZIL (1922-24). Arno S. Pearse	...	...	...
INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN, official organ of the Inter- national Federation, issued every quarter. Per year	...	1	0

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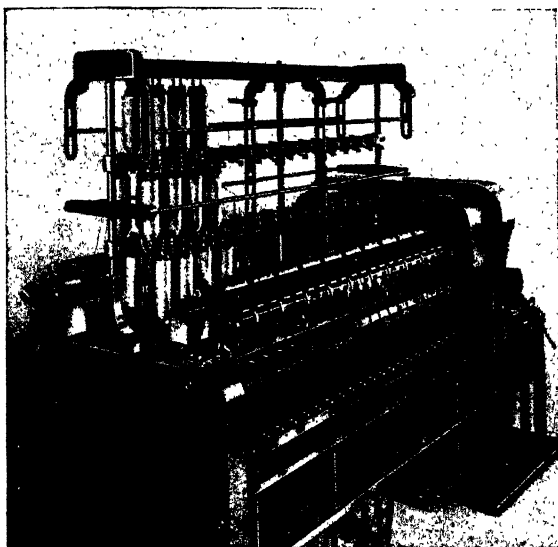
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Patent Chain Drive to Bobbin Shaft of "Speed" Frames
Patent Tape Drive to Ring Spinning and Doubling Spindles
H. & B.'s Four-Roller Arrangement for "High Draft"
Patent Power Saving Spindle
Patent "Polygon" Spring Spindle
Patent Combined Holder Brake
Patent Adjustable Creel for Ring Frames
Patent Skewerless Bobbin Holder
"High-Speed" Beaming Frame
Patent Friction Clutch Drive for Adjustable Marker
Patent Initial (or Stamping Design) Cut Marker
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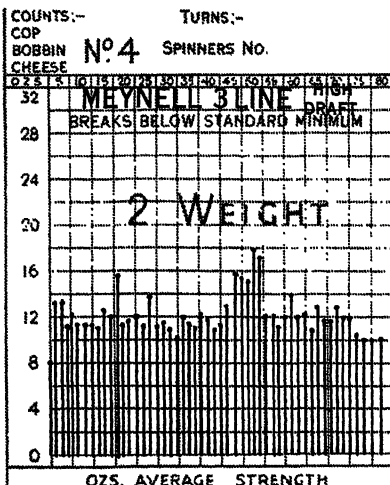
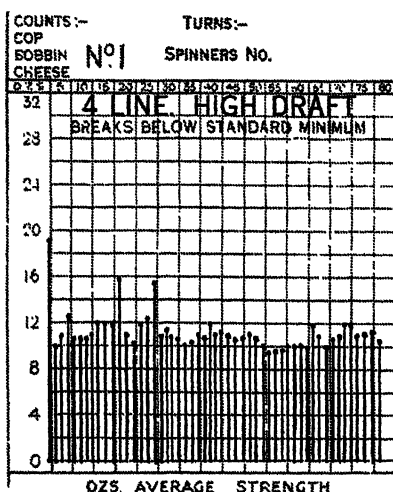
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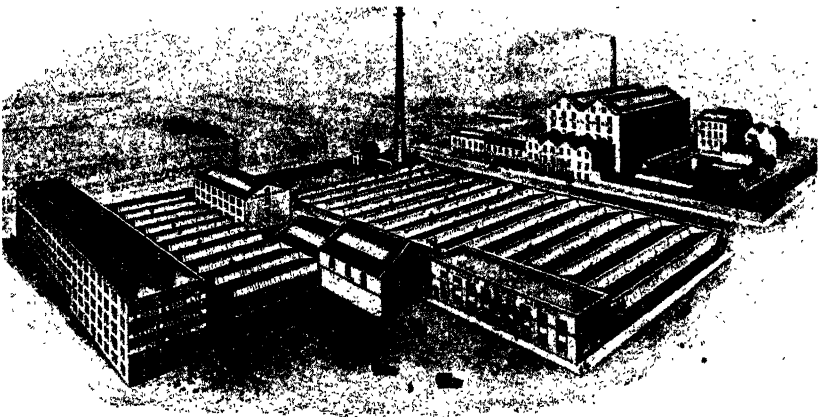
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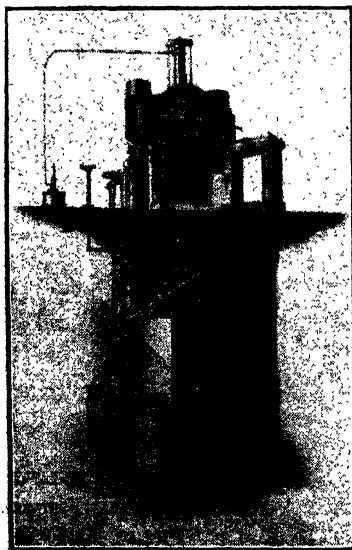
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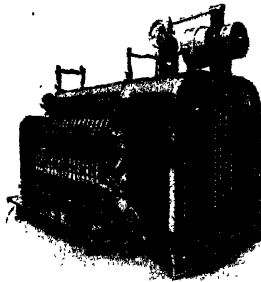
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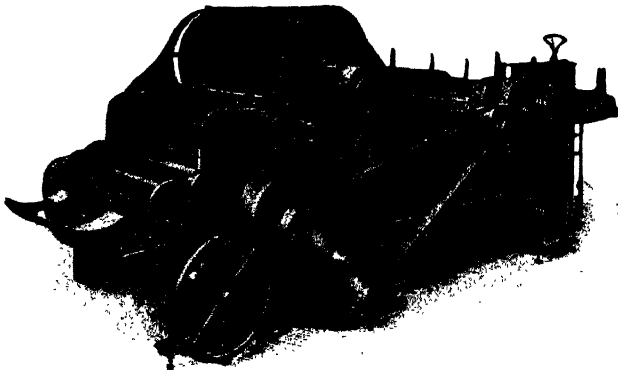
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(VOL. XII, No. 45)

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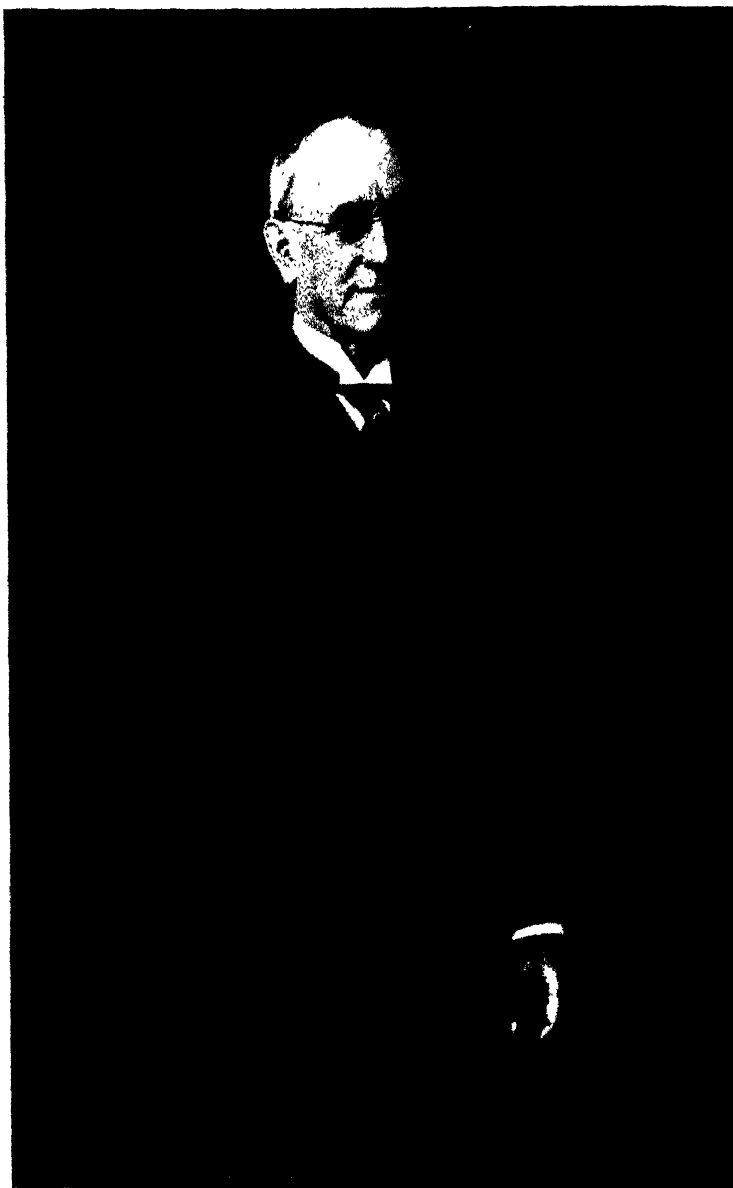
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Comte JEAN de HEMPTINNE

BORN MAY 22nd, 1861

DIED FEB. 8th, 1934

INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN

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Comte Jean de Hemptinne

AN APPRECIATION.

IT is our sad duty to place on record the death of Comte Jean de Hemptinne, which occurred at his home in Ghent, Belgium, on February 8, 1934.

Comte de Hemptinne was born of a family illustrious in industry and the country for several generations.

In his day he rendered distinguished services to the Belgian State, in respect of which he became the worthy recipient of, among others, the following decorations: Grand officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne; Commandeur de l'Ordre de Léopold, and the Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur.

The organization of the Universal and International Exhibition at Ghent in 1913 gave Comte de Hemptinne the opportunity to demonstrate his devotion towards his fellow-citizens.

From 1903 to 1931 he was President of the Belgian Master Cotton Spinners' Association, an organization to which he largely contributed during the process of its creation. It was with great regret that he retired from that position when he was called upon to undertake the presidency of the Belgian Central Industrial Committee.

In 1932 he was one of the founders of the Belgian Central Relief Committee for the Unemployed, an institution in which his generous character was manifested at all times.

Comte de Hemptinne was also a founder of the International Cotton Federation in 1904. As a member of the Management Committee he represented Belgium continuously for the long period of thirty years, and especially in the early stages of its existence he rendered incalculable assistance not merely in uniting the various national associations with the central body but in framing its constitution and policy.

From first to last his gifts of international understanding, rich experience and sound judgment made their own impress upon the entire work of the International Federation. It is but simple justice to state that these qualities of the late Comte contributed materially towards the part the organization has already played and is destined to play in connection with one of the world's greatest industries.

Emerson says that—

“He is great who is what he is from nature, and who never reminds us of others.”

Undeniably such an one was Comte Jean de Hemptinne, whose unassuming manner and kindness of heart endeared him not only to his colleagues on the International Committee but to a wide circle of representatives who attended the various Cotton Congresses which have been held from time to time since the inception of the Federation.

He saw the organization grow in numerical strength from nine to twenty-three countries, representing by far the major portion of the cotton-spinning and manufacturing power of the world. More important still, he had the satisfaction of seeing its prestige raised as well as its influence recognized by Governments and Rulers of all nations where cotton is either grown or consumed.

Due to the inspiration and efforts of Comte de Hemptinne, an audience was secured in 1910 at the Royal Palace, Brussels, between Albert, the late King of the Belgians, and the International Cotton Committee.

The crowning point of his career was reached when, in 1930, Comte de Hemptinne received the highest honour which the International Cotton Federation can confer by his unanimous election as its President, a position he filled for two years with dignity and efficiency.

Along with his associates on the International Cotton Committee, he endeavoured diligently to obtain an agreement of an international character whereby the financial and economic problems confronting the cotton industry in various affiliated countries might at least be alleviated. It is pleasing to recall that some of the most carefully prepared plans having that object in view were considered in the beloved country of our departed friend.

He will long be remembered by what he has done. His high principles, his singleness of purpose, and his unbounded enthusiasm for the continued progress of the International Cotton Federation will remain the finest tribute that can be paid to the memory of one of nature's gentlemen—Comte Jean de Hemptinne.

JOHN POGSON.



AUSTRIA.

COTTON SPINNING.

In the course of the last few months the position of the Austrian cotton-spinning concerns has deteriorated. Whilst in October and November, 1933, the amount spun was on a monthly average of 4.4 million pounds, the production sank to 3.9 million pounds in February. Sales of yarn also fell, 1.8 million pounds being sold in the last quarter of 1933, against only 1,062,000 pounds in February. Especially noteworthy also is the decline in foreign sales, which reached a monthly average of 1.1 million pounds for the last quarter of 1933, against only 400,000 pounds in February, 1934:

According to the official foreign trade statistics, the following were the imports during the months of November-December, 1933, and January, 1934:—

				In the corresponding period of the preceding year.	
Cotton yarn (raw)	...	...	2,077 q.	against	2,732 q.
„ (bleached)	...	...	560 q.	„	634 q.
„ (dyed)	...	...	427 q.	„	708 q.
			<u>3,064 q.</u>		<u>4,074 q.</u>

On the contrary, during the same period, there was exported:

				In the corresponding period of the preceding year.	
Cotton yarn (raw)	...	...	17,016 q.	against	9,277 q.
„ (bleached)	...	...	2,038 q.	„	802 q.
„ (dyed)	...	...	448 q.	„	334 q.
			<u>19,502 q.</u>	..	<u>10,413 q.</u>

Concerning the figures, it is to be noted that they represent only actual deliveries on the basis of existing contracts, against which, as mentioned previously, the new sales have declined very seriously.

COTTON WEAVING.

The position with regard to the weaving section of the industry has not changed appreciably in the past months. The mills are working on an average at about 70 per cent. of their (single shift) capacity. It is a fact, however, that competition has increased very considerably amongst the weavers themselves, and

prices have sunk accordingly, not only for most grey goods, but also for dyed and bleached goods, which are under cost price. The imports of fabrics developed as follows during the months of November-December, 1933, and January, 1934:—

				In the corresponding period of the preceding year.	
Grey goods	...	...	4,603 q.	against	5,819 q.
Bleached goods	...	...	427 q.	"	486 q.
Dyed goods	...	...	398 q.	"	487 q.
Printed goods	...	...	207 q.	"	221 q.
Coloured woven	...	...	587 q.	"	751 q.
			<u>6,222 q.</u>	"	<u>7,764 q.</u>

The business outlook cannot be said to be satisfactory as regards the near future, because there is no prospect of eliminating the difficulties in the way of exporting goods, and also because it is improbable that it will be possible to regulate the yarn market so that continual price cutting can be brought to an end.

Wages have experienced no considerable changes in the last few months.

The original report follows in German:—

I. BAUMWOLLSPINNEREI.

Die Beschäftigungslage der Oesterreichischen Baumwollspinnereien hat sich im Laufe der letzten Monate verschlechtert. Während im Oktober und November 1933 noch durchschnittlich 4.4 Millionen Pfund gesponnen wurden, ist die Produktion im Februar auf 3.9 Millionen Pfund zurückgegangen. Auch der Garnabsatz ist in rückläufiger Entwicklung, da im letzten Quartal 1933 durchschnittlich 1.8 Millionen Pfund verkauft wurden, dagegen im Februar nur mehr 1,062,000 lbs. — Ganz besonders empfindlich ist der Rückgang der Auslandsverkäufe, die im Monatsdurchschnitt des letzten Quartals 1933 1.1 Millionen Pfund betragen haben und im Monat Februar 1934 auf 400,000 lbs. zurückgingen.

Nach der amtlichen Aussenhandelsstatistik wurden in den Monaten November/Dezember 1933 und Januar 1934 eingeführt:

				In der gleichen Zeit d. voraus- gegangenen Jahres.	
Baumwollgarne, roh	...	...	2,077 q.	gegenüber	2,732 q.
" gebleicht	...	...	560 q.	"	634 q.
" gefärbt	...	...	427 q.	"	708 q.
zusammen			<u>3,064 q.</u>	"	<u>4,074 q.</u>

Dagegen wurden ausgeführt in der gleichen Periode:—

				In der gleichen Zeit d. voraus- gegangenen Jahres.	
Baumwollgarne roh	...	...	17,016 q.	gegenüber	9,277 q.
" gebleicht	...	...	2,038 q.	"	802 q.
" gefärbt	...	...	448 q.	"	334 q.
zusammen			19,502 q.	"	10,413 q.

Zu diesen Ziffern ist zu bemerken, dass es sich hier um tatsächliche Ablieferungen auf Grund von seinerzeitigen Abschlüssen handelt, wohingegen die Neuverkäufe — wie schon früher erwähnt — sehr stark zurückgegangen sind.

2. BAUMWOLLWEBEREI.

Die Beschäftigungslage der Baumwollwebereien hat sich gegenüber den vorausgegangenen Monaten nicht wesentlich geändert. Die Betriebe arbeiten mit durchschnittlich 70% ihrer einschichtigen Kapazität. Es ist jedoch festzustellen, dass sich der Konkurrenzkampf innerhalb der Weberei ausserordentlich verschärft hat, wodurch die Preise sehr erheblich gesunken sind und in den meisten Rohwarenartikeln, aber auch in gefärbter und gebleichter Ware unter den Selbstkosten liegen. Die Einfuhr von Geweben hat sich während der Monate November-Dezember 1933 und Januar 1934 wie folgt entwickelt:—

				In der gleichen Zeit d. voraus- gegangenen Jahres.	
Rohware	...	...	4,063 q.	gegenüber	5,819 q.
Gebleicht	...	...	427 q.	„	486 q.
Gefärbt	...	...	398 q.	„	487 q.
Bedruckt	...	...	207 q.	„	221 q.
Buntgeweb	...	...	587 q.	„	751 q.
zusammen	...	...	<u>6,222 q.</u>	„	<u>7,764 q.</u>

Die geschäftlichen Aussichten sind für die nächste Zukunft nicht günstig zu beurteilen, weil mit einer Beseitigung der dem Garn Export entgegenstehenden Schwierigkeiten nicht gerechnet werden kann und weil es unwahrscheinlich ist, dass es auf dem Gewebemarkte zu einverständlichen Regelungen kommen werde, welche den fortschreitenden Preisunterbietungen ein Ende setzen könnten.

Die Arbeiterlöhne haben in den letzten Monaten keine nennenswerten Veränderungen erfahren.

(Verein der Baumwollspinner und Weber Oesterreichs.)

BELGIUM.

According to statistical information, the year 1933 was scarcely favourable to the Belgian cotton industry.

		Production of cotton yarn tons	Exports of cotton yarn tons	Exports of cotton cloth tons	Total exports of cotton yarn and cloth tons
1929	.. ..	68,500	6,900	44,000	50,900
1932	.. ..	44,500	4,200	20,800	25,000
1933	.. ..	46,400	5,300	21,800	27,100

Compared with 1929, the production of yarn in 1933 showed a decrease of 32 per cent. and exports of yarn and cloth a decrease of 47 per cent.

At first sight, however, production and exports showed a slight increase towards the end of 1933. No doubt this is due to the consuming public's necessity to buy after having abstained from purchasing for so long a period.

The increase in production and exports is also perhaps partly due to the fact that production has been in coarser counts.

In reality, this improvement is only quantitative, it has only been obtained by means of new sacrifices in prices, which are decidedly poor.

In consequence of a reduction in the cost of living, the wages paid in the cotton-spinning and weaving industries were also reduced on the 15th February last by about 3 per cent.

The following is the original report in French:—

D'après les statistiques, l'année 1933 n'a guère été favorable à l'industrie cotonnière belge.

		Production des filatures (Tonnes)	Exportations Fils (Tonnes)	Exportations Tissus (Tonnes)	Total des exportat. Fils et Tissus (Tonnes)
1929	.. ..	68,500	6,900	44,000	50,900
1932	.. ..	44,500	4,200	20,800	25,000
1933	.. ..	46,400	5,300	21,800	27,100

Par rapport à l'année 1929, la production des filatures marque un recul de 32 pour cent; les exportations de fils et de tissus, un recul de 47 pour cent.

Cependant, tant ce qui concerne la production que les exportations, il semble à première vue qu'une légère amélioration se soit manifestée au cours de l'année 1933 par rapport à l'année précédente: sans doute faut-il l'attribuer à la nécessité dans laquelle s'est trouvée la clientèle de se réapprovisionner, après s'être longtemps abstenue des achats.

Il y a lieu de noter aussi que l'augmentation de la production et des exportations peut être attribuée en partie au grossissement du numéro moyen.

En réalité, cette amélioration est uniquement quantitative, et elle n'a pu être obtenue que moyennant de nouveaux sacrifices sur les prix, qui sont franchement mauvais.

Par suite de la baisse du coût de la vie, les salaires payés dans les filatures et tissages de coton ont été diminuée, le 15 février dernier, de 3 pour cent environ.

(Société Coopérative Association Cotonnière de Belgique.)

CHINA.

The U.S. Department of Commerce state that the cotton industry operated under adverse conditions in 1933. The Chinese-owned mills of Shanghai were operating on full time during the early part of the year, but in the spring they curtailed operations to 75 per cent. of capacity. The Japanese mills were operating about two-thirds of capacity in the early part of the year, but increased production later on. At the end of the year all mills were operating at about 90 to 95 per cent. of capacity. In northern China conditions were poor, partly as a result of the loss of the Manchurian and Jehol markets. Some of the mills in

Hankow were idle during part of the year. In Dairen the cotton industry is reported to have expanded, and a cotton mill of about 20,000 spindles is under construction in Canton. Demand for cotton yarn was poor, barely absorbing production. While the Yellow River flood and the loss of the Manchurian market are among the contributing factors, the poor demand is due mainly to the prevailing low purchasing power of the masses.

It is generally conceded that none of the Chinese-owned mills had a profitable year during 1933, but of the Japanese-owned mills only one is reported to have shown no profits. Japanese mills are concentrating more and more on American cotton, and are consuming from 75 to 85 per cent. of all American cotton imported into China.

The cotton industry in Dairen expanded during 1933. In North China, however, the cotton-spinning industry experienced a poor year, especially mills in Tientsin, which lost an important outlet for cotton yarn through the severance of Manchuria and Jehol provinces. In Hankow, four of the six cotton mills were in operation at the close of 1933.

ENGLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

There is little change to report in the position of the Lancashire cotton spinning industry compared with the preceding quarter. Generally speaking, the approximate amount of production is 75 per cent. of full capacity at mills which are active, whilst a considerable amount of machinery is totally stopped indefinitely.

WEAVING SECTION.

The state of trade in the manufacturing section has shown little change during the last three months, being still most unsatisfactory. The section is operating at less than 70 per cent. of capacity, and margins have become so low as to discourage any attempt to increase production.

Demand for cloths remains very quiet, and competition for the reduced amount of business has led to serious internal disruption. It is to be hoped, however, that the proposed legislation relating to the enforcement of agreed wages rates will lead to some improvement in this respect.

FRANCE.

The conditions in the French cotton industry have become worse since the publication of the last BULLETIN. That is to say, the situation is decidedly bad in regard to the demand and prices. This is especially the case in respect to fine yarns, in which section we have already notified a stagnation, and no improvement has set in.

At the end of February the activity of the mills was estimated to be about 75 per cent. of their full capacity of production. The increase in short time has certainly been intensified during the

month of March by the introduction of organized short time in two cotton industrial districts. In one district this short time has been fixed at 8 hours per week for active and partially active spindles. In Normandy the short time has been organized at 16 hours per week for the month of April.

The reduction in wages in the Lille district, as indicated in the last issue of the BULLETIN has not yet been enforced in its entirety (only half the reduction was enforced); the second half of the reduction will become effective during May. Otherwise there has been no other reduction in the other districts.

The following is the original report in French:—

La situation de l'industrie cotonnière française s'est encore aggravée depuis la publication du dernier Bulletin. C'est à dire qu'elle est très franchement mauvaise, tant au point de vue de la demande qu'au point de vue des prix. — En ce qui concerne notamment la filature de numéros fins, dont nous avions déjà signalé le marasme, aucune amélioration n'est intervenue.

A la fin de février l'activité des usines pouvait, dans l'ensemble, être évaluée encore à environ 75 pour cent de leur capacité de production. Mais l'intensité du chômage a été certainement aggravée pour le mois de mars par la mise en pratique d'un chômage concerté dans deux régions cotonnières, chômage qui était au minimum de 8 heures par semaine pour les brochés en activité totale ou partielle. En Normandie le chômage vient même d'être porté à 16 heures par semaine pour le mois d'avril.

La diminution de salaires dans la région de Lille indiquée dans le dernier Bulletin n'a été réalisée jusqu'à présent que pour moitié, le second palier ne devant être rendu effectif qu'au cours du mois de mai — Aucune modification de salaires n'est intervenue dans les autres régions.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

COMMERCE EXTERIEUR.

	Années	
	1932	1933
	Quintaux	Métriques
	<i>Metric quintals</i>	
A—Importations :		
<i>Imports</i>		
1. Fils de coton	7-026	6-461
<i>Cotton yarns</i>		
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manufacturés	14-875	15-010
<i>Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles</i>		
B—Exportations :		
<i>Exports :</i>		
1. Fils de coton, exportations totales	74-301	65-310
<i>Cotton yarns, total exports</i>		
Destinations :		
<i>Destination :</i>		
Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat	12-815	15-683
<i>Algeria, French colonies and protectorates</i>		
Marchés étrangers	61-486	49-627
<i>Foreign markets</i>		

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR—*continued*

2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manufacturés, exportations totales	389·447	428·258
<i>Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles, total exports</i>		
Destinations :		
Destination :		
Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat <i>Algeria, French colonies and protectorates</i>	292·928	353·899
Marchés étrangers	96·521	74·359
<i>Foreign markets</i>		

(*Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française.*)

GERMANY.

SPINNING SECTION.

At the beginning of 1934 all sections of the German cotton spinning industry experienced an active demand, which led to more considerable and substantial yarn sales than was the case in the last few months of 1933. This demand has also been maintained, apart from certain variations, in the latter part of the period under review.

The orders on hand make it certain that the factories will be able to continue at their present rate of output; furthermore, in certain cases new machinery will have to be installed.

The increased demand is not being accompanied, however, by an improvement in the unsatisfactory sale prices to the same degree, in spite of a rise in quotations for raw material.

The following is the original report in German:—

Zu Beginn des Jahres 1934 hat in allen Sparten des deutschen Baumwollspinnerei eine lebhaftere Nachfrage eingesetzt, die zu wesentlich umfangreicheren Garnabschlüssen führte, als dies in den letzten Monaten des Jahres 1933 der Fall war. Die Belebung hat, von gewissen Schwankungen abgesehen, auch im weiteren Verlauf des Berichtsvierteljahres angehalten.

Der vorhandene Auftragsbestand sichert den Betrieben im allgemeinen die Aufrechterhaltung des bisherigen Beschäftigungsgrades; in Einzelfällen konnten auch Neueinstellungen vorgenommen werden.

Der verstärkten Nachfrage ist allerdings eine Aufbesserung der unzulänglichen Verkaufspreise nicht in gleichem Masse gefolgt trotz Steigerung der Rohstoff-Notierungen.

(*Gesamtverband der Deutschen Baumwollspinnereien.*)

WEAVING SECTION.

The better conditions in the general economic situation have led to an improvement in the business situation in the cotton weaving section during the first quarter of 1934.

The demand in the cloth market, which had improved at the beginning of the year after a slight set-back in the latter part of February, again improved strongly during the remaining part of the quarter.

At the present moment orders in the hands of cotton weavers, at the present rate of working, will give them occupation for several months.

Prices for the most part remained very unsatisfactory.

The following is the original report in German:—

Die fortschreitende Besserung der Wirtschaftslage im allgemeinen hat auch zu einer Geschäftsbelebung bei der Baumwollweberei im I. Quartal 1934 geführt.

Die Nachfrage am Gewebemarkt, welche bereits zu Beginn des Jahres eine Besserung erfuhr, hat nach einen geringen Abflauen Mitte Februar im weiteren Verlauf des Quartals in verstärktem Masse zugenommen.

Der zurzeit vorliegende Auftragsbestand der Baumwollwebereien dürfte zu einer Beschäftigung im bisherigen Umfang für mehrere Monate ausreichen.

Die Preise blieben zum grossen Teil noch unbefriedigend.

(Verein Sueddeutscher Baumwollindustrieller e.V.)

HOLLAND.

COTTON SPINNING SECTION.

The demand for cotton yarn, although still far from satisfactory, has somewhat improved, and most spinning mills have a little more work than a few months ago. Prices remain very poor, and most mills are still working at a loss.

COTTON WEAVING SECTION.

The buying capacity in this country is still going down, firstly on account of the reduction of the wage-level in most industries, and secondly as the percentage of unemployed is still very high. The demand for cotton goods for the home market is therefore diminishing rapidly, and the offtake of these goods is considerably worse than a year ago.

Export conditions are still very bad, both on account of trade restrictions in most overseas countries, and further on account of the high value of the Dutch guilder, which causes the cost of production in this country to be higher than in most of the other countries of western Europe.

For bleached goods the Dutch Government has imposed a quota system in the Dutch East Indies on the basis of 1932. It is possible that some manufacturers in Holland may profit from these quotas, but it is still too early to predict anything definite in this matter.

The number of unemployed in the cotton industry remains large, and the total percentage of looms and spindles at present working shows very little change with a few months ago.

ITALY.

During the first three months of this year the Italian cotton industry has shown a tendency to maintain the position reached in 1933.

The Italian cotton manufacturers found themselves in difficulty on every hand, owing to the prevalent restrictions on export business, which was faced with a position all the more difficult because it was aggravated by the difficulty of securing credits regularly in many countries.

The tone of prices has been weak, in spite of the increased quotation for American cotton.

The level of employment has remained unchanged.

The situation as regards exports was as follows on January 31, 1934:—

			1934. Quintals.		1933. Quintals.
Yarn ...	...	...	24,334	...	21,949
Cloth ...	...	...	25,861	...	33,882
Total ...	...	...	50,195	...	55,831

The original report in Italian follows:—

L'attività dell'industria cotoniera italiana nei primi tre mesi di quest'anno mostra la tendenza a mantenere le posizioni del 1933.

La produzione dei cotonifici italiani si trova tuttavia in difficoltà per le continue restrizioni del commercio di esportazione, che attraversa un periodo piuttosto difficile, aggravato dalla impossibilità di esigere regolarmente i crediti in molti Paesi.

Il tono dei prezzi è stato fiacco, malgrado l'aumento delle quotazioni nei cotonei americani.

L'occupazione operaia è rimasta invariata.

La situazione dell'esportazione al 31 gennaio era la seguente:—

			1934. Quintali		1933. Quintali.
Filati ...	...	...	24,334	...	21,949
Tessuti ...	...	...	25,861	...	33,882
Totale ...	...	...	50,195	...	55,831

(Associazione Italiana Fascista degli Industriali Cotonieri.)

POLAND.

The state of trade report from Poland covering the first quarter of 1934 shows that a slight improvement has set in in the Polish cotton industry. The spinning section is better occupied than the weaving section, but exports of yarns, piece goods and ready-made clothing show a considerable increase in February over January. Export figures for March are not yet to hand:—

DEGREE OF OCCUPATION OF THE INDUSTRY

	January per cent.	February per cent.	March per cent.
Spinning industry (full time production 48 hrs.)	92.64	113.67	111.53
Weaving industry (great factories)	80	90	

EXPORTS

				kg.	kg.
Yarn (cotton and wool)	..	..	..	13,300	77,600
Piece-goods	..	..	..	45,600	62,000
Clothing	..	..	..	61,500	80,600
				<u>120,400</u>	<u>220,200</u>

Rates of wages are not altered.

(*Zrzeszenie Producentow Przedzy Bawelnianej w Polsce, Lodz.*)

SPAIN.

The best barometer of an industry such as that of cotton, which depends exclusively on imported raw material, is offered by the figures which show those same imports, comparing them with the same figures for the past four years.

In order, therefore, that those interested may form for themselves an approximate idea of the productive capacity of our industry, and for purposes of comparison, we append the following figures:—

During the period 1932-33, which comprises August 1, 1932, to July 31, 1933, the bales of cotton shipped through the port of Barcelona for consumption in Cataluña, which embraces all the cotton industry of Spain, numbered 406,838 against 390,280 and 396,968 respectively in 1931-32 and 1930-31.

Figures for the imports of cotton as published by the Centro Algodonero, Barcelona, according to the country of origin and for the three periods mentioned above, are as follow:—

Origin.	1930-31. Bales.	1931-32. Bales.	1932-33. Bales.
American	238,599	287,832	304,178
Egyptian	46,386	47,687	40,344
Indian	76,190	39,143	50,132
Argentine	18,086	8,814	6,509
Various	17,507	6,804	5,675
Total	<u>396,968</u>	<u>390,280</u>	<u>406,838</u>

In the classification, under "various," are comprised 4,488 bales of cotton cultivated nationally and sold for the "Institute for the Promotion of Cotton Cultivation." The values of the American cotton calculated at the average quotation for the three periods stated, are 124.6, 161.2, and 193.1 million pesetas respectively.

The application of these imports by the industrial user, existing stocks being included, are as follows:—

	Bales consumed.	Stocks.
1930-31	386,685	90,893
1931-32	403,415	73,319
1932-33	395,938	84,819

By comparing the preceding figures it will be seen that in the period 1931-32, consumption was in advance of imports, discounting the stocks on hand, which says much for the position of

our industry: a phenomenon which was not observed in the following season. This reflects the crisis which still exists, without signs of diminishing, for the present at least; notwithstanding the fact that hours have been restricted, both in spinning and weaving, the conditions are the same as were given in our previous report.

The imports of cotton in the last five months of 1933, for the port of Barcelona, were as follows:—

	Bales.
American	126,592
Egyptian	19,398
Indian	21,617
Argentine	696
National	1,576
Total	169,909 bales.

Wages have undergone no variation, and in the textile industry there have occurred no industrial disputes worthy of being taken into account in this report. However, in accordance with the smaller earning capacity of the districts and consuming elements, which still persists, and has in some cases increased, the industry continues to suffer the natural consequences of this abnormal state.

The original report in Spanish follows:—

El mayor barómetro de una industria, como la algodonera, que se alimenta casi exclusivamente de primera materia importada nos lo ofrece las cifras que registran estas mismas importaciones, comparándolas convenientemente con las que arrojan las estadísticas referentes a cuatro años.

Así, para que el interesado pueda formarse una idea aproximada de la capacidad productiva de nuestra industria y a título comparativo apuntamos las siguientes cifras.

Durante la campaña 1932-33, que comprende del 1º Agosto 1932 al 31 de Julio de 1933, las balas de algodón desembarcadas en llegada al Puerto de Barcelona, para el consumo de Cataluña, que alberga la casi totalidad de la Industria Algodonera Española, ascendieron a 406,838, contra 390,280 y 396,968, respectivamente en las campañas de 1931-32 y 1930-31.

Véanse agrupadas por países de origen, las citadas importaciones correspondientes a las tres últimas campañas, según datos del Centro Algodonero de Barcelona:—

Procedencias.	1930-31. Balas.	1931-32. Balas.	1932-33. Balas.
Americano	238,599	287,832	304,178
Jumel	46,386	47,687	40,344
Indio	76,190	39,143	50,132
Argentino	18,086	8,814	6,509
Varias	17,507	6,804	5,675
Totales	396,968	390,280	406,838

En la clasificación de "varias" figuran 4,488 balas de algodón de cultivo nacional, vendidas por el "Institute de Fomento de Cultivo del Algodonero" y los valores del algodón Americano

calculando el cambio medio de las varias épocas representa, respectivamente en millones de pesetas: 124.6 - 161.2 y 193.1.

La aplicación de estas importaciones para uso industrial, comprendidos los stocks existentes, se descomponen, como sigue:—

			Balas consumidos.		Stocks.
1930-31	...	...	386,685	...	90,893
1931-32	...	...	403,415	...	73,319
1932-33	...	...	395,938	...	84,819

De la compración de las cifras que anteceden se puede observar que en la campaña 1931-32 el consumo fué superior a las importaciones con merma de los stocks existentes, lo que dice mucho en favor de la situación de nuestra industria, fenómeno que no se observa ya en la campaña siguiente y que registra el principio de la crisis que persiste, sin trazas de verse aminorada por ahora pues, no obstante trabajar en algunas fábricas en doble turno y horario restringido las condiciones, lo mismo en hilados que en tejidos, son las mismas que dejamos apuntadas en nuestro anterior informe.

Las importaciones de algodón en los cinco meses últimos del año que acaba en 31 de diciembre de 1933, por el Puerto de Barcelona, fueron las siguientes:—

			Balas.
Americano	...	...	126,592
Jumel	...	...	19,398
Indio	...	...	21,617
Argentino	...	...	696
Nacional	...	...	1,576

lo que dá un total de 169,909 balas.

Los salarios no han sufrido variación y en la industria textil tampoco se han registrado conflictos sociales dignos de ser tenidos en cuenta a los efectos de este informe, pero como quiera que la menor capacidad adquisitiva de los centros y elementos consumidores persiste y en algunos se ha acentuado considerablemente, la industria sufre las naturales consecuencias de este estado anormal.

Asociación de Fabricantes de Hilados y Tejidos de Algodón.)

U.S.S.R.

The cotton industry produced 30,597 tons of yarn and 208,699,000 mt. of cloth in January, 1934, thereby exceeding the figure for January, 1933 by 4.8 per cent.

(U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce.)



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ARGENTINA.

The 1933-34 planted cotton acreage was officially estimated in January at 469,000 acres, compared with a planted area in 1932-33 of 397,000 acres, or an increase of 18 per cent., according to a report received from Buenos Aires. In early February another official estimate was published which placed the planted acreage at about 480,000 acres, or almost 21 per cent. larger than the 1932-33 planted acreage. According to one of the large cotton export firms at Buenos Aires, the first and lower figure is probably nearer the actual area planted. However, either of these figures is larger than any acreage planted to cotton in Argentina in any previous year.

BRAZIL.

The cotton crop of 1933-34 in Northern Brazil is placed at 90,000 metric tons of about 4.6 equivalent bales of 478 lbs. each, according to official statistics. This figure is a decline of 12,000 tons from the first estimate, and represents the crop planted in January and June, 1933, and picked from about August, 1933, to January, 1934.

Cotton exports from Pernambuco for the five months August to December, 1933, amounted to 1,665 metric tons of 4.4 bales of 500 lbs. each. No exports were recorded for the corresponding five months of 1932. Of the above total, 1,211 tons were exported to Great Britain, 222 to Germany, 109 to Belgium, and 101 to Portugal.

Cotton stocks at Pernambuco at the end of December, 1933, amounted to 1,326 tons. (U. S. D. C.)

BULGARIA.

The cotton crop of 1933 is estimated at 3,894 metric tons (of 2,204.6 lbs.), a large increase over production in 1932, which was estimated at 1,322 tons, according to official figures. The Ministry of Agriculture continues its policy of promoting cotton production, with the intention of reducing imports of cotton and of cotton yarn. The price fixed for last year's crop was 28 leva per kilogram (equivalent to about 9 gold cents per pound). It is believed that the same price will be guaranteed for the 1934 crop. Import regulations prohibit cotton dealers and manufacturers from importing

foreign cotton until the domestic crop has been marketed. Bulgarian cotton is said to be of good quality, considerably superior to Indian, and is suitable for yarn up to 18's. (U. S. D. C.)

CHINA.

The cotton crop of 1933 is estimated at about 15 per cent. larger than the 1932 crop. The rough cotton, which represents about 10 per cent. of the total production, was smaller and of poorer quality, but the other varieties increased materially. Prices of Chinese cotton during the year were low. (U. S. D. C.)

MEXICO.

The prolonged drought of January caused appreciable damage.

NIGERIA.

The 1932-33 season has registered a revival of the cotton crop, the production of lint (all varieties) having risen to 92,400 centals (19,300 bales of 478 lbs.) from 24,600 centals (5,100 bales) in 1931-32 (375.7 per cent.). Nevertheless, the 1932-33 crop represents only 80.8 per cent. of the average for the five seasons ending 1930-31, which was 114,300 centals (23,900 bales). (I. I. A.)

NYASALAND.

It is expected that purchases from the 1933-34 crop will reach about 7,000,000 lbs. of seed cotton (equivalent to about 4,500 bales of 500 lbs.). The programme for the next season includes measures for extending cotton-growing in the districts traversed by the northern extension of the railroad, and with this in view the Department of Agriculture has done much to interest the natives in growing cotton and other exportable crops. (U. S. D. C.)

PERU.

According to reports to hand the Peruvian cotton crop continues to make good progress in all the valleys south of Casma, but in the small valleys farther north considerable losses have occurred owing to the scarcity of water.

The cotton crop of 1934-35 is expected by the trade to be larger than that of 1933-34. The acreage is said to be about 10 per cent. larger than during the previous season. Crop conditions continued favourable to the end of January. (U. S. D. C.)

SIAM.

As a result of the lower price of rice, the Siamese Government has decided to proceed with experiments in the cultivation of cotton in Hua-Bin, to the south-west of Bangkok.

So far the country does not produce more cotton than is necessary for local consumption and the small exports to Hong Kong and Japan.

Distribution of seed will be made to the population with a view to stimulating cotton production. Furthermore, it is proposed to establish a cotton spinning and weaving mill at Hua-Bin. It should also be possible to increase the exports of cotton to Japan as a result of the increased production.

SUDAN.

SEASON 1933-1934.

The Director of Agriculture and Forests for the Sudan issues the following Cotton Progress Report for February:—

				Area under crop feddans	Picked to date kantars of 315 rottles	Estimated total yield kantars of 315 rottles
Gezira Sakel:						
Syndicate	..	..	..	155,936	231,756	450,000
K.C.C. ..	..	..	..	18,991	27,006	
Tokar Sakel	..	..	..	37,700	1,904	50,000
Kassala Sakel	..	..	..	31,146	16,000	42,000
Dueim Sakel	..	..	..	500	826	1,000
Private Estates Sakel	..	..	..	4,947	8,391	16,650
Total Sakel	..	..	..	249,220	285,883	559,650
Irrigated American	..	..	..	12,300	50,860	52,212
Rain-grown American	..	..	..	59,414	82,070	86,607
Total American	..	..	..	71,714	132,930	138,819
Total Sakel and American	..	..	..	320,934	418,813	698,469

Total production in 1932-33 season was 120,500 bales of 478 pounds and in 1931-32 210,700 bales. The above figures of the present crop refer to seed cotton. One cantar equals 312 lbs., and as the gin outturn should be one-third of lint the crop in bales should be in the neighbourhood of 140,000 bales of 478 lbs.

SYRIA.

Cotton crop of 1933 amounted to only about 900 metric tons, according to official figures. Production declined as a result of the prevailing low prices. Formerly, Syria produced about 3,000 tons annually. (U. S. D. C.)

SOVIET RUSSIA.

The United States Department of Commerce report that the main cotton-producing regions of Russia are stated to have executed this year's cotton-procuring plan in full by early January. Middle Asia delivered 1,062,000 tons of unginned cotton (equivalent to about 1,518,000 to 1,616,000 bales of 478 lbs. of lint cotton)—100 per cent. of the plan—by January 1,

and collective farms are reported to have surpassed their plan by 4 per cent. The total actual procurings for the Union as a whole are still lacking, although during the seventeenth meeting of the Communist Party, Stalin mentioned some data on production and acreage of cotton, which substantiate the figure of 1,889,000 bales which the Department are now carrying as the 1933-34 production. This is 111,000 bales larger than the 1932 crop and slightly larger than the 1,843,000 bale crop of 1931-32.

The 1934 plan announced on January 30, by the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of the Communist Party, provides for 1,940,000 hectares, 4,794,000 acres, to be sown to cotton in 1934. This is a decline compared with both the 1933 plan and with the actual acreage reported as planted. This reduction in the planned acreage was probably made with the idea of showing a more complete execution during the coming year.

Attention is now concentrated in Russia upon preparations for the approaching cotton planting campaign. The usual complaints of poor preparations again characterize most of the reports, but it is indicated that on February 25 only some 10 per cent. of the tractors were in need of repairs in Middle Asia, which is more favourable than in 1933, when 30 to 35 per cent. were still unrepaired on the same date. Slow distribution of cotton-seed to the various regions was also much complained of around the middle of February, the plan for Middle Asia having been only 46 per cent. completed at that time, whereas 85 per cent. should have been shipped by February 1. The chief reason given for the delayed shipment of seed is delay in mapping out plans for the regional distribution of the individual varieties. Thus, according to reports, plans were only set up in February in Turkmenistan and Kirgeesia. In Uesbekistan only 62 of the 77 regions received their plan by December 25, 1933, whereas it should have been available in October, to enable the Cotton Trust to start selecting work. In some cases the revision of plans also increased difficulties.

Growing interest in seed selection is indicated in many Russian reports. The reason is not far to seek in view of the recently reported fact that the share of cotton of 28-29 mm. (equivalent to approximately 1 in.) in staple length declined from 49.5 per cent. in 1930 to 27 per cent. in 1932 and to 23 per cent. in 1933. This is thought to be due to lack of attention paid to proper seed selection. During the recent 17th Party Conference at Moscow the necessity of expanding selection work was stressed, so that it is to be expected that steps will be taken in this direction.

Slow shipment of artificial fertilizer is also complained of, but the fact that fallow ploughing for cotton was effected in an acreage three times as large as last year is a favourable offsetting factor, the total acreage thus ploughed in 1933 amounting to 750,000 hectares (equivalent to 1,853,000 acres) compared with only 250,000 hectares (618,000 acres) in 1932. The cotton plan for 1934 provides for an acreage lower than during any of the past three years and 9 per cent. below the peak in 1931, or 5 per cent. below last year. With this planned reduction of acreage yields are expected to increase, reports speaking of an increase of about 1 dz.

of seed cotton per hectare (about 28 lbs. of lint per acre) over 1933 yields. The plan for cotton yields on irrigated land aims at a yield of 8.4 dz. of seed cotton per hectare, which would be equal to about 240 lbs. of lint per acre. Somewhat more than 80 per cent. of all cotton is sown on irrigated land in the Soviet Union.

UGANDA.

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following reliable information from Uganda for the period ending February 28, 1934:—

The weather has been excellent for the crop. The rains in December were very beneficial and the hot dry weather in January and February hastened the ripening of the crop under ideal conditions. Arrivals have been good and the cotton is being marketed rapidly. The grade is excellent, and there will be very little stained or second quality cotton. The quality is reported to be good and up to average. Indications are that the total crop will reach 285,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. 36,709 bales were booked up to March 3, 1934.

The hot dry weather conditions experienced in January benefited the crop and hastened ripening. At the end of January the grade of the crop in all areas was excellent, and it was expected that there would be very little stained cotton. (*I. I. A.*)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Although planting was delayed by late rains the improvement in prices and trade generally has encouraged farmers to plant a larger area, and in the districts not affected by the recent floods conditions had been favourable and, if they remained so, good crops were to be reported. (*I. I. A.*)

British Empire Cotton.

“Reports from Experimental Stations,” published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation (Millbank House, London, S.W.1, 2s. 6d. post free).

In Queensland, as in South Africa, the climate was very dry. The hard climatic conditions encouraged the attacks of pests, which also helped to lower the yield, while the subsoil moisture ran very low. This is an important point which has to be kept in view in the study of the best rotational crops to be employed. While most cottons prefer a dry climate, this is hardly the case with Sea Island, at least for the growing season, and it is of interest to note that in St. Vincent, which produces the finest Sea Island cotton

of all, the rainfall averages about 90 ins. a year, and humidity. 74 per cent.

Turning to breeding of improved cottons, during the last few years there have been complaints of the deterioration of the famous strain V.135, St. Vincent Superfine, the finest cotton in the world. The Island formerly grew two sorts of Sea Island, the Superfine and the Ordinary, and there is little doubt that mixing of the strains had been going on, while some deterioration was due to the gathering of the crop at too wet a time of year. This latter has been cured by changing the date of the sowing season, and it has also been decided that, in future, the island shall only grow the Superfine; so that there only remained the problem of getting this back to, or above, its old standard. The Corporation reopened its old Experimental Station, putting it in charge of Mr. Evelyn, with Dr. Harland in general charge of the experimental work. A supply of excellent seed, enough for the whole island, is now available. Incidentally, it is interesting to notice that a yield of 405 lbs. of lint per acre was obtained in one case, a yield which goes far to disprove the idea that V.135 is a low-yielding strain, or Sea Island a low-yielding crop. A number of points of great interest have come out in the course of the work, for example, the discovery that shedding, budding and bolling are to some extent hereditary, that much labour may be saved in experiments with Sea Island by giving it a red body, so that all greens may be rogued out, while, incidentally, the red body appears to be much more resistant to Angular Leaf Spot; under Exp. 4 the fact that apparently the high yield of the Montserrat Sea Island can be put into V.135, and so on.

In the summary of this work will be found an account of the work on the purification and improvement of the Marie Galante and Moco strains grown on some of the other islands; also of the hybridization work undertaken by Dr. Harland to improve the U.4 strain, work which appears promising.

Turning now to U.4 at its headquarters, Barberton, re-selection has been going on for a number of years, and the best of the new strains promise an "increase of 10 per cent.—15 per cent. over U. bulk," the cotton now mainly cultivated in South Africa. They have only to be tried in wetter years before the best all-round strain can be selected. Recent work has been devoted to getting strains capable of carrying a heavy crop during drought. U.4 bulk has thoroughly stood the test of adverse conditions in South Africa.

U.4 derivatives are being experimented with in many other places; in Swaziland most selected strains have proved higher yielders than U.4 bulk over a number of seasons, while some have proved consistently successful under all conditions experienced during the period. In Natal no definite results have yet appeared. At Domira Bay (Nyasaland) enough seed of derivatives for 1,000 acres has now been obtained, and it is hoped that in another year a very large acreage may be planted. Some strains are signifi-

cantly better than U.4/2, and yields of over 800 lbs. of seed cotton to the acre are being recorded. In Southern Rhodesia much of the commercial seed is now U.4/64, which has stood up well to a variety of conditions, and in Northern Rhodesia U.4/2 and U.4/4 proved to be better than U.4 bulk.

Uganda seems to be rather near the edge of the successful range of U.4 in Africa, as regards climate and conditions, though some strains of it were successful, and it may yet prove useful in parentage. It is fortunate, therefore, that the new cotton S.G.23/8 has proved itself to be an excellent and successful strain, which proved outstandingly superior in spinning quality to all others under trial in Uganda.

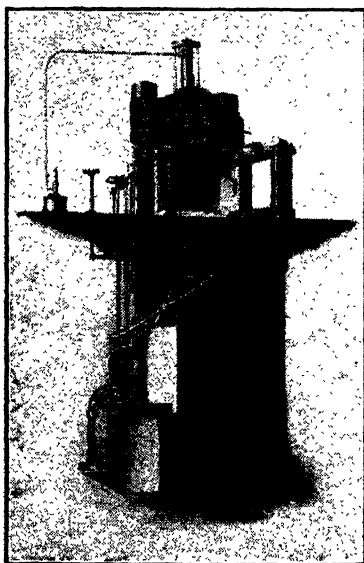
In the Sudan special attention was paid to black-arm resistance, but so far with little success. In the work on Egyptian-type cottons, strains X.1530 (a selection from the Sakel main crop) and X.H.1229 (a fixed hybrid Sakel-Sea Island) are reported to have been brought to the stage of final selection for the best, both being very resistant to leaf-curl. X.1530 showed an outstanding superiority in yield, was resistant to leaf-curl, had high ginning outturn, and competed on equal terms with Sakel in the spinning test.

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WORLD'S COTTON ACRE- COTONNIER—SUPERFICIE, PRODUCTION ET RENDEMENT PAR HECTARE

Table prepared by The International

		SUPERFICIE—Area				
No.	PAYS COUNTRIES	Moyenne Average 1924-25/ 1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
EUROPE						
1	Bulgaria	3,713	5,575	5,462	5,534	8,036
2	Spain	4,132	8,465	18,354	5,767	8,167
3	Greece	15,327	20,202	20,163	18,482	20,253
4	Italy	(1) 3,625	3,199	3,551	1,700	1,462
5	Malta	428	259	202	135	27
6	Yugo-slavia	664	977	1,306	747	911
	Total	28,000	39,000	49,000	32,000	39,000
7	U.S.S.R.	693,100	1,060,000	1,580,000	2,140,000	2,170,000
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA						
8	United States	16,939,500	17,499,600	17,180,700	15,663,500	14,544,100
9	Guadeloupe	700	600	600	600	500
10	Guatemala	513	71	843	282	—
11	Haiti (3)	(1) 49,700	81,000	81,000	91,000	101,200
12	British West Indies—Antigua	246	330	607	200	80
13	" Barbadoes	803	110	1,151	689	95
14	" Grenada (3)	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	—
15	" Virgin Islands	(1) 24	12	20	—	—
16	" Montserrat	1,158	1,620	1,651	1,386	607
17	" St. Christopher and Nevis	1,243	1,200	2,000	1,380	223
18	" St. Vincent	1,715	711	1,601	729	271
19	Mexico	179,079	199,938	167,944	129,114	77,854
20	Nicaragua (3)	—	—	—	—	—
21	Porto-Rico	3,236	—	—	8,094	3,400
22	Dominican Rep. (3)	—	—	—	—	—
23	Salvador (3)	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	17,190,000	17,800,000	17,440,000	15,900,000	14,730,000
SOUTH AMERICA						
24	Argentina	94,063	122,000	127,394	136,159	—
25	*Bolivia	2,355	—	—	—	—
26	Brazil	531,259	581,055	671,739	802,076	622,400
27	Colombia	20,423	—	—	—	—
28	Paraguay	13,633	11,971	13,310	11,630	—
29	Peru	119,676	126,879	133,688	126,890	123,065
30	*Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	780,000	860,000	970,000	1,100,000	920,000
ASIA						
31	Ceylon	700	800	930	800	800
32	China (5)	1,767,000	2,077,000	2,310,000	1,944,000	2,279,000
33	Cyprus	4,541	4,490	8,557	4,536	2,528
34	Korea	197,287	184,682	191,281	190,956	157,954
35	French Possessions in India	125	187	202	190	—
36	British India	10,670,602	10,490,100	9,636,200	9,599,800	9,128,800
37	Dutch East Indies (3)	8,306	9,897	8,686	6,730	10,188
	Indo-China:					
38	Annam	6,180	7,090	9,160	8,000	8,000
39	Cambodge	5,914	7,077	6,843	5,932	5,057
40	Cochin China	429	400	600	—	100
41	Lao	1,514	1,680	1,500	1,000	3,200
42	Tonkin	1,719	1,482	1,465	997	1,310

* Pays dont les chiffres ne sont pas compris dans les totaux.

(1) Moyenne de quatre années. (2) Année 1924-25. (3) Exportation de coton égrené et non égrené, exprimée en tonnes de coton égrené. (4) Evaluation approximative. (5) Estimations faites par l'Association de l'Industrie cotonnière chinoise.

AGE AND PRODUCTION

COTTON—AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE.

Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

PRODUCTION DE COTON ÉGRÉ—Production of Ginned Cotton					RENDEMENT PAR HECTARE Yield per hectare					No.
Moyenne Average 1924-25/ 1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Moyenne Average 1924-25/ 1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	
quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	
(2) 5,382	9,063	8,133	8,986	13,021	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1
5,226	10,141	16,111	8,000	10,591	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	2
32,104	38,096	35,015	29,642	47,664	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.4	3
9,800	7,155	9,612	3,037	2,431 (2)	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.7	4
997	688	582	366	74	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	5
827	1,268	1,349	741	1,176	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	6
54,000	61,000	71,000	51,000	75,000	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	
1,835,800	2,700,000	3,400,000	4,000,000	3,900,000	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.8	7
32,534,519	32,142,819	30,206,071	37,066,154	28,189,480	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	8
250	300	400	250	150	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	9
1,604	80	795	643	—	3.1	1.1	2.3	2.3	—	10
45,400	51,246	41,725	63,083	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
305	374	577	160	38	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	12
643	115	1,544	332	—	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.6	—	13
1,600	1,654	1,203	1,585	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
(1) 2	4	—	—	—	(1) 0.1	0.8	—	—	—	15
1,850	3,294	3,346	1,816	849	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.4	16
1,484	3,430	3,279	1,457	386	1.2	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.7	17
1,936	1,190	2,745	935	371	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	18
526,590	533,433	384,868	455,811	220,150	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.5	2.8	19
367	1,469	1,032	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
3,204	6,906	5,728	7,469	1,569	1.0	—	—	0.9	0.5	21
916	—	339	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
5,938	990	521	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
33,180,000	32,750,000	30,650,000	37,600,000	28,470,000	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	
213,874	326,140	300,510	366,860 (4)	350,000	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	—	24
4,550	—	—	—	—	1.9	—	—	—	—	25
1,206,094	1,264,440	1,021,530	1,207,900	753,870	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	26
32,081	—	—	—	—	1.6	—	—	—	—	27
27,479	35,984	40,000	34,230	—	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	—	28
494,718	655,910	536,950	507,000	525,731	4.1	5.2	4.4	4.0	4.3	29
71,776	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
1,970,000	2,310,000	1,980,000	2,150,000	1,700,000	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	
883	690	—	—	—	0.5	0.9	—	—	—	31
4,490,000	4,590,000	5,325,000	3,870,000	4,900,000	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	32
5,322	6,387	8,670	5,197	2,032	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	33
291,225	301,254	323,870	218,858	294,217	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.9	34
274	748	758	753	—	2.2	4.0	3.8	4.0	—	35
10,549,473	9,512,700	9,481,900	7,302,800	8,193,700	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	36
11,282	8,902	8,403	12,005	6,414	—	—	—	—	—	37
5,460	8,500	11,000	5,000	7,000	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	38
4,321	6,200	—	5,340	5,000	0.7	0.9	—	0.9	1.0	39
374	225	504	—	70	0.9	0.6	0.8	—	0.7	40
954	1,100	950	500	1,425	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	41
2,834	1,556	1,538	—	800	1.6	1.0	1.0	—	0.6	42

* Countries for which the figures are not included in the totals.

(1) Average of four years. (2) Year 1924-25. (3) Exports of lint and unginned cotton reduced to terms of lint.

(4) Approximate estimate. (5) Estimates made by the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association.

WORLD'S COTTON ACRE-
COTONNIER—SUPERFICIE, PRODUCTION ET RENDEMENT PAR HECTARE

No.	PAYS COUNTRIES	SUPERFICIE—Area				
		Moyenne Average 1924-25/ 1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
		hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares	hectares
43	Iraq	—	—	—	—	—
44	Japan	1,377	726	639	572	—
45	Persia (1)	—	—	—	—	—
46	Siam	3,938	2,905	4,689	2,474	—
47	Syria and Lebanon	24,448	24,349	24,380	30,885	9,828
48	Turkey	156,770	121,732	246,578	198,814	144,721
	Total	13,040,000	13,090,000	12,610,000	12,180,000	11,910,000
AFRICA						
49	French Eq. Africa	—	15,000	18,000	28,000	50,000
50	French West Africa (2)	145,983	199,400	182,560	126,505	93,780
51	Algeria	5,414	5,651	4,136	1,846	190
52	Angola	4,704	10,006	—	—	—
53	Belgian Congo	89,000	127,006	136,553	148,856	—
54	Egypt	735,358	773,568	874,788	706,989	459,442
55	Erythria	3,100	2,500	—	2,800	2,375
56	Kenya	—	—	—	—	—
57	Madagascar	653	974	234	146	100
58	French Morocco	548	354	270	57	60
	Mozambique (3) :					
59	Terr. de la Compagnie	10,495	8,832	8,690	7,757	—
60	Terr. de la Province	11,948	19,349	—	—	—
61	Nigeria (1)	—	—	—	—	—
	Nyasaland :					
62	Crops of Europeans	4,905	493	308	91	107
63	Crops of Natives	(4) 8,920	14,057	15,853	12,473	13,587
64	Uganda (1)	240,300	268,407	298,338	350,153	433,578
65	Rhodesia (S)	11,352	2,501	3,634	1,411	—
66	Rhodesia (N)	2,409	83	50	—	—
67	Ruanda-Urundi	—	400	1,327	1,914	1,989
68	Ital. Somaliland (5)	3,950	10,850	7,000	5,890	—
69	Anglo-Eg. Soudan	89,387	149,452	156,711	135,922	131,450
70	Tanganyika	(6) 47,322	64,069	45,017	42,300	—
71	Togo (1)	(4) 20,867	—	—	—	—
72	Union of South Africa (7)	32,885	20,082	12,695	5,754	—
	Total	1,550,000	1,820,000	1,870,000	1,650,000	1,520,000
AUSTRALASIA						
73	Australia	8,843	9,167	9,086	12,138	—
74	Fiji Islands	441	428	421	580	256
75	New Caledonia	—	—	—	—	—
76	New Hebrides (1)	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	20,000	16,000	18,000	18,000	13,000
Grand Total :						
	Not including U.S.S.R.	32,610,000	33,620,000	32,960,000	30,880,000	29,130,000
	Including U.S.S.R.	38,300,000	34,680,000	34,640,000	33,020,000	31,300,000

(1) Exportation de coton égrené et non égrené, exprimé en termes de coton égrené. (2) Les chiffres de la superficie comprennent aussi des terrains destinés en partie seulement à la culture du coton. (3) Culture des Européens seulement. (4) Moyenne de trois années. (5) Culture irriguée seulement. (6) Moyenne de quatre années. (7) Y compris le Swaziland.

AGE AND PRODUCTION

COTTON—AREA, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE.

PRODUCTION DE COTON ÉGRÉNÉ—Production of Ginned Cotton					RENDEMENT PAR HECTARE Yield per hectare					No.
Moyenne Average 1924-25/ 1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	Moyenne Average 1924-25/ 1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	
quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quintaux quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	quint. quintals	
5,603	8,616	5,692	1,751	742	—	—	—	—	—	43
2,955	1,570	1,470	1,275	—	2.1	2.2	—	2.2	—	44
170,920	146,652	102,367	224,929	—	—	—	2.3	—	—	45
7,523	6,952	8,289	5,934	—	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.4	—	46
19,465	31,160	26,880	36,877	11,442	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	47
203,114	219,273	180,382	196,790	61,230	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.4	48
15,770,000	14,850,000	15,470,000	11,890,000	13,600,000	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	
—	7,748	9,090	14,210	30,000	—	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	49
33,748	44,870	42,542	30,400	22,270	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	50
10,289	16,889	11,806	2,925	890	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.6	2.1	51
5,681	7,216	—	—	—	1.2	0.5	—	—	—	52
48,109	73,514	145,289	86,738	—	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	—	53
3,328,800	3,332,885	3,718,129	2,856,073	2,226,653	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.8	54
3,680	2,700	3,700	2,300	1,700	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.7	55
3,083	2,754	1,453	3,149	5,511	—	—	—	—	—	56
700	1,020	250	127	90	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	57
870	800	—	—	—	1.6	2.3	—	—	—	58
5,515	6,488	6,269	5,424	—	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	—	59
20,524	13,406	—	—	—	1.7	0.7	—	—	—	60
60,765	79,695	34,201	11,373	41,104	—	—	—	—	—	61
3,334	375	323	81	173	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	62
6,309	10,679	16,602	7,550	8,222 (4)	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	63
308,866	234,275	342,771	376,166	526,000	—	—	—	—	—	64
4,184	2,451	3,547	827	—	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	—	65
438	88	113	—	—	0.2	1.4	2.3	—	—	66
—	638	994	2,194	2,610	—	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	67
8,010	11,021	7,500	11,784	—	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	—	68
229,945	233,563	215,649	461,307	284,134	2.6	1.9	1.4	3.1	2.0	69
41,265	50,412	41,977	20,595	28,406 (6)	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	—	70
14,050	19,090	14,195	12,827	—	—	—	—	—	—	71
23,930	29,416	14,738	6,050	4,800	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.1	—	72
4,170,000	4,740,000	4,650,000	3,930,000	3,300,000	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	
15,242	28,164	20,744	8,532	—	1.7	2.5	2.3	0.7	—	73
571	493	722	483	164	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	0.6	74
—	1,789	1,524	500	100	—	—	—	—	—	75
3,494	8,424	5,385	3,905	1,881	—	—	—	—	—	76
23,000	29,000	28,000	13,000	12,000	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	
55,170,000	54,740,000	52,850,000	55,630,000	47,200,000	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	
57,010,000	57,440,000	56,250,000	59,630,000	51,100,000	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	

(1) Exports of lint and of unginned cotton reduced to terms of lint. (2) The figures for the area comprise also lands only partly devoted to the growing of cotton. (3) Cultivation by Europeans only. (4) Average of three years. (5) Irrigated crops only. (6) Average of four years. (7) Including Swaziland.

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FINAL GINNING REPORT.

The final ginning report of the season, issued by the Census Bureau, shows that the total amount ginned of last year's cotton crop was 12,660,000 running bales, against 12,710,000 bales and 16,620,000 bales for the two preceding crops. The amount ginned since January 16, when the last report was made up, is 101,000 bales, against 285,000 bales in the same period last year. The cotton included in the total but not yet ginned is estimated at 7,000 bales, against 31,000 bales last year. The total includes 607,000 round bales and 10,000 bales American-Egyptian; against 720,000 round bales and 8,000 bales American-Egyptian shown in the corresponding report a year ago. The average gross weight of the bale is estimated at 515.1 lbs., against 511.5 lbs. last year. The total ginnings in equivalent 500-lb. bales is 13,043,000, against 13,002,000 for the previous crop.

The following table gives details of ginnings with comparisons:—

	1933-4	1932-3	1931-2
Alabama	951,000	934,000	1,385,000
Arizona	93,000	67,000	111,000
Arkansas	1,014,000	1,283,000	1,836,000
California	210,000	124,000	171,000
Florida	24,000	18,000	43,000
Georgia	1,093,000	862,000	1,394,000
Louisiana	469,000	599,000	877,000
Mississippi	1,132,000	1,161,000	1,719,000
Missouri	238,000	301,000	280,000
New Mexico	86,000	67,000	94,000
North Carolina	689,000	680,000	771,000
Oklahoma	1,236,000	1,072,000	1,236,000
South Carolina	728,000	722,000	1,010,000
Tennessee	429,000	467,000	578,000
Texas	4,220,000	4,307,000	5,069,000
Virginia	34,000	31,000	42,000
Other States	14,000	14,000	12,000
Total	<u>12,660,000</u>	<u>12,710,000</u>	<u>16,629,000</u>

COTTON CROP REPORT DATES, 1934-35.

Crop in 500 lb. bales gross						Condition	Probable Production 000 omitted 1933	
Date of Issuance						Covering Reports as of	1933	
Tues.,	May 22nd—Revision of 1933 acreage and yield					—	—	—
Mon.,	July 9th—Acreage in cultivation July 1					July 1	—	*\$40,798
Wed.,	Aug. 8th—Condition and probable production					Aug. 1	74.2	†*29,704 12,314
Sat.,	Sept. 8th—Condition and probable production and estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1					Sept. 1	67.5	‡*30,036 12,414
Mon.,	Oct. 8th—Condition and probable production					Oct. 1	66.7	12,885
Thurs.,	Nov. 8th—Probable production of cotton					Nov. 1	—	13,100
Sat.,	Dec. 8th—Preliminary estimate of production and estimate of acreage abandoned since July 1					Dec. 1	—	‡*30,144 13,177

* Thousands of acres reported in cultivation.

§ Dec. 1 report revised the area planted July 1 to 40,929,000 acres.

† Area in cultivation July 1st less probable removal of acreage indicated August 1st, by data from Agricultural Adjustment Administration, less 10 yr. average abandonment on area not under contract.

‡ Area in cultivation July 1st less removal of acreage reported by A. A. A., less abandonment on area not under contract.

All of the above reports will be issued at 11 a.m. U.S. Eastern Standard Time.

U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS GINNING REPORTS.

(Running bales)							
Date of Publication					Estimated Ginnings to		
Aug. 8					July 31	.. .. .	1933-34 171,254
Aug. 23					Aug. 15	.. .. .	459,451
Sept. 8					Aug. 31	.. .. .	1,396,377
Sept. 24					Sept. 15	.. .. .	3,100,950
Oct. 8					Sept. 30	.. .. .	5,909,746
Oct. 25					Oct. 17	.. .. .	8,607,555
Nov. 8					Oct. 31	.. .. .	10,359,330
Nov. 21					Nov. 13	.. .. .	11,251,095
Dec. 8					Nov. 30	.. .. .	12,108,058
Dec. 20					Dec. 12	.. .. .	12,356,107
Jan. 23					Jan. 15	.. .. .	12,558,762
Mar. 20					Final figures	.. .. .	—

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table summarizes the statistics for the supply and distribution of cotton in the United States for the twelve months ending July 31, 1933:—

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES FOR YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1933

(Quantities are given in running bales, except that round bales are counted as half bales and foreign cotton and domestic cotton, reimported, in equivalent 500 lb. bales. Linters are not included).

SUPPLY					
					Bales
On hand Aug. 1, 1932, total	..	..	..	..	9,677,754
In consuming establishments, total	..	..	..	1,217,886	
In cotton-growing States	..	..	934,581		
In all other States	..	..	283,305		
In public storage and at compresses, total	..	..	..	6,699,868	
In cotton-growing States	..	..	6,237,992		
In all other States	..	..	461,876		
Elsewhere (partially estimated)*	..	..	..	1,760,000	
Imports foreign cotton, total	..	..	..	130,429	
Re-exported	..	..	..	6,313	
Net imports	..	..	..	..	124,116
Ginnings, crop of 1932, total	..	..	12,709,647		
Prior to Aug. 1, 1932	..	..	71,063		
During cotton year 1932-33	..	..	..	12,638,584	
Ginnings, crop of 1933 prior to Aug. 1	..	..	..	171,254	
Ginnings during year ending July 31, 1933	..	..	..	..	12,809,838
Aggregate supply	..	..	..	..	<u>22,611,708</u>
DISTRIBUTION					
Exports domestic cotton, total	..	..	..	8,419,399	
Re-imported	..	..	..	1,163	
Net exports	..	..	..	..	8,418,236
Consumed, total	..	..	..	..	6,137,395
In cotton-growing States	..	..	..	5,086,573	
In all other States	..	..	..	1,050,822	
Destroyed	..	..	..	..	30,000
On hand July 31, 1933, total	..	..	..	..	8,164,634
In consuming establishments, total	..	..	..	1,348,236	
In cotton-growing States	..	..	..	1,030,635	
In all other States	..	..	..	317,601	
In public storage and at compresses, total	..	..	..	5,736,398	
In cotton-growing States	..	..	5,325,208		
In all other States	..	..	411,190		
Elsewhere (partially estimated)*	..	..	..	1,080,000	
Aggregate distribution	..	..	..	..	22,750,265
Excess of distribution over supply†	..	..	..	..	138,557

* Includes cotton for export on shipboard but not cleared; cotton coastwise; cotton in transit to ports, interior towns, and mills; cotton on farms, etc.

† Due principally to the inclusion, in all distribution items, of the "city crop," which consists of rebaled samples and pickings from cotton damaged by fire and weather.

The amount of cotton held "elsewhere" at the end of the season was 1,080,000 bales, compared with 1,760,000 bales in 1932

and 850,000 in 1931. This quantity includes export cotton on board steamships, but not yet cleared, cotton coastwise, and cotton in transit to ports, to interior concentration points, and to mills, as well as cotton on farms, etc. The figures of cotton held "elsewhere" are based upon published compilations of various organizations and upon data of cotton held in their respective districts furnished by the local agents of the Bureau. This last was a policy designed to afford a better approximation as to cotton outside of mills and public storages. The agents were instructed to make inquiries of persons who would have knowledge of cotton held on the farms, etc., and to furnish the Bureau a summary based on the information obtained.

THE COTTON SITUATION.

Dr. A. B. Cox, the well-known cotton economist, commenting in a recent issue of the *Texas Business Review* upon the cotton situation states as follows:—

Cotton is now beset with a high degree of artificiality throughout all its phases from the farm to the ultimate consumer of the cotton goods. The cotton acreage reduction sign-up campaign conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to reduce the 1934 cotton acreage to 25,000,000 has been strenuous but, according to preliminary reports, has been a success. The threat of the passage of the Bankhead Bill to limit cotton ginning for the 1934-35 season to 10,000,000 bales helped to force some farmers into the agreement. The Bill has the approval of President Roosevelt and may yet be enacted. If production control is to continue as a permanent policy, compulsion will be necessary.

The all-absorbing question confronting those interested in the welfare of the South is, *has the cotton grower's competitive position been improved by the Government's method of control?* Foreign cotton growers are in a stronger position in that they have expanded their acreage and obtained a higher price due to curtailment in the United States. Their increased volume and freely competitive supply have increased the favour of world markets for their cotton. In other words, America has stronger competition in world markets now than two years ago.

The processing tax backed by compensatory tariffs to provide the funds to induce farmers to keep their acreage down will invite strong competition from other textile materials—especially rayon, wool, and silk—and thus reduce the demand for cotton. This, in turn, may require higher taxes to get money to drive the acreage down to hold up the price.

AMERICAN COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION 1934.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration announce that its virtually completed tabulation shows a reduction of 15,124,000 acres.

The Bankhead Bill and Its Potentialities.

THE National City Bank of New York issue in their monthly report for April a concise description of the Bankhead Bill, and suggest its possible effects upon the American cotton farmer.

COMPULSORY CROP LIMITATION.

The longest step yet taken towards a centralized control of agriculture in this country is the limitation of the coming cotton crop, as provided by the Bankhead Bill, which has passed the House and Senate, and is now in conference. The methods of this Bill, which provides for allotment of quotas to each cotton grower and for penalties upon production in excess of the quota, are new in the experience of this country. Previous efforts to give effect to "national planning" of the farm programme have depended upon the farmers' voluntary co-operation, enlisted, to be sure, by the payment of Government bounties. Nor have they gone beyond acreage reduction, which leaves the farmer free to market all he can grow and to benefit to the utmost from every improvement in production methods that he can make.

It should be stated that Secretary Wallace has not actively favoured the Bankhead Bill, but has acquiesced in it because he is convinced that the cotton growers want it. However, the history of the measures on behalf of cotton, dating back to the Federal Farm Board, shows how one step leads to another. Under the Farm Board nothing more than advice was offered to the cotton farmers to reduce their acreage. The second step, taken last summer under the A.A.A., was the payment of Government funds in return for the plough-up agreements. The third was the similar acreage reduction campaign of the current season. This campaign has been successful to the extent that growers have signed contracts to reduce the area planted by more than 15,000,000 acres. But there was general evidence to the effect that growers would double their efforts to make a high yield upon the reduced acreage, by planting closely, using more fertilizer, and cultivating intensively. Hence another good sized crop appeared very probable, and this in a natural manner has led to the new legislation.

It is certain that cotton is in over-supply, i.e., a supply in excess of what free markets would take at remunerative prices, and that a reduction of the surplus is desirable. But there is a question as to how and by whom the reduction should be accomplished; and this is the heart of the issue between a free and a controlled agriculture. The general welfare requires not only a balance between cotton and other commodities, but also that the cotton produced shall be grown in the lowest cost areas, in order to make the price to consumers as low as practicable, and to encourage consumption. This is what the operation of a free market tends in the long run to accomplish, and if overhead control is to improve the general situation it must tend in the end to achieve the same result.

PROVISIONS OF THE BANKHEAD BILL.

The details of the Bankhead Bill cannot be described finally, as it is still in conference at this writing, but the principles of the measure will not be changed. Naturally it cannot regulate the yield per acre or, therefore, the size of the crop, which as usual will be determined by the weather and other factors. The method employed to exercise control is to lay a tax upon cotton marketed in excess of the quota allotted to each producer. The tax fixed by the Bill as amended in the Senate is three-fourths of the average central market price, but not less than 8 cents per pound. This is intended to be prohibitive and must be paid when the cotton is ginned. Hence if a good growing season gives a producer more than his quota the excess cannot be ginned unless the price rises to a point where the tax is not prohibitive and will go to waste.

The Bill as passed by the House applied to the crop years (beginning June 1) 1934-35, 1935-36, and 1936-37, also if the President should find the emergency still existing. This was amended by the Senate to limit it to one year. This limitation is an improvement for which the Senate deserves all credit, but it is no warrant that the same scheme may not be adopted next year, and the next, and so on. If the precedents are to be relied upon the cotton growers who have been compelled to cut their acreage, or induced to do so by Government bounties, will rush to plant again when the compulsion and the bounties are withdrawn.

The maximum quantity of new crop cotton that may be marketed free of tax in 1934-35 is set at 10,000,000 bales. Each grower may market six bales free of tax.* Otherwise the allotment is to be proportioned among the States according to their average production of the past ten years, and to the counties on the same basis, with the provision that 10 per cent. of each State's quota shall be set apart for allocation to new lands, to areas where the crop has already been excessively curtailed, and for other special purposes; but all these special allocations must be within the States.

Subject to the general provisions given, the allotments to individual farmers will be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture upon such uniform basis as he deems fair and just with regard to the past and potential production of each farm.

"FREEZING" PRODUCTION.

The test of the economic soundness of these allotment provisions is whether they accomplish the result declared above to be desirable; namely, that whatever cotton is produced shall be grown on the lands and by the farmers having the lowest costs of production. Evidently Secretary Wallace has his doubts. In a statement made in hearings upon the Bill he said: "The effect of preventing a normal change-over from cotton-producing lands to non-cotton-producing lands, and vice versa, should be carefully considered.

* The House and Senate conferees on the Bankhead Bill for compulsory control of cotton, on the 10th April rejected the Bailey amendment exempting the first six bales produced by farmers from operation of the proposed penalty tax.

The action was in line with what had been expected since the amendment, if retained in the Bill, would have made possible the sale of about 12,000,000 bales of cotton exempt from taxation from the coming season's crop, which would be 2,000,000 bales above the stipulated amount provided in the Bill.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

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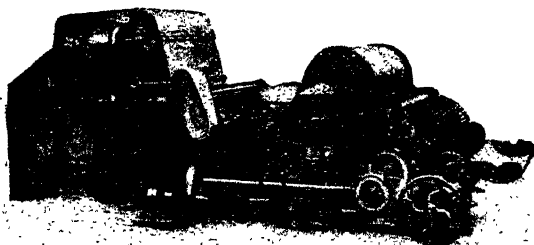
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Your attention to this advertisement will be appreciated. Please write.

I feel that we must recognize that one of the most difficult problems in administering any sort of compulsory legislation is the tendency to freeze the production of whatever commodity we are dealing with to the confines of the States or territories where it has previously been produced."

The Bill plainly does just what the Secretary has stated. It freezes cotton production within the States where cotton has previously been grown, exactly in proportion to their past production. It makes impossible any shift between States during the life of the Bill. Moreover, it freezes 90 per cent. of the production within the counties. Indisputably it puts the burden of crop reduction not upon the marginal and sub-marginal producers, where it belongs, but generally upon all producers.

In recent years there have been great shifts in the distribution of cotton production among the States, due to the opening of new lands in Texas and other States, especially west of the Mississippi. As compared with the pre-war average, the average annual acreage planted east of the Mississippi in 1929 to 1933, inclusive, was 12.4 per cent. smaller; but the acreage west of the River was 42.8 per cent. larger. This was a natural shift, occurring in response to lower costs of production in the Plains area of the West, where the crop is grown without fertilizer, is cultivated less, and is harvested by machinery. According to figures from the Department of Agriculture these areas made cotton in 1932 at an average cost of 6.1 cents per pound of lint, including the rents and a charge for the farmer's labour, compared with an average of 9 cents for the whole Belt. The corresponding figures for 1931 were 8.5 and 9.1.

Such shifts as described from high-cost to low-cost areas are in obedience to the economic law under which all the progress of mankind in raising its standard of living has been made, but they would be stopped under the regime set up by the Bankhead Bill. Thus, when the time comes to expand production again, and to put back to use a part of the 20,000,000 acres suitable for cotton that will not be planted this year, the location of the new acreage would be determined not by the advantage in costs of one farm over another, but by an arbitrary legislative fiat.

One of the purposes of the Bill, as stated in the title, is "to place the cotton industry on a sound commercial basis," but cotton production cannot be economically established upon a plan which would give quotas alike to efficient growers on low-cost lands and inefficient growers on high-cost lands, and result in artificially high costs and prices which will restrict consumption. The soundest "commercial basis," and the surest road to profit, is low cost of production. There never would have been any economic progress, and the increasing population of the world would have lived in increasing degradation, if in both agriculture and industry the policy of reducing production costs had not been instinctively followed.

COTTON GROWING IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Another stated purpose of the Bill is "to preserve advantageous markets" for cotton. But the rise in production of cotton in foreign countries, competing with the American crop, cannot

be ignored. The total of foreign crops this season is the largest on record, being estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service at 12,166,000 bales. American cotton growers commonly assume that competition of foreign growths is of little concern to them, and this is true in the sense that foreign expansion of cotton-growing is for many reasons likely to be slow. However, nothing would speed it up so much, nor promote so effectively the use of competing fibres, as three or four years of artificially restricted production and artificially high prices for American cotton.

The effects of the measures already taken in this country are shown in the relationship of prices of other growths to prices of American cotton in foreign markets. Quotations on Indian cotton in Liverpool are typical, and the relationship since the first of this year has turned greatly in favour of Indian and against American. On March 28 the price of fine Oomra was 30 per cent. below the price of American middling $\frac{7}{8}$ in. This is nearly the widest spread on record. Experience has shown that at such a ratio the consumption of other growths will gain relative to American in the world markets.

American growers may wonder that foreign countries expand their cotton production at a time when the gold price is not much above 7 cents a pound, and has been that high for only a short period. But other cotton-growing countries also have depreciated currencies and higher domestic prices; their production costs have been reduced; and their alternative crops have been selling at low prices. The American producer has gained no competitive advantage over other cottons by reason of the devalued dollar.

POPULATION SHIFTS.

As an emergency measure one adjustment of the cotton situation such as the Bankhead Bill contemplates may be worth its cost, and probably many people, viewing its provisions as impracticable for a permanent system, do not conceive the possibility of its extension. Evidently, however, there is danger that if control of this kind increases production costs and prices of cotton, the export outlets will be further diminished, whereupon the country would have no choice but to restrict production accordingly; and this may make the adjustment of supply and demand a longer matter than the present calculations allow. In that event the question of what the people will do who give up growing cotton, upon which we have quoted Secretary Wallace's statement, will become a pressing one. It has already happened that share-croppers and tenants of owners who have subscribed to the various crop restriction plans have had to apply to the Government for relief.

Within the past month the Government has been making plans for the purchase and permanent retirement of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres of sub-marginal land, a policy which permits an effective use of Government funds, and is not open to the objections made as to the allotment system of the Bankhead Bill. However, in considering what will happen to the farmers now on the land, the man called upon for solution of the problem was the Relief Administrator, Mr. Hopkins; and one of the newspaper stories describes the situation as follows: "A considerable shift (of population) is foreseen, which is expected to be accomplished

by offers of more attractive livelihood put forth by the Relief Administrator."

This shows that not only the cotton growers are affected by the planning on their behalf but the whole economic system. In truth the basic issue is as to the manner of accomplishing the distribution of the population among the various occupations. In a free society this distribution is guided by individual choice and by the compensation obtainable. Everyone is free to get in or get out of any occupation, according to conditions in that occupation and his own inclination, and this freedom of movement maintains the adaptability of the industries to changing needs and methods. As long as the movement is flexible, gradual and orderly, as it naturally tends to be, its effect is to maintain the equilibrium in the economic system. This was the character of the movement from the farms to industry in the '20s. But if it is arbitrary and violent it causes disorder.

As the alternative to these violent shifts there is the policy for which Secretary Wallace expresses his "bias," of keeping as many people growing cotton as is consistent with their welfare, by adopting policies that will enlarge markets, increase consumption, accept the natural benefits of trade, and restore a balanced economy upon the basis of abundance rather than scarcity. The requirements of this course, so far as cotton-growing is concerned, are to leave the industry free to make its own adjustments, and to refrain from penalties upon efficiency. Such policies will lower the costs of cotton-growing, and lower costs will make it possible for more producers to operate farms at a profit. This is the purpose for which the Department of Agriculture was established, and in the fulfilment of which it has had an honourable and useful career.

Can America Retain Cotton Leadership ?

By Mr. CURTIS VINSON, in "The Texas Weekly."

IT seems of interest to compare what happened in the United States under the Government's plan during the past season and what happened in other cotton-producing countries of the world. While the United States was reducing the 1932 harvested area of 35,939,000 to 30,144,000 acres for 1933, a 16 per cent. reduction, other major cotton-producing countries of the world, with the exception of Russia, were increasing their cotton acreage. India added 2,000,000 acres in 1933, the latest U.S.D.A. estimate shows; China increased her cotton acreage from 5,630,000 to 6,000,000 acres; Brazil increased from 1,538,000 to 2,039,000 acres; Egypt harvested 1,873,000 acres in 1933 as compared with 1,135,000 in 1932; Mexico more than doubled her cotton acreage, Chosen jumped from 393,000 to 429,000 acres, and Bulgaria and Greece showed marked increase in acreage.

All told, the world's area in cotton dropped from 76,500,000 acres in 1932 to 74,700,000 acres in 1933, due largely to the cut of nearly 6,000,000 acres in the United States. But the foreign total in cotton jumped from 40,561,000 acres in 1932 to 44,556,000 acres in 1933, a gain of nearly 4,000,000 acres, while United States was reducing by nearly 6,000,000 acres. Thus it is seen the gain in foreign cotton acreage approached a figure offsetting materially the loss in American cotton acreage.

Foreign countries also showed a marked increase in yield, the foreign total for the 1933-34 season being 12,323,000 bales as compared with 10,598,000 bales for the preceding season. The world total for 1933-34 was 25,500,000 bales as compared with 23,600,000 for the preceding year.

Despite the material cut in American acreage, the 1933-34 crop in the United States showed a gain of about 175,000 bales over the 1932-33 yield, this being due to unusually good weather conditions and lack of insect ravages which made for the fourth largest acre-yield of lint, 209.4 lbs., since 1900.

However, it seems rather certain that the American crop for 1934-35 will show a material decrease from the 13,177,000 bales harvest of the past season. Not only is it planned, under the Government acreage reduction programme, to make another 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 acre cut, limiting the country's cotton-fields to about 25,000,000 acres for 1934, but provisions of the Bankhead Bill, which it seems certain Congress will enact into law, contemplate limiting the crop through a ginning tax to about 10,000,000 bales. If this comes about it will be the first time since the early 1920's for the American yield to reach such a low level. The crop in 1921 was nearly 8,000,000 bales, in 1922 nearly 10,000,000, and in 1923 a little in excess of 10,000,000 bales.

But even before the Government took a hand more than a year ago, there was evident in the country a gradual decrease in cotton acreage. In 1929, the country's planted acreage was 44,458,000. This dropped by stages to 36,542,000 acres in 1932, the low price for the monster crop of 1931 exerting a material effect in reduction of the 1932 acreage. Figures for Texas, which produces about a fourth of the nation's total crop, likewise reflect a gradual drop, from 17,578,000 acres in 1929 to 13,592,000 acres in 1932. The Texas harvested area in 1933 was approximately 11,500,000 acres. Indications are that for the new season Texas will have about 11,000,000 acres in cotton.

It seems reasonable to believe that with the price stimulation brought about in the world markets by the American programme, cotton-growing countries other than the United States will continue, as they did the past season, to increase their production as far as possible. Of particular significance, so far as competition with American cotton is concerned is the trend in Egypt where cotton-growers have been gradually concentrating on the production of shorter staple, ranging from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in. lengths. The world-famous long-staple Sakellaridis cotton of Egypt has not competed with American cotton, or any other cotton for that matter.

But the trend to increase the production of shorter Egyptian

staple presents a direct and serious threat to growers of the Mississippi Delta, some sections of West Texas and New Mexico, and it might in turn offer serious competition to other sections of Texas and the South.

According to Government sources, there has been a marked shift in recent years in the ratio of area in Egypt given over to long and the so-called short-staple cotton. Whereas in 1922 more than 75 per cent. of the cotton-producing area was occupied by Sakellaridis and other long staples, only 43 per cent. was given over to long staple in 1932 while the shorter lengths occupied more than 50 per cent. of the cotton land. It has even been predicted that as much as 80 per cent. of the Egyptian cotton land will in time be occupied by the shorter staples. Such a reversal of conditions would throw a lot of cotton directly competitive with American cotton on the world markets. And, in addition, Egypt is materially increasing her yield, the increase in 1933 over 1932 being nearly 800,000 bales, the most marked increase of any country in the world for that period.

China showed an increase of 240,000 bales in yield for 1933 as compared with 1932 and recent Department of Commerce reports carried news of extensive plans by the Cotton Industry Commission of the Chinese National Economic Council to improve and increase cotton production.

Russia's plans for the future, as embodied in the second "Five-Year Plan," call for a cotton objective for the 1937 crop reported to be 70 per cent. above the records of 1932, when that country produced 1,778,000 bales. Russian production in 1933 was 1,800,000 bales, and it is planned under the programme cited to produce 3,240,000 bales in 1937.

Japan, which has already caused the textile industry of Europe so much worry, is busy with far-reaching plans to develop a raw cotton supply nearer her doors. Chosen is showing increased production, having jumped from 127,000 bales in 1932 to 147,000 bales in 1933. And Japan is reported to be exploring energetically the possibilities of cotton production in Southern Manchuria, which now has a production estimated at about 55,000 bales a year. In addition, Japan is accredited in reliable circles with having obtained a concession for the cultivation of cotton on 3,000,000 acres of land in Abyssinia. There are also trade rumours that the Asiatic power is cultivating increasingly friendly relations with Brazil with the idea in mind of developing a source of supply for Japanese mills in that South American country.

In the past year or so Japan has been buying an unprecedented amount of American cotton, and, when the Japanese boycott of East Indian cotton in reprisal for the Indian boycott of Japanese textiles developed, an important trade advantage to America in increased taking of American cotton by Japanese spinners was forecast. Since then, however, Japan has concluded a trade treaty with the Indian Government under which India agrees to buy a minimum of 400,000,000 square yards of cotton piece goods annually from Japan, while Japan agrees to take a minimum of 1,500,000 bales of Indian cotton. By reason of this development, the prospect of increased American cotton sales to Japan to offset any drop in sales to Europe is not as bright as it was.

So far Europe has been the greatest market for that portion of the South's cotton crop not consumed by domestic mills. And it might be to the advantage of the Southern cotton farmer, perhaps more to his advantage in the long run than the temporary relief afforded by Governmental regulation of his cotton crop, if the United States were to negotiate trade treaties with cotton-purchasing countries of Europe designed to cultivate a mutually beneficial flow of business. For, while the volume may be comparatively small at this time, European spinners are buying more and more cotton from producing areas other than the United States.

A glance at import statistics of Great Britain illustrates this. Next to the United States the largest consumer of American cotton, until a year or so ago when Japanese takings passed the British import total, Great Britain has, nevertheless, shown a marked drop in recent years in purchases of the American product. During the 1911-12 season she imported more than 4,300,000 American bales, the peak figure. But from 1929-32 her annual average was only a little in excess of 1,350,000 American bales.

English mills have been increasing their takings from elsewhere, however, from Egypt, Peru, India, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Brazil, British East Africa, Argentina, and other producing countries. For the period 1926-30 the annual average of British imports from countries other than the United States showed an increase of 200,000 bales over the annual average for the period 1921-25, the largest takings being from Egypt, Peru and India. And British takings from Colonies, excepting India and Egypt, jumped from 100,000 bales a year in 1920 to 450,000 in 1932.

Of the world's annual consumption of about 25,000,000 bales of cotton to-day, the United States consumes, in good years, about 6,500,000 bales, or about one-fourth of the whole. Of the remainder of approximately 18,500,000 bales, used by the rest of the world, the United States normally supplies one-third or more.

In order to supply the normal demand abroad, customarily supplied by the United States, it would be necessary for a material increase in foreign production to come about. That foreign production is gaining, and rather rapidly in some countries, is inescapable. Forty years ago, according to Government statistics, the cotton crop of the United States was twice that of foreign countries, excepting China. Now it is only about 50 per cent. greater than the production of those other countries. What story the years ahead will tell, offers an interesting subject for speculation, particularly in view of the changing scene in international trade brought about by the climb from the depths of the world depression, and the widespread erection of tariff barriers that offer little encouragement to the flow of trade.

THE EFFECT OF HEAT ON SEED COTTON.

Experiments have recently been undertaken in Texas with the object of finding out the effect of piling seed cotton containing green unopened bolls usually gathered by mechanical means, and the results of these experiments are hardly satisfactory from all

points of view. Attention is invited to the summary of the experiments which were undertaken by Government botanists.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

1. The piling in the field of cotton which had not fully matured, and which contained a high percentage of moisture in the form of green leaves and green unopen bolls, resulted in damage to the cotton by heating at both College Station and Lubbock, the highest temperature recorded on the inside of the piles being 133° and 149° F. respectively.

2. Well-matured, hand-snapped cotton stored in the field in piles at Lubbock sweated slightly, but apparently was not damaged by heating.

3. The germinating power of cotton-seed was destroyed and the fat content lowered when the seed was subjected to excessive heating.

4. The heating of cotton in bulk lowered the grade of the lint one to four grades, and caused a loss of 31 to 35 per cent. in the strength of the fibre.

5. The stage of maturity of the seed and lint, rather than the use of machinery in harvesting, was the main factor in causing the cotton to heat when bulked in large piles in the field.

6. In harvesting cotton mechanically, the cotton should be dry and practically free of green leaves and green unopen bolls, and the cotton should not be placed directly on damp ground for any great length of time prior to ginning, in order to avoid any damage to the cotton.

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MOISTURE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

The Secretary of the Texas Cotton Association, Mr. L. T. Murray, has recently had occasion to complain to the Secretary of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in respect of the use by ginners, of a certain bagging which has been chemically treated.

It appears that this bagging absorbs moisture in the first instance, and then apparently dries out very slowly. American cotton shippers have been called upon to pay for loss in weight, due to this bagging.

The bagging appears to have been treated with moistened sugar, but it should be remembered that large numbers of American cotton bales are covered with second-hand sugar bagging, and it may not be that the bagging is specially treated to obtain an increase in weight by the absorption of moisture, but merely due to the fact that the sugar bagging has not had all the sugar washed out of it.

WEIGHTS OF COTTON BALES.

August 1st to close of February

	Number in bales	1934 Weight in lbs.	Average weights	1933 Average weights
Texas	4,668,812	2,496,693,905	534.76	533.84
Louisiana	1,207,166	633,677,648	524.93	526.35
Alabama, etc.	214,876	110,916,649	516.67	524.08
Georgia	192,548	99,075,573	514.55	507.88
South Carolina	114,990	57,724,980	502	515
North Carolina	20,075	9,736,375	485	486
Virginia	34,624	17,312,000	500	500
Tennessee, etc.* .. .	594,760	311,416,336	523.60	519.58
Total 7 months	7,047,651	3,736,553,466	530.18	529.58
Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. and Jan.	6,648,036	3,527,374,168	530.59	530.01

* Average weights based on returns from Memphis and St. Louis. Memphis average 524.82 against 520.13 last year; St. Louis 512 against 512.

FERTILIZER TAG SALES.

Sales of fertilizer tag sales in eight of the principal cotton-growing states during January were the largest recorded for that month since 1930. The quantity of fertilizer represented by

fertilizer tag sales in these eight states during January totalled 276,000 short tons as compared with 129,000 in the corresponding month a year ago, 92,000 two years ago, and 229,000 three years ago. In January, 1930, they amounted to 376,000 tons. For the two months of December and January, they totalled 399,000 tons as against 165,000 in the corresponding months a year ago, 110,000 two years ago, and 255,000 three years ago. Four years ago, they amounted to 405,000 tons. The states covered by the above figures are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

U.S.A. COTTON CONSUMPTION.

The monthly report of the United States Census Bureau shows that domestic mill consumption of lint cotton in February amounted to 478,000 bales, against 508,000 bales in the previous month, and 441,000 bales in February last year. The total for the season, i.e., since August 1 to February 28, is 3,401,000 bales, against 3,253,000 bales last season.

COTTON PRODUCERS' POOL.

A statement recently made by Mr. Oscar Johnston, manager of the Cotton Producers' Pool, threw some light on the amount of cotton now being held under the terms of the option contract. According to his statement the amount of cotton futures held under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act has been reduced to 104,000 bales, represented by 12,000 options remaining in the hands of the producers. Mr. Johnston pointed out that this option cotton will be carried without cost to the producer until May 1, and upon application will be carried at a cost of 40 cents per bale per month for another year, so that this 104,000 bales probably will be liquidated between this date and May 1, 1935, unless, in the meanwhile, the market should go to 12½ cents or better, in which event the option contracts would be closed out and the futures disposed of. Mr. Johnston also said that a total of 1,950,000 bales of actual cotton had been delivered to the Cotton Producers' pool, which cannot be sold at less than 15 cents per pound basis Middling ½ until after July 31, 1934; after which time it may be sold at the discretion of the pool manager with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. With respect to these pool holdings Mr. Johnston said that to "dispel any uneasiness which may be felt by the trade with regard to this cotton, you are advised that this cotton will not be dumped on the market, sacrificed or offered in a manner calculated to unduly disturb spot market conditions."

CROP REPORTS.

The American Cotton Crop Service, under date April 11, 1934, write upon crop prospects as follows:—

Occasionally we receive a report of dissatisfaction among cotton growers with the adjusted cotton acreage contracts. In some counties crop reporters seem to think a certain amount of malicious propaganda has been spread. Our records, however, show no serious dissatisfaction over acreage allotments, and we believe farmers intend to live up to their acreage reduction contracts. Personal contact with farmers leads to the conclusion that, in living up to acreage allotments for cotton, all farmers will make an effort to have their full quota planted. Where a farmer has a 10-acre cotton acreage allotment we would not be surprised if cotton is planted 10 ft. over the line. In other words, it is probable that the approximately two million cotton growers will require at least an extra acre each for turning at the end of the rows, as every effort will be made to have planting run the full extent of the acreage allotment.

One of the chief faults of the voluntary Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract concerns farmers living on lands on which no cotton was grown during 1928-1932, or the base period. Such cotton growers are not eligible to sign for cotton acreage reduction according to the Acreage Reduction Contract. County agents advise all growers ineligible to enter the cotton acreage reduction agreement to reduce acreage. However, we do not think this advice is being seriously considered. We know of one grower here at Madison, Florida, who tried to sign for acreage reduction, and, not being eligible, immediately planted 50 acres to cotton. Another grower, for the same reason, planted 20 acres. We also have one record at Madison, Fla., where a farmer's allotment of 10 acres was increased to 22 acres by his son planting 12 acres on an adjoining farm on which no cotton acreage allotment exists. If we assume the same condition exists all over the Belt, it would not be surprising if the Bureau should find 30,000,000 acres or more planted to cotton by July 1.

Our reports indicate cotton growers will make a special effort to secure maximum yields in 1934. Nature may thwart their efforts with such factors as unfavourable weather during the main fruiting season and heavy damage by cotton insect pests. However, if factors affecting yield are average, we believe a better than average yield will probably be harvested by growers making use of the following practices:—

1. Selecting the most fertile lands for planting to cotton.
2. Increasing the amount of fertilizer.
3. Using more pedigreed seed for planting.
4. Increasing number of plants by close-spacing rows.

5. Leaving the plants close-spaced in the drill.
6. More thorough cultivation and making a special effort to control the weevil.

With cotton acreage prospects reduced to a minimum for 1934, the paramount question with cotton growers is to produce as much cotton per acre as possible with due respect to cost. Any method of cotton culture that does not bring increased production is, from the average grower's viewpoint, a poor method for use in 1934.

From experiments during two very different seasons, the average yield of closely spaced cotton was 46 per cent., or 282 lbs. per acre, greater than that of the widely planted. The same table also shows that, as compared to cotton with ordinary spacing between the rows and in the drills, the closely-spaced averaged 25 per cent., or 181 pounds per acre, the most.

Will the crop meter be reliable for interpreting acreage planted to cotton in 1934? According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, practically all methods of estimating cotton acreage have been abandoned in favour of the so-called crop meter method. In using this method for estimating acreage representatives of the Bureau measure the number of running feet planted along certain highways. The measurements are made over the same roads each year, and all changes in acreage are computed by studying the number of running feet to all crops. The method has considerable merit, but may record a huge error factor this year on account of the many artificial restrictions under which the 1934 crop is being grown. This year cotton growers, in many instances, are planting their cotton acreage as far from the highway as possible. Whether this is being done to hide the acreage planted to cotton in order to "chisel" or for the purpose of creating a certain impression on neighbours favourable to acreage reduction is not known. At any rate, the crop meter method of acreage measurement may not be very accurate during the coming season.

Cotton acreage reduction in 1934 will promote a vast improvement in the quality of the American cotton crop. Crop observers from practically all parts of the Belt report growers purchasing high quality or pedigreed planting seed wherever they can be secured.

In Oklahoma seed houses, in most instances, were reported as having sold all pedigreed seed by January 1. Mississippi crop observers state that there is not much demand for heavy yielding varieties, but rather for seed of high lint quality. Fear of the proposed Bankhead Bill, which is expected to become a law, with a prohibitive tax on all cotton produced over 10,000,000 bales, is also impressing growers with the idea of producing high quality cotton in 1934.

The large cotton plantations in the Mississippi Delta are living up to cotton acreage reduction agreements. Concerning Delta conditions, we quote a late report from one of our crop observers at Greenwood, Mississippi as follows:—

"There has been no cotton planted in this immediate section, just a little in the southern part of the Delta. Farmers are inclined to follow the acreage reduction plan with very little inclination to "chisel" and each one watching the other to see that he does not get a larger allotment of cotton acreage than he should. There will be a larger percentage of feed crops in this section than ever known, also more peas, beans, etc., will be planted to improve the land. The farmers have bought more fertilizer than for two or three years. Some are now cancelling, or trying to resell. The soil is in fair to a good state of cultivation."

Messrs Weil Bros., Montgomery, Ala., in their semi-monthly crop letter dated April 2, write as regards the crop preparation as follows:—

We predict an early planting throughout the Cotton Belt, for the state of farming is well advanced for this stage of the season. Everywhere the land is in readiness for planting, and the limited acreage is an incentive for early planting, and further for thorough cultivation as the season progresses from start to finish. We are of opinion that there is more farm labour than can be used for cotton cultivation—it is but natural that any surplus labour will seek some occupation, so that cultivation of crops other than cotton will follow. Already we hear that Georgia and the Carolinas will pay particular attention to tobacco cultivation; Alabama, Mississippi and other cotton-growing states will produce more cattle, feed, food, truck products and the like. The farming interests of the South being exceptionally prosperous, there is little likelihood of any migration from the farms to the cities.

We give below comparative sales (in tons) of fertilizer tags from December 1 through March 31—figures from South Carolina are not available at this time:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
North Carolina ...	728,391	545,519	265,773	359,944	306,997
South Carolina ...	509,175	363,169	254,259	300,096	—
Georgia ...	661,706	508,406	210,752	96,000	446,820
Alabama ...	434,300	239,000	100,850	111,700	229,900

Mule sales for farms are showing an increase, but this is mainly restocking, farmers having been unable for the past four of five years to replenish old worn-out mules and losses from normal mortality.

The cotton merchants and spinners can count on 10,000,000 bales, plus unsold private and Government holdings carried over into next season. We say 10,000,000 bales because it is unlikely, even with reduced acreage, that the crop will fall short of this—in view of the more intensive cultivation and larger use of fertilizer. It must not be overlooked that foreign production of cotton is likely to increase, and on this account it would be fortunate if the House-Senate conference retains the one-year clause.

MARKET LETTERS.

Mr. C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, writing in his market letter dated March 10 on the market situation, states:—

Advices from Washington regarding the Bill for compulsory crop control give fair but not positive assurance of its early enactment. The sponsors of the measure express confidence over its passage by the House. Just what opposition it may meet in the Senate is not yet disclosed.

In our previous discussions of compulsory crop control we have strongly advocated the reduction of the allotment to nine million bales. We have felt that such a figure would give immediate and effective correction of over-supply conditions and place cotton on a basis where it could stand statistically on its own merits.

An allotment of ten million bales is a step in the right direction, even if it does not go far enough to accomplish its task in one year. We feel, however, that it would be a hasty and erroneous assumption to take the view that the measure as now framed on an allotment of ten million bales would be utterly ineffective.

In discussing this feature, we note a tendency to argue that while the amount for sale will be held down to ten million bales, a ginning in excess of this figure would still give the impression of over-supply. We take occasion, however, to point out that none of this excess can be sold without paying an almost prohibitive tax—at present 50 per cent. of the market price.*

Let us take it for granted that the total ginnings may reach 11,000,000 or 11,500,000 bales, although this is open to question for reasons that will be stated later. Here we have 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales added to potential surplus. This might be a matter of serious price concern if it were not for the fact that when the following season opens, the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered under the Bill to make a new allotment of the amount of cotton that may be produced for sale. Such allotment, provided the Department is in earnest about correcting a burdensome supply situation, probably would be reduced sufficiently below the previous 10,000,000 bales to make essential adjustments toward supply and demand equilibrium. We therefore see no basis for price pessimism even if ginnings should materially exceed the sale allotment.

Fertilizer sales have been sufficiently large to suggest crop preparations on a liberal scale. February figures on fertilizer tag sales in the twelve Southern states amounted to 501,653 equivalent tons, compared with 295,800 last year, and 361,755 two years ago. Ordinary sales in February represent about 18 per cent. of the full year's sales of fertilizer. Purchases of mules have been on a very large scale, although the New York Cotton Exchange Service takes the charitable view that this huge turnover largely represents

* Since this article was written this tax has been raised to 75 per cent.—
[Ed. I.C.B.]

replenishment of worn-out farm stock. This conception, however, is not fully shared by the practical members of the cotton trade.

However, fertiliser and mule sales give no assurance of a record crop, and the decisive elements will consist largely of the weather and the effectiveness of acreage control. On this latter point we take occasion to quote a paragraph from this week's letter of the American Cotton Crop Service conducted by Dr. G. D. Smith, which we consider informative and significant:—

“We have heard numerous statements to the effect that the voluntary cotton acreage reduction programme for 1934-35 would be threatened with defeat due to cotton growers planting more acres than allowed under the base acreage 1928-32 plan. It is known that there will be a tendency on the part of some growers to plant an acre or so more than allotted by the base acreage plan. However, in this connection county agricultural agents have warned all who signed for voluntary cotton acreage reduction that their planted acreage for 1934 will be accurately measured during the growing season, and any discrepancies in cotton acreage would result in the Government pay checks for the land taken out of production being withheld. The county agent, together with the county committees, are expected to check each farm for acreage violations. Therefore, we believe 1934 cotton acreage figures may be expected to conform, in so far as growers who signed for acreage reduction are concerned, very closely to the Administration's cotton acreage expectations.”

Mr. Revere, writing on the probable effects of the Bankhead Bill, under date April 14, gives the cotton brokers' views of this Bill. We extract the following from his letter:—

As this letter is being written, the final form of the Bill for compulsory control of the cotton crop has barely emerged from conference, and the trade, therefore, has only unofficial details upon which to base its appraisal of the efficacy of this measure. According to these reports, the provision for exempting six bales per farm from the tax has been eliminated; original House penalties are expected to be restored; tax likely to be 50 per cent., but payable at the time of sale instead of at the gin, as provided by the Senate amendment.

According to opinions expressed in trade circles, it is hardly probable that the Bill in this form will be considered fully effective for crop control. A tax even of 50 per cent. instead of 75 per cent., if payable at the time of ginning, would act as a strong element of control. If growers were compelled only to pay the tax at the time of sale, they could get their cotton ginned, store it, and the census return would give a complete idea of the size of the yield and the amount available for sale whenever the tax is paid.

So far as crop control is concerned, it is now largely up to the acreage reduction programme undertaken by the A.A.A. The Department expects full co-operation from the growers who have made contracts, but throughout the trade there is much scepticism, an attitude that is based on experience.

An interesting sidelight on the effort to evade responsibilities under the acreage reduction contracts is contained in a letter we

have received this week from a correspondent in one of the West Texas counties. Contracts were signed for a reduction of 4,000 acres in this county, but many of those who signed these agreements have undertaken additional agricultural ventures across the Rio Grande, in the state of Chihuahua, in Mexico, where the same farmers are said to be preparing to plant 28,000 acres. All of which goes to illustrate the difficulties of administering the problems incident to "voluntary co-operation."

EGYPTIAN COTTON CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES

(Equivalent 500 lb. bales)									
Month	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
August	16,213	17,629	22,469	18,759	20,285	7,673	5,667	6,398	11,288
September ..	17,966	22,884	19,795	16,297	17,484	7,915	7,096	6,323	9,165
October	17,529	20,812	19,413	20,057	20,107	9,429	6,593	7,858	9,558
November .. .	12,558	16,383	20,507	17,858	18,263	8,980	6,609	7,908	9,020
December .. .	16,195	16,876	18,864	18,003	17,976	10,134	6,509	6,645	6,150
January .. .	18,408	17,297	20,199	22,235	19,646	7,782	6,611	5,998	10,211
February .. .	19,149	17,042	20,435	19,546	17,038	8,377	6,665	6,253	9,286
March .. .	21,778	21,773	17,112	20,515	15,826	8,774	8,263	7,212	—
April .. .	18,198	19,527	16,466	20,159	18,156	9,763	6,427	6,217	—
May .. .	16,866	22,146	14,943	20,484	15,947	8,630	6,908	9,319	—
June .. .	14,676	26,045	13,951	18,046	13,278	8,898	6,026	9,040	—
July .. .	14,577	21,354	13,480	20,343	11,761	7,740	6,085	9,634	—
Total	204,113	239,768	217,584	232,392	205,765	104,095	79,464	88,805	—

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 Dr. Lawrence Balls, Chief Botanist, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Fouad Bey Abaza, Director, Royal Agricultural Society.
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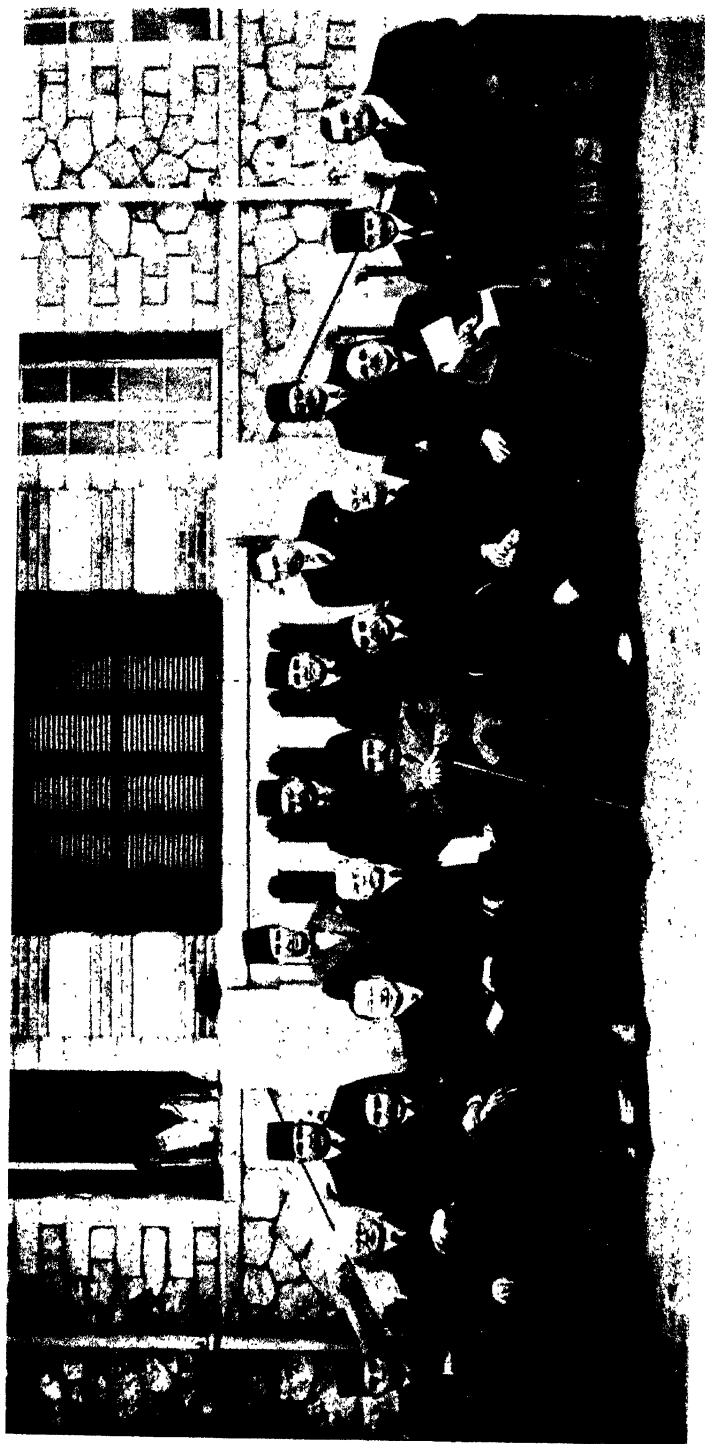
Ing. Otto Pick, Firma E. G. Pick, Oberleutensdorf.

The Minister of Agriculture of Egypt and the President of the International Cotton Federation are ex-officio members.

General Secretary: N. S. PEARSE.

Hon. Secretary: JOHN POGSON.

JOINT EGYPTIAN COTTON COMMITTEE, CAIRO, FEBRUARY, 1934.



Back Row (left to right): NAGUIB BAHR EFF., DR. J. TEMPLETON, OSMAN ABAZA BEY, E. WEINSTEIN, N. S. PEARSE, M. L. DICHY.
Front Row: HUSSEIN ENAN BEY, WM. HEAPS, FOUAD ABAZA BEY, DR. HENDRIK VAN DELDEN, ROGER SEYRIG, H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA, H.E. EMINE PASHA YEHIA, W. H. CATTERALL, C. J. CHOREMI, DR. W. L. BALLS, ARNO S. PEARSE.

If cottons of any variety are grown in quantities too small to be marketed alone, and are consequently mixed with other varieties, the variety description must not be used in any circumstance, and the cotton must openly be described and sold as a mixture.

Power to add a variety to this list should be vested in the Egyptian Government.

(VII) GINNERS' CO-OPERATION.

This Committee notes with regret that there is no organization of ginneries (similar to the organization of exporters) with which the many problems of ginneries might be discussed, and through which some of the difficulties of administration might be simplified. While recognizing the geographical difficulties (compared with the concentration of exporters in Alexandria), it suggests that the Egyptian Government and the Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal, together with the Exporters' Association, might usefully consider the possibility of bringing such an organization into existence.

(VIII) DIRECT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN COTTON PRODUCERS AND SPINNERS.

That, in the opinion of the members of this Committee, the question of eliminating some of the middlemen should be studied by the Egyptian Section of this Committee.

If a responsible organization is created which will undertake to handle the cotton as the Alexandria Exporters have done so far, the spinners are willing to give a trial to the proposed scheme.

The Egyptian Section of the Joint Committee will deal with the matter in view of compiled data for the next Joint Committee Meeting.

The Alexandria Testing House Progress Report.

PERIOD—APRIL, 1933, TO JANUARY, 1934.

Prepared by Mr. D. A. NEWBY, F.S.I.A.A.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Alexandria Testing House is governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of :—

- (a) Two representatives of His Egyptian Majesty's Government, nominated by that Government :—

Dr. Lawrence Balls, Sc.D., F.R.S., *President*.

Bahgat El Batanouni Effendi.

- (b) Two representatives of the Egyptian Cotton Exporters, nominated by their Association :—

Mr. H. B. Carver.

Mr. S. Pinto.

- (c) Two representatives of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, nominated by that Federation :—

Mr. K. P. Birley.

Mr. O. J. Finney.

MANAGEMENT.

The Board of Trustees has appointed the firm of Messrs. Hewat, Bridson & Hargreaves as Secretaries and Managers of the Testing House.

Mr. Harold Bridson and Mr. Lionel Stanley Hargreaves are both Associate Members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and Mr. Duncan A. Newby is a Fellow of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors and also a Fellow of the Institute of Arbitrators.

The Managers are entirely independent in the routine conduct of the Testing House and have full responsibility for sampling and testing operations and for the issue and correctness of humidity certificates.

PROGRESS SINCE LAST REPORT.

In the last report submitted, the Managers stated that up to the middle of March, 1933, the tests carried out totalled 194, mostly in connection with cotton shipments from Alexandria.

Much progress has been made since that date.

Up to the end of January, 1934, the tests carried out totalled 3,237, but this large increase is almost entirely due to tests demanded in connection with cotton arrivals from up country ginning factories and transactions as between local merchants in Alexandria.

Demands for conditioning tests in respect of steam-pressed cotton lots before shipment have practically ceased, and since March, 1933, 80 tests only have been requested.

HYDRAULIC BALES.

Conditioned	..	..	..	..	2,859 tests.	
Drawn	..	..	..	..	66	"
Delivered	..	..	..	..	38	"
					<hr/>	2,963

STEAM PRESSED BALES.

Conditioned	178 tests.	
Drawn	88	"
Delivered	8	"
					<hr/>	274

Total as above	<hr/> 3,237 tests.
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The increased demand for tests in connection with "Hydraulic" lots (i.e., local transactions) is the result of the decision of the Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal in September, 1933 (approved by the Egyptian Government), to recognize the Alexandria Testing House as an official means of arbitration on questions of moisture.

Naturally such a rapid development of the activities of the Testing House has not taken place without experiencing certain difficulties and obstacles in the way of smooth working.

The most serious problem confronting the Testing House since the decision taken by the Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal is the strong opposition encountered from certain merchants and bankers who, on numerous occasions and despite the new regulations, have quite openly refused to sell cotton lots unless buyers agreed beforehand to settle moisture questions under the old system of arbitration by "Experts-Magasiniers."

In such cases the banks presumably are acting on their clients' instructions.

The banks are obviously forced to consider their clients' interests and wishes where possible.

The chiefs or storekeepers of Minet-el-Bassal Departments of Banks and Merchants are able to control and influence the course of transactions in the spot market to a greater degree than is generally known.

Allowances for excess moisture under the old system were largely a matter of discussion and estimate by storekeepers who received experts' fees in cases where disputes were submitted to official arbitration.

The opposition experienced, therefore, from this source is not due to a lack of confidence in the Testing House, but probably results from the personal interest involved in maintaining the old system.

Compulsory testing by the Alexandria Testing House would overcome all these obstacles, and there is good reason to believe that legislation to this effect would be welcomed.

Fortunately signs are now forthcoming that the opposition from the banks, at any rate, is gradually diminishing.

In a number of instances also the managers have noticed that although some exporters and merchants do not utilize the services of the Testing House, nevertheless by intimating their intention of calling for tests by the Testing House, they are able to obtain humidity allowances in excess of those they would have obtained by resorting to arbitration by "Experts-Magasiniens."

This means of intimidating the seller of over-damp cotton is, however, good evidence of the utility of the Testing House.

Despite the large and rapid increase in the demand for tests, no complaints of any sort have been received, and in no instance has a Testing House certificate been queried or rejected.

It may be of interest here to mention the following cases where "check tests" were carried out by arrangement as a matter of interest.

Client A called for a conditioning test on December 18, 1933, in connection with a lot of 39 bales.

By arrangement with this client a second "check test" was carried out on December 27, 1933, in connection with the same lot of 39 bales.

The results were as follows:—

1st Test—18/12/33.			2nd Test—27/12/33.		
Bale No.		Regain.	Bale No.		Regain.
1,582	..	7.95 per cent.	1,580	..	7.92 per cent.
1,592	..	8.32	1,596	..	8.44
1,606	..	8.87	1,604	..	8.19
1,613	..	9.0	1,615	..	8.71
Average	...	8.53 per cent.	Average	...	8.31 per cent.

A different sampler was employed to draw samples for the second test. The slight decrease of 0.2 per cent. regain is quite natural, and is due to the fact that the lot of 39 bales had been drying off slowly whilst lying in the warehouse.

In this particular case it is interesting to follow the results in the numerical order of bales. In both the first and second tests the moisture percentage increases as the numbers progress, presupposing that an increasing quantity of water was added at the ginning factory during the process of baling the lot for despatch to Alexandria.

On another occasion Client C, the seller, called for tests in connection with two lots of 26 bales and 52 bales respectively.

Later on in the same day Client D, the purchaser, also called for tests in connection with the same two lots, probably for the purpose of verifying the results given to Client C.

The results were as follows:—

CLIENT C. (Seller)			CLIENT D. (Purchaser)		
Lot No. 1—26 bales			Lot No. 1—26 bales		
(Bales were not numbered)					
Bale No.		Regain	Bale No.		Regain
1	...	8.62 per cent.	4	..	8.79 per cent.
2	..	8.03	5	..	8.5
3	..	7.93	6	..	8.4
Average		8.2 per cent.	Average		8.56 per cent.

Lot No. 2—52 bales.			Lot No. 2—52 bales.		
Bale No.		Regain	Bale No.		Regain.
54	..	8.28 per cent.	58	..	8.29 per cent.
62	..	8.75 "	60	..	8.44 "
77	..	8.82 "	69	..	8.82 "
80	..	8.56 "	70	..	9.01 "
94	..	8.48 "	74	..	8.8 "
100	..	8.78 "	103	..	8.57 "
Average		<u>8.61 per cent.</u>	Average		<u>8.65 per cent.</u>

As a further and recent example of the utility of the Testing House the following incident may be cited :—

Client E purchased a lot of cotton from Client F, who immediately offered an allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for excess moisture.

In the normal course of events Client E would have accepted, but being somewhat suspicious of the insistent manner of the seller's representative, he called upon the Testing House for tests, and the offered allowance was then raised to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The samples, however, were already drawn, otherwise Client E would have accepted the $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The certificate issued by the Testing House eventually gave an allowance of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the various samples drawn all showing practically the same percentage of regain.

The managers have noticed that in the case of certain ginning factories (identified by bale markings) watering has become extremely irregular.

A general opinion is being formed at Minet-el-Bassal that this irregularity is intentional, and that the ginning factories concerned are gambling on the possibility that Testing House samplers in choosing bales from which to draw samples will happen on the dry ones.

It is interesting to note that although hydraulic bales must be broken open for the purpose of drawing samples, this can be done in such a way as to leave the bale in practically its original form and in a state which does not prevent it being transported intact to the warehouses of the purchaser.

HANDLING SAMPLES.

Samples are drawn in the warehouses of exporters and merchants.

Immediately samples are drawn they are placed in specially constructed, hermetically sealed canisters and closed with the seal of the Testing House.

The canisters are despatched without delay to the Testing House, where they are immediately weighed, i.e., canister and cotton.

The sample is then removed and the empty canister and cotton sample weighed separately, thus affording a useful check on weights.

The samples are then sent to the Testing Rooms, where they are again reweighed for the purposes of control, and are then subjected to the drying process.

For the purposes of arriving at the percentage of "Moisture Regain" the "Calculated" wet weight of the sample is taken as a basis. The calculated weight is arrived at as follows :—

Weight of canister and cotton before opening

Less : Weight of empty canister after the cotton
has been removed

Difference = Calculated weight

No other method is satisfactory.

Cotton samples when exposed to the atmosphere rapidly change weight, and the records of the Testing House in the case of practically every test prove this.

The method of weighing out a fixed quantity of cotton for testing purposes is most undesirable, and leads to entirely erroneous results.

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INSTALLATION.

Although the existing installation is sufficient to cope with the present demand, an additional Testing Room is being installed in anticipation of a much greater demand next season.

This additional Testing Room will be completed during the course of the summer months, and the Testing House will then be in a position to deal with approximately 150 to 175 tests per day.

Arrangements have been made for a further rapid extension should this become necessary.

A great deal of time and expense has been involved in improving and adapting the installation in use in the Testing Rooms.

The conditioning ovens, balances, ventilators, etc., are regularly overhauled, and the boxes of weights in use are regularly verified with the "check weights" kept by the responsible official for this purpose.

ALEXANDRIA TESTING HOUSE AS A SAFEGUARD TO SPINNERS.

Apart from the fact that spinners may call for moisture tests in Alexandria before cotton lots are shipped, and thus establish "at the time of shipment" the net invoice weight that should be paid for, another point of extreme importance to spinners emerges from a study of the statistics compiled in connection with tests carried out in respect of cotton arrivals from up country and in respect of local transactions at Minet-el-Bassal.

Out of 2,888 tests carried out in respect of "Hydraulic" lots during the period October, 1933, to January 31, 1934, 72 per cent. of the total exceeded the limit of standard allowance for moisture, viz., 8.9 per cent.

The following statement sets forth the result, though it must be borne in mind that the majority of these lots have been selected for arbitration owing to their damp appearance.

Humidity percentage grades	Number of tests	Percentage of total tests
6 to 8 per cent.	165	5.75 per cent.
(Standard) 8.1 to 8.9 "	645	22.25 "
9 to 10 "	1275	44.15 "
10.1 to 12 "	770	26.65 "
12.1 per cent. and over	33	1.20 "
Total	<u>2,888</u>	<u>100</u> per cent.

It will thus be seen that any complaints spinners may have regarding excessive moisture in Egyptian cotton shipments may not be the result of excessive watering by exporters since they do receive many of their consignments from up country already in this condition.

It is true that a considerable amount of moisture evaporates.

- (a) During the storage period in Alexandria,
- (b) In the process of opening up hydraulic lots, and
- (c) In the process of cleaning and preparing lots of cotton for shipment, i.e., farfara.

The tendency to over-water cotton lots "up country" in the various ginning factories must naturally diminish and eventually disappear in the course of time, provided the Testing House remains in existence and is regularly supported.

This safeguard, although indirect, is considered to be of the greatest importance to spinners.

During the course of the proceedings at the Prague Congress H.E. Abdel Wahab Pasha particularly drew the attention of all spinners to the points and advantages to be gained by testing in Alexandria.

- (a) The Testing House is an independent establishment.

Its competence and good functioning have been amply proved by the results obtained and the satisfaction expressed by its regular clients.

- (b) The actual weights of cotton lots can be established in Alexandria at the same time the samples are drawn. Official certificates are issued to spinners and exporters, giving full details of the actual weights with the percentage of humidity and the mutual allowances for moisture. Spinners therefore receive an official document establishing the net invoice weight to be charged by exporters as calculated in Alexandria before shipment.

Complete records of each process of sampling, testing, etc., are kept from the time instructions are received for testing until the final certificate is issued, and these are always available for reference.

- (c) The cost* of conditioning or testing in Alexandria compares favourably with the charges made by testing establishments elsewhere.

It must not be overlooked that testing elsewhere than in Alexandria necessitates the expense of the official of the Testing House travelling to the place where samples are drawn and tested.

As weights of cotton lots are established in Alexandria at the time of testing, the controlling expenses for weights at the port of discharge could also be eliminated.

It should also be remembered that the Testing House officials can draw samples at the press head before cotton is placed in the baling boxes, and there is nothing to prove that sampling in this way does not give satisfactory results. If this practice were generally adopted the expense of re-pressing in the case of sampling from steam-pressed bales would be saved.

- (d) The charges of the Alexandria Testing House are calculated to cover the expenses of operating only, and any surplus will be utilized in reducing these charges. Thus a more general use of the Alexandria Testing House by spinners will obviously result in a considerable reduction in the expense of testing.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE ALEXANDRIA TESTING HOUSE.

From all points of view except one the Testing House is functioning satisfactorily and usefully.

However, from a financial standpoint the situation is far from being so.

The Egyptian Government advanced the necessary funds for the initial organization and installation of the Testing House.

The greater part of this advance has been absorbed in installation, fittings and materials and utensils, and also in meeting the heavy deficits in operating costs.

For the year ending November 30, 1933, the revenue derived from testing fees, etc., amounted to £E604 only, against which rent, power, salaries and wages, general expenditure and secretarial fees amounted to £E1,181, leaving a deficit on the year's working of £E577.

The position has improved somewhat during recent months, but it is feared that demands for tests will fall away rapidly towards the end of March, when most of the season's crop will have arrived from up country.

Unless a greater measure of support will be forthcoming from spinners particularly and exporters generally, it would seem inevitable that the measures undertaken to safeguard the interests of both parties will lapse and the Testing House must be closed during the course of the next year or eighteen months.

This would be disastrous, and the solution would appear to lie under one or all of the following headings :—

- I. Spinners should realize the advantages offered by testing in Alexandria, and a general and regular demand for tests in connection with exports abroad must be recognized as desirable in the interest of all concerned.

* Piastres 50 = 10s. 0d. See resolution in regard to payment for tests, page 291.

- II. Exporters and merchants in Egypt should extend their support and such opposition of the nature already described should be relinquished. If necessary, legislation should be effected to this end.
- III. Failing a considerable increase in the demand for tests on the part of spinners and exporters, annual contributions by the various Associations will be necessary if the Testing House is to continue in existence.

In order that the Testing House may function satisfactorily from a financial viewpoint, a minimum of 15,000 tests per annum will be necessary.

A larger demand would automatically result in a corresponding reduction in testing charges.

The required minimum of 15,000 tests on the present average turnover of approximately 1,000,000 bales per annum represents tests of 15 per cent. of the total only or samples being drawn from $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total bale turnover.

Undoubtedly the Alexandria Testing House has proved its utility to the cotton industry generally, and there is every reason to believe that its sphere of usefulness will continue in a greater degree in future.

Much interest is being displayed in the experiments now being conducted by Dr. W. Lawrence Balls in connection with tests for humidity by means of the hygrometer, and it is confidently expected that shortly his efforts will culminate in a system that will revolutionize the present technique.

Alexandria, February 7, 1934.

JUTE FIBRES IN COTTON.

Paper submitted by Dr. W. L. BALLS.

An account of the procedure in substituting cotton bags and cotton bale covers for the present hessian bags and covers was given by Mr. Arno Pearse to the Prague Congress.*

Since then we have obtained data from the tests which were made at three places on such pairs of bales. The spinners had largely failed to appreciate the fact that we were desirous of arriving at a "costing" of the difference between the two types of bales, but a lengthy discussion and correspondence has established the following facts:—

(1) That the breakages in mule spinning, and also the breakages during winding, were markedly less when the bags used in the field, and bags used in the "sourahs," and the bags used for the bale covers, were all of cotton.

(2) That although the conditions were such as to give only a minimum difference between the two types, there was at least eight piastres per bale extra value as the result of eliminating jute.

This difference may appear trivial, but even so it is almost sufficient to pay the cost of substituting cotton for hessian throughout the handling of our cotton, when allowance is made for the much higher value of the cotton waste, as compared with that of hessian waste. We may take it as being provisionally established that the change is financially practicable.

My personal opinion is that the difference in value will eventually be found to be much greater than this minimum amount, in which case the change would be not merely practicable but profitable. It remains to be considered whether it is administratively possible, and if so whether it is commercially desirable. These are points which the Committee might usefully discuss.

* See INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN, No. 44, July-August, 1933.

Meanwhile the tests are continuing. With the co-operation of the State Domains and of the Shirley Institute we are repeating last year's trials in such a way as to arrive at an actual costing of the difference. At the Egyptian end another set of costing experiments is needed in order to find out how we may best use up one-half per cent. of the total Egyptian crop in producing such cotton bags economically, employing our "waste" cotton and making cloth which is good enough for the purpose, but not too good. The advice of spinners and manufacturers would be welcomed.

PRODUCTION OF WHITE COTTON IN EGYPT.

Paper presented by Dr. W. L. BALLS.

There has always been some production of white cotton in Egypt. The demand for white cotton for hosiery manufacture is increasing rapidly, and now amounts to one million cantars yearly in all. This demand was largely supplied by Peruvian Tanguis, but this is getting mixed, and there is but little really white cotton.

The only supply from Egypt is Casuli, but this is not white enough, and the low yield makes it expensive.

Comparing old samples from Botanical Section files, the whitest were Casuli, White Yannovitch and Voltos. None of these were as white as a super-quality sample of Tanguis. Old samples of Voltos and Abbassi (1909) were no whiter. The Section is starting breeding work in search of really white cottons from these stocks. Meanwhile there is a cotton available which is about the same colour as Casuli (Giza 25), of which samples have been provisionally approved by experts, and this cotton is a high yielder; experimental cultivation of this is being undertaken.

A high yield is essential to keep the price down, though there can be no question of Egypt attempting to supply the whole of this big demand. All we can expect to do is to skim off the top of the market with a supply of the best qualities.

The length required need not be greater than that of Uppers. No doubt a longer staple, such as that of Giza 25, would be accepted at the top of the market.

The fineness of Tanguis is only moderate. It is rather coarser than modern Uppers. Here again, our available cottons are much finer, and intrinsically stronger also. One assumes that such fineness and strength would not be disadvantageous (as length might be) if the price could be kept down.

But since the world price of the better class white cotton would probably be below that of Giza 7, the yield would have to be correspondingly higher, which is not easy to attain. The prices paid at present, in terms of points on American, would appear to be about the same as for Uppers; possibly higher prices might be paid for better cotton at the top of the market.

In the past the demand for these white Egyptian cottons has been a "fashionable" one. It is expected that the continuing extension of the hosiery trade, from which the demand comes, removes any risk of such variable demand in the future.

In the past also a slackening of demand led to varietal deterioration. This we avoid nowadays with our seed-renewal system and seed control.

One would like to have estimates from the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee as to the fraction of Egypt's area which might safely be devoted to the production of white cotton of extra fineness and strength, and also opinions as to how far extra staple-length would handicap its sale.

PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT THE BOTANICAL SECTION IN RESPECT OF NEW COTTONS.

By Dr. J. TEMPLETON, Chief Botanist, Botanical Section.

Whereas the great difficulty in most cotton-growing countries is the production of new varieties of cotton which will be improvements in one or more respects on the existing varieties, the trouble with the Botanical Section is that we have so many in hand that we do not quite know what to do with them. This applies to cottons which are sufficiently different from existing varieties to be given new names. Where such is not the case the procedure is comparatively easy. For example, by selection from Sakel Domains, the cotton "310" was produced which gave consistently better spinning results than the original Sakel, the yield being the same in both cases. This was quietly substituted for Domains Sakel, but no change was made in the name; it still was called Domains Sakel. Similarly last year a start was made in replacing this with Sakha 7 (our selection name) on account of still better spinning properties, but it will never appear on the market as such. The name Sakel Domains remains.

Similar examples of gradual improvement in Uppers carried out by the Botanical Section could be quoted. The grader and spinner are unaware of such changes in strains, and no complaints are made.

When an entirely new cotton is produced, which is sufficiently different from any existing variety to be given a new name, the case is entirely different. Its introduction is hedged round with difficulties. Here, as an example, we will take the case of Giza 7.

After years of trial for yield, spinning value, etc., we knew that this must certainly meet with the approval of the grower from the point of view of its high yield—and of the spinner (ultimately—for the spinner is notoriously conservative) on account of its spinning value and moderate price. Graders' opinions we had too, but with new cottons these are not nowadays taken too seriously. In view of the success of this cotton, and in justification of our attitude to the grader it may be of interest to state that with few exceptions all the graders in Alexandria to whom samples were shown, condemned it for various reasons as an undesirable cotton for Egypt.

Another of the troubles we have had to put up with in connection with Giza 7 is that the best Giza 7 is almost indistinguishable from Sakel; in 1931 about 20,000 bales were produced, but nothing like this quantity appeared to be exported as Giza 7. This year also we find it stated in the daily press that of the arrivals in Alexandria of Giza 7 (and in spite of the brisk demand for this cotton) only 40 per cent. had been exported, while of the Sakel arrivals 125 per cent. had been exported on the same date. When it is remembered that the best Giza 7 is almost indistinguishable from Sakel, it can only be concluded that in 1931 the best was mixed with Sakel and the worst exported under its own name. This would account for its temporary fall from favour with the spinner. The grower, however, was still impressed by its high yield, so that it continued to be grown till last year it covered an area of 125,000 feddans, and the spinner has at last discovered its real merits. After its early vicissitudes it is now the most popular cotton in the Delta.

The case of Giza 7 is a fairly clear-cut one, and we were so sure of our ground here that we simply went ahead with it. It has now definitely established itself in the country, and in the near future is likely almost entirely to replace Sakel. Another point in Giza 7's favour is that it is immune to wilt, and this leads us to the consideration of the introduction of Sakha 4.

This was definitely a special-purpose cotton with Sakel-like staple (though a little longer) which could be grown on wilty land instead of Sakel

on account of its immunity to that disease. This was an early—though temporary—success. The graders liked it and paid fancy prices for it, in spite of our repeated statements that it was not as good in spinning as Sakel. The spinners “found it out” and the demand for it has dropped. Although we keep pure seed stocks of Sakha 4—just in case the demand for a long-staple cotton might revive—we are not perturbed about its loss of favour. Giza 7 is completely immune to wilt, and much the most profitable cotton to grow on such lands.

Among cottons which have been produced by the Section, and have not been propagated, the following may be taken as examples. Some have definitely been discarded while others are still under test, or ready for propagation if this is decided on.

Sakha 3	Giza 12	H.213/31
Sakha 11	Giza 24	Giza 25

A few notes on these may be of interest. At any rate, they will illustrate our reasons for discarding some and our difficulties in dealing with others.

Sakha 3 was a Sakel type which gave the best spinning results of any cotton ever grown in Egypt. It was an “ugly” cotton, disliked by the grader, but while that did not influence us unduly its yield was so much lower than Sakel that it could not have been profitable to grow, and it was therefore discarded.

Sakha 11 was a Maarad type in yield and staple—though of entirely different origin—but not sufficiently different to be propagated as a separate variety.

What to do with the four remaining varieties in this list is our major problem at present.

Giza 12 gives a higher yield in the Delta than any other cotton. It has a very big boll, which facilitates picking and is therefore conducive to higher grades in the cotton. It is, however, not very strong in its lint, being comparable merely with such varieties as Pilion and Fouadi. It does very well in the Southern Delta and could probably replace Zagora at present grown there.

Would we be justified in adding another variety to the multiplicity already existing—a variety whose quality is not outstanding but whose yield certainly is? At present we are undecided, but are rather inclined not to propagate it.

The *Giza 24* problem is somewhat similar to the above. It has its merits in that its yield is high—better even than Giza 7. It has a length of lint equal to Sakel, from which it is not easily distinguishable. We know, however, that it is not so strong nor does it spin as well.

On the other hand, we have a cotton, *H.213/31*, which resembles Maarad too closely in colour and length to be distinguishable from it on the market, but spins right up to the best Domains Sakel. We are not yet certain of its yield; but if it yields markedly better than Sakel—and the indications are in this direction—what are we to do with it?

There appears to be a demand to-day for a white cotton, since the supply of Tanguis has become very mixed. *Giza 25* might yet be found to meet this demand. We have had different opinions as to its whiteness, and are still in doubt as to whether in this respect it would be accepted as a substitute for Tanguis. In other respects it is markedly superior to Tanguis and its yield is high, about equal to Giza 7. If we are going to propagate a white Egyptian are we justified in propagating anything less than the whitest “white?”

The above new cottons are only examples of the many we have in hand, and will serve to demonstrate the truth of the introductory statement that our difficulty is not to produce new cottons but to know what to do with them when we have them.

The spinner can help us by telling us the kind of cotton he wants, how far, for example, strength, length, fineness and colour enter into his requirements. All we are sure of is that he wants his cotton cheap.

In conclusion, our problem would be simplified if we could withdraw from cultivation certain varieties which we know to be inferior to the new

strains in our hands. We have the machinery for doing so through the seed-control law, but we can come to no agreement with the Alexandria merchants on this point.

DIRECT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN COTTON PRODUCERS AND SPINNERS.

By Dr. YOUSSEF BEY NAHAS.

For the last four years Egyptian cotton has been passing through a period of difficulty which seems to be getting worse. In addition to the general fall in prices, due to the world crisis, it has received two severe blows :—

- (a) The gradual narrowing of its premium on American cotton, and
- (b) Stagnation of its consumption, with a tendency to decrease still further; and this in spite of the efforts and sacrifices made both by the Government and the producers and exporters in order to find new markets.

In fact consumption, which in 1924 had reached the record figure of 1,028,000 bales, has fluctuated the following years between 989,000 bales and 921,000 bales, to fall in 1931 to 852,000 bales, and after having risen in 1932 to 978,000 bales it again fell in 1933 to 936,000 bales.

The volume of our exports at the beginning of the present cotton season permits us to predict a bigger consumption in 1933-34. But we should not lose sight of the fact that this demand is stimulated by an accentuated fall of our premiums and by prices in general. It is to be feared that a marked recovery will again reduce this demand.

Thus, both premiums and consumption have gradually declined during these last four years.

This fact cannot be imputed to the world's crisis alone. There exist other causes more profound and probably more consistent, the most important of which seems to me to be the competition of artificial silk. The struggle which Egyptian cotton has to maintain against this new fibre is very serious.

If we do not improve without delay our means of defence we risk having the worst of it. Of these means, the most effective and the most generally recognized by economists is the reduction of expenses.

These expenses, for cotton, starting from planting up to its arrival at the mill, are of three kinds: (a) cultivation expenses; (b) taxes and various charges; (c) handling.

(a) Cultivation expenses in Egypt cannot sustain further reductions without doing great harm to the quality and the yield per feddan. Wages have fallen to an unimaginable rate. Machines, manures, coal, wood, etc., reach us from abroad at prices which are imposed on us and cannot be greatly reduced.

(b) The public charges with which cotton is directly burdened are heavy; a Government tax of P.T.10 per cantar collected at the ginning factories, an export duty of P.T.10 per cantar, and municipal taxes. We hope that the persevering efforts of the Syndicat Agricole Général d'Egypte will lead to the reduction, if not to the abolition, of these charges, which in present conditions seriously handicap our cotton production. The railway freight of cotton, as well as its ginning and pressing freights, should also be adapted to actual conditions.

Finally, at the next assessment of the land taxes, they will have to be reduced because at the present rate it absorbs the main part of the revenue of the land.

(c) The various manipulations which cotton undergoes after its picking until its arrival at the mills should specially claim our attention in

view of the difference which exists between what the spinners pay and what the cultivator receives; this difference is retained by the numerous middlemen who come between them. The diminution of the number of middlemen is urgently required if we wish to improve the situation.

When, at the last Cotton Congress held in Egypt, I raised this question in the address given by me on January 27, 1927, asking for the establishment of direct relations between spinners and Egyptian producers, the discussion which followed did not lead to a practical result.

As a matter of fact, it is difficult to establish these direct relations without the existence of an adequate organization playing the rôle of a liaison agent.

Actually this organization exists: it is the Banque de Crédit Agricole d'Egypte, created under the auspices and with the guarantee of the Egyptian State, for helping towards the economic recovery of our agriculture; it has succeeded in gaining the faith of the producers who apply to it, from day to day more numerous, specially for advances on their cotton.

I recommend, both in the interest of the Egyptians and the spinning industry, that through the medium of spinner members of our Committee the spinning industry get in touch with the "Bank of Credit Agricole" with a view to creating the basis for an organization whose aim will be to sell directly to them the cotton of the Bank's clients.

I do not intend to formulate at present a complete plan for such an organization. The spinners and the directors of the Bank can develop far better than I the programme for such an undertaking.

Nevertheless, I do not see any difficulty which mutual goodwill could not overcome. The first condition must be that the buyers have the guarantee of receiving cotton absolutely true to the types selected by them. For this it is sufficient that highly qualified experts, presented by the spinners' delegates, should be attached to the Bank; their mission will consist in classifying the cotton to be sold according to types agreed upon. The prices will be established on the basis of these types. It will proceed like this until the transactions could be made on the basis of our official standards, thus greatly facilitating these transactions. Treated at the beginning on a small scale, business can later on assume a progressive development which will permit the disposal of a more or less important part of the Egyptian cotton crop. Besides the cottons belonging to individuals, the Bank of Crédit Agricole d'Egypte is quite qualified to sell those of the agricultural syndicates under the best possible conditions. I would suggest that the export trade, which has rendered excellent service to the country and whose activity must continue, should establish a kind of co-operative organization similar to those existing in America, and of which the Bank of Crédit Agricole d'Egypte will be the mainspring.

I.—ADVANTAGES TO THE PRODUCERS.

Actually the cotton is handled at least by three persons: the merchant in the interior, the exporter, and the broker.

Each of them wants an adequate remuneration—the total of which being not less than P.T.25 per cantar at the minimum estimation. More often the cotton passes through more than three hands, as is well known and is proved by the volume of transactions on the spot market of Minet-el-Bassal.

The "Banque de Crédit Agricole d'Egypte," therefore, being the sole intermediary, and charging only a reasonable fee for commission, the economy realized will not be less than P.T.20 per cantar, which is an important economy, considering the actual prices.

In course of time, and in the extension of its business, the Bank will easily be able to organize the steam pressing of the bales at the ginnyery itself, as some export firms were doing it in the past, thus realizing as well considerable economy in the expenses of pressing, transport, bale covering, storing, insurance, etc., etc.

II.—ADVANTAGES TO THE SPINNERS.

(1) Spinners will partially profit by the above-mentioned economies.

(2) Spinners will deal with a Bank working under the protection of the State, offering all the desired guarantees, and where they could find, when necessity arises, the best conditions for credit and other appreciable facilities.

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REPLACEMENT OF AMERICAN AND OTHER STAPLE COTTONS BY EGYPTIAN UPPERS AND ZAGORA.

Paper submitted to the meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, Cairo, February, 1934, by the Egyptian Section of the Committee.

It is difficult to obtain really reliable information on the advantages of our Egyptian cottons over others from the spinning mills. Those spinners who use Egyptian cotton do not wish to create for themselves new competitors by educating them. It therefore falls to the lot of the Egyptian Government to ascertain from various sources the advantages resulting from the use of Uppers and Zagora over American and other staple cottons.

The spinner who has become accustomed to one kind of cotton is loth to try another growth, as some slight mechanical alterations are sure to be necessary, and his client the weaver, when he notices a different shade in the raw yarn, becomes suspicious and often refuses to look at such yarn, though it may be stronger and almost as cheap as the original deliveries. This conservative attitude accounts to some extent for the slow progress made, in spite of the overwhelming advantages offered by our cotton. Where a mill has spinning and weaving combined this prejudice is more easily overcome, and in the case of automatic looms, particularly where mass production methods are followed, the replacement of other cottons by Uppers and Zagora becomes practically a necessity, as the saving in labour, due to the lesser number of ends broken, in the spinning, warping, sizing and weaving, represents a formidable item in the cost calculation.

The spinning of Zagora and Uppers does not require any costly technical changes for a mill that has been spinning American staple cotton. The principal change is that the cards must be run slower and that where possible the card clothing should be finer, but for 36's and 40's the finer card clothing is not an absolute necessity; particularly Zagora lends itself well for trials, as its characteristics are more approaching those of American cotton.

Hungary, which before 1931 used less than 1,000 bales of Egyptian cotton per year, is now regularly consuming about 8,000 bales. India did not find it difficult to increase her takings of Egyptian cotton in one year by 50,000 bales, and we know from Alexandria exporters that on the Continent a very large number of mills have during the last few years taken up successfully the spinning of Uppers and Zagora, particularly in 36's and 40's. They have not found the few technical changes an impediment to the change-over.

We have obtained the accompanying details from several mills; no further comment is necessary by us:—

A mill was producing yarn 42 French with American cotton $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.

Cards ..	16	
Draw ..	15	$\times 4$ draft slubber
and .96 Sl.	60	$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \hline .30 \times 5 \text{ draft int.} \end{array} \right.$
and 1.04 Int.	1.50	$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \hline .75 \times 5.4 \text{ Roving} \end{array} \right.$
and 1.15 Roving	4.0	$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \hline 2.00 \times 5 \text{ Jack} \end{array} \right.$
		$\left| \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ \hline 5.00 \times 10 \text{ ring sp.} \end{array} \right.$
49 gr. 1/sp./10 h.		
125 gr. break str.		
4.6 elasticity		
		50 (42 French)

Change it with Egyptian cotton 34 mm.

Cards .. .18

Draw .. .19 \times 4.7 draft

and .85 Sl. .90 | 2

$\frac{.45 \times 5.5}{2}$

and 0.95 in. 2.50 | 2

$\frac{1.25 \times 6.4}{8}$

and 1.12 Roving

| 2

$\frac{4 \times 12.5}{2}$

58 gr. per sp./10 h.

175 gr. per break str.

5.7 Elasticity

}

50 (42 French)

A mill was producing yarn 36's (carded), already reorganised upon our systems, with American Cotton 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ in.

4.25 kg./card/hour cards .18

280 fr. r. r.p.m. draw .. .18 \times 4.45 draft

(2 processes)

and .95 Sl.

.80

| 2

$\frac{.40 \times 5 \text{ draft}}{2}$

and 1.04 Int. 200

| 2

$\frac{100 \times 6 \text{ draft}}{2}$

and 1.20 Roving

6.00

| 2

$\frac{3 \times 12 \text{ draft}}{2}$

and 4.2

Ring 36

180 gr. break strength — 5.5 per cent. elasticity.

In the weaving we had with 24 looms :

3 stops/loom/hour with 24 looms automatic weaving.

3.5 „ „ 10 looms ordinary weaving.

Change it with Egyptian cotton 34 mm.

3.5 kg./card/h. Cards .. .18

260 fr. r. r.p.m. Draw .. .18 \times 4.75 draft

(2 processes)

and .85 Sl. .75

| 2

$\frac{.375 \times 5.1 \text{ dr.}}{2}$

and .97 Int. 1.90

| 2

$\frac{.95 \times 6.3 \text{ dr.}}{2}$

and 1.08 Roving

6.00

| 2

$\frac{3 \times 12 \text{ dr.}}{2}$

and 4.2

Ring 36

195 gr. break str. — 7 per cent. elasticity.

In the automatic weaving we came down to 1.5 stops/loom/hour and could give 36 looms/weaving.

In the ordinary weaving we came down to 2.5 stops/loom/hour. and could give 12 looms/weaving.

A mill was producing 22's (tyre yarn) with American cotton 1 in.

6.5 kg./card/h.	Cards	· 13	
360 fr. Roll. r.p.m.			
18 stops/deliv./10 h. Draw			
(3 processes) and 1.1 Sl.		14 × 4.1	
		·60	2
			·30 × 4.7
Ends down/1,000 spdls. h. and 1.21 Int.		1.40	2
			·70 × 5.7
Sl. 41		and 1.28 Roving	4 × 5.5
Int. 29	Prod. = 158 gr./sp./h.	Ring 22	(carded)
Rov. 28			
Ring 95	340 spindles per operator (in the only spinning room all operators included).		

Change it with Egyptian cotton 32 mm.

3.7 kg./card/h.	Cards	· 175	
240 fr. roll r.p.m.			
4 stops/del./10 h. }	Draw	·185 × 4.6	
(2 processes) and .9 Sl.		·85	2
			·425 × 6.5
Ends down/1,000 spindles h. and 1.05 Int.		2.75 × 8	
Sl. 16	Prod. = 170 gr./sp./h.	Ring 22	(carded)
Int. 15	480 spindles per operator.		
Ring 48			

ADVANTAGES.—1 process speeder saved more production on slubbers, on intermediates and on rings; better yarn; less ends down and therefore less work per operator.

The spinner who has once successfully introduced Egyptian cotton into his mill, does not easily return to the cheaper feed for his machines. The workpeople too appreciate the lessened work.

We are told that the replacement is largely a question of price, and those spinners of American cotton who have also had experience with our cotton have frequently admitted that with a 5 per cent. premium over American it pays them to use Egyptian. One of the expert-firms, who visit mills as technical advisers (generally called "mill doctors") stated recently that even with a price difference of 10 per cent. it would pay the spinner to keep to Egyptian cotton. On the date on which these notes were compiled, Middling American in Liverpool was quoted March 5.88d., whilst Alexandria February Ashmouni was quoted \$11.62=5.81d.; to this latter price we must add freight to Europe, which in the case of Liverpool is 18 penny points, and a few points less for the south of Europe. But Middling American is $\frac{3}{4}$ in. staple length, and the premium for extra length was for: Strict Middling $1\frac{1}{8}$ 310 dollar points=155 penny points. Thus our Ashmouni and Zagora are intrinsically lower in price than American cotton of even grade and staple; they ought really to be compared with $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. cotton. It is doubtful whether quite so low a level of prices as exists at present will be maintained for long in the case of Uppers.

Besides the intrinsically lower cost, our Ashmouni and Zagora cottons possess physical advantages over the other kinds, amongst which the first is the greater strength, which is generally admitted.

The second very marked superiority of our cottons is the absence of neps in Ashmouni and Zagora, whilst in recent years the presence of neps has markedly increased with Americans. We are assured by users of American staple cotton that this defect, which no preparation machine can overcome, is getting worse and worse, and many spinners give preference to our cottons on this account alone.

Egyptian cottons have the further advantage over American that it is sold in even-running lots, so that a spinner can rely upon receiving, during the whole year, cotton of uniform staple and character, and even from one season to another the differences in quality—especially in Uppers—can only be slight. Spinners have assured us that it takes them hours to select a lot of 100 bales American staple cotton of uniform quality, and after all that work neeps will be present.

Egyptian cotton is sold by nett weight at the time of landing, whilst with c.i.f. and 6 per cent. American cotton the spinner never knows exactly what weight he will get. The packing of Egyptian cotton is carefully done, whilst the American cotton bale is still the disgrace to American modern business which it was 25 years ago.

The moisture of Egyptian cotton has been shown to be less than in the case of American, but where any excess is proved to exist the exporter has to settle any difference in accordance with the existing International Agreement, whilst in the case of American and other cottons no such agreement exists, and in case of claims the spinner has always to fight for allowances and seldom succeeds in obtaining what is his due.

A spinner objects to a change of his customary cotton, unless there are certain guarantees that he can obtain this cotton for a long period, more or less in a similar level of prices in relation to American cotton. H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, assured the cotton spinners of the world on the occasion of the International Cotton Congress in Prague that Egypt would cultivate Uppers on mass-production lines without any Government interference as to area. That policy has been adhered to, and prices have remained at a reasonable level; indeed, as shown, they are at present exceptionally advantageous. Those spinners who want to make quite sure of this favourable price are able to buy ahead at the Alexandria Exchange for a whole year.

It is often said that Egyptian cotton shows more waste on the preparation machinery, but that holds good only for low-grade Ashmouni, and not as regards the higher grades and Zagora, for which the premiums just now are trivial.

Egyptian cotton is so cheap that it does not pay to mix it with other growths. Such mixtures at times give rise to difficulties in the subsequent bleaching and dyeing.

The striking proof of the superiority of our cottons over American is shown by the increased takings of U.S.A., which have an import duty on our cottons of 7 cents per pound. There are on record official resolutions by spinners in America testifying that they have been unable to find amongst the cottons produced there any one which possesses the strength which Uppers provide. Our cottons are to-day used in U.S.A. in increasing quantities, not merely for the spinning of tyre yarns, but also for other purposes.

Our exports to U.S.A. have been as follows during the last five years, the 7 cents duty having started some three years ago:—

Year.		Cantars.
1928-29	... ..	1,433,592
1929-30	... ..	676,242
1930-31	... ..	153,694
1931-32	... ..	357,119
1932-33	... ..	306,501

That duty of 7 cents was no doubt the cause that a great deal of staple cotton remained in the U.S.A., and Europe went gradually over to the use of Egyptian cottons in replacement thereof.

The following takings so far this season of Uppers and Zagora, as compared with last season, may be considered as indicating that the replacement movement in favour of our cottons is gaining steadily, and we have every reason to assume that the balance of this year's big crop will find ready clients, due to the replacements that are being made by Uppers and Zagora in consequence of the low level of price and the superior qualities of our cottons.

EXPORTS OF UPPERS FROM ALEXANDRIA

(In cantars).

	1933-34		1932-33	
	During week	Total from Sept. 1	During week	Total from Sept. 1
September—				
First week ...	17,700	17,700	39,249	39,249
Second week ...	41,963	59,663	18,935	58,184
Third week ...	37,961	97,624	34,808	92,992
Fourth week...	65,619	163,243	46,776	139,768
October—				
First week ...	94,298	257,541	83,718	223,486
Second week ...	55,347	312,888	35,213	258,699
Third week ...	139,370	452,258	64,225	322,924
Fourth week...	133,422	585,680	64,032	386,956
Fifth week ...	219,542	805,222	86,025	472,981
November—				
First week ...	146,596	951,818	81,045	554,026
Second week...	143,932	1,095,750	53,066	607,092
Third week ...	232,590	1,328,340	103,151	710,243
Fourth week...	287,021	1,615,361	158,445	868,688
December—				
First week ...	130,020	1,745,025	86,049	954,737
Second week...	176,927	1,919,696	134,340	1,089,077
Third week ...	161,760	2,081,456	98,452	1,187,529
Fourth week...	156,714	2,238,170	110,195	1,297,724
January—				
First week ...	136,977	2,375,147	53,646	1,351,370
Second week...	136,954	2,512,101	87,752	1,439,122
Third week ...	79,745	2,591,846	70,333	1,509,455
Fourth week...	224,807	2,816,653	53,681	1,563,136
Fifth week ...	165,496	1,982,149	84,306	1,647,442

The Uppers and Zagora cottons are steadily improving in staple, the seed throughout the country comes from the same stock, and variations are only those produced by being grown in different localities.

We would like to stress the point that Zagora and Ashmouni are grown from the same seed, the only difference being that the former is grown in the Delta, whilst the latter is cultivated in Upper Egypt.

The destinations of Uppers since the beginning of the season up to end of January, 1934, were as follows:—

		1934	1933	Per cent. of
		In cantars.		Increase.
England	...	1,287,835	441,421	192
France	...	334,545	295,171	13.3
Germany	...	358,333	322,778	11.0
Italy	...	276,604	173,501	59.4
Spain	...	150,869	91,710	64.4
Switzerland	...	77,091	62,544	23.2
United States	...	109,104	70,766	54.2
Orient	...	307,475	146,944	109.3
Total	...	3,122,361	1,729,945	80.5

Egyptian Standard Types.

By Dr. YOUSSEF BEY NAHAS.

I SHALL deal successively with two different questions, but both concerning Egyptian standard types. The first is standard types for grade, and the second standard types for quality, length and strength.

EGYPTIAN STANDARD TYPES FOR GRADE.

The Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal defines in the following four articles of its Interior Regulation how the grades standards are to be made up : —

Article 1. The Cotton Committee establishes the different types which it thinks necessary and which will serve as basis for all transactions.

Article 2. All the types must be established, for every classification, in quadruplicate, and must be approved by seven members at least of the Cotton Committee. One of the four types is placed in a box with a glass cover and sealed by the President of the Committee or his deputy. The other types remain open and are exposed in the offices of the Bourse, at the disposal of the members in general, etc.

Article 3. Once every six months, at least, the Committee is bound to verify the four types of each classification, and in case certain open types have undergone an alteration it must replace them by types corresponding to the sealed ones, which in no case should be touched. The Committee will also have to do so every time a member of the Bourse demands this, etc.

Article 4. In the month of December the Committee must assemble again specially to renew the types of the next season.

These four articles reproducing those of the old statutes and regulations of the Alexandria General Produce Association (with only one difference relative to the number of types brought from 3 to 4) are the only ones governing the question.

As we see, there are no detailed technical instructions dealing with the way of preparing and preserving the types, whereas in America all these details are specified meticulously. The operation there is, as a matter of fact, a very complicated one; it requires numerous formalities and necessitates considerable expenses for handling and storing, and is made under the control of the Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of State of which puts his signature on the samples chosen by the experts to serve as standard types.

At Alexandria, though the preparation of types is not directly placed under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, one can say that it is being accomplished in a satisfactory way, and has not provoked up to now, to my knowledge, any serious complaints. Nevertheless, the collaboration of the new technical expert-classer of the Ministry of Agriculture will be most desirable in the preparation of these standards for grade.

We must point out that the United States do not renew their standard types every year, as is done in Egypt. A thorough examination has proved to the Americans that more permanent types, minutely prepared, are more useful, in spite of slight changes of the characteristics of the cotton from one year to another, because they provide more stability for commercial transactions.

I do not know whether there exists any technically insurmountable obstacle which would stand in the way of our standard types remaining in force for a certain number of years, at least for established varieties as

Ashmouni-Zagora, Giza 7, Sakel, Maarad. If the suggestion is possible, commercial operations would be considerably facilitated.

I should like the Ministry of Agriculture and the Commission of the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal to study this suggestion, taking into consideration that the system adopted by the United States has proved a big success; the American standard types were strongly combatted at the beginning by the spinners in Europe, but now the grade standards are accepted throughout the world and serve as a basis for a large majority of cotton transactions.

It is of the utmost importance to Egypt that our standard types for grades should be made known and placed in the hands of our foreign customers, because actually they are known only to those who frequent the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal. The four lawful copies remain with us in Egypt, and are not known to the world's markets. Liverpool has established grade types of Egyptian cottons, but they do not correspond exactly to those of the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal. It is therefore evident that buyers from beyond the seas do not have an exact idea, or even an approximate one, of what is the signification of the terms "good fair," "fully good fair," "good," etc., etc. This is a defect which should be remedied without delay, because it is obvious that if the spinner could make his purchases on the basis of official standard types he could find a wider market for his supplies; business will increase to the benefit of agriculture and even of commerce itself.

I conclude by asking—

(1) That the standards for grades prepared by the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal should be controlled and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(2) That these types should remain for a certain number of years instead of being annually renewed, at least for established varieties which have existed for a sufficiently long time, such as Ashmouni-Zagora, Giza 7, Sakel, Maarad.

(3) That the standard types should be established in a large number of copies.

(4) That complete or partial collections should be placed at the disposal of all persons concerned at a minimum price to be fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal.

(5) That an extensive propaganda should be undertaken to induce our foreign customers to acquire these sets of standards with a view to their adoption as a basis for their purchases.

STANDARD TYPES OF EGYPTIAN COTTON FOR QUALITY, LENGTH AND STRENGTH.

This subject is entirely different from that of standard types for grade. We discussed at our Committee Meeting in Cairo, on January 27, 1931, this subject of standard types for quality, length and strength.

Whilst U.S.A. have been successful in establishing their standards for grade throughout the world, they have *not* been able to persuade the spinners to accept their standards for length of staple. The U.S.A. standards for staple are recognized throughout the United States and by some European countries, but England and others refuse to acknowledge these, the spinners maintaining that whilst an agreement as to grade is easy, length of staple and other characteristics are too difficult to define.

At the meeting of our Committee in Cairo on the 27th January, 1931, H.E. Ahmed Wahab Abdel Pasha clearly exposed the reasons which militate in favour of the standardization of our types and refuted the objections raised against it. He specially said that the present system requires the existence of six to seven thousand types at Alexandria, thus greatly complicating business and increasing considerably pressing, storing, insurance, etc., expenses.

At the discussion opinions diverged. M. Roger Seyrig stated that, subject to certain reservations, the French spinners were not hostile to standardization. But, on the other hand, the late Mr. William Howarth stated that the majority of spinners in Europe were against official standardization. "You will have," he added, "much difficulty in persuading them that this standardization is actually possible. Nevertheless you can start the experience on a small scale. Later the spinners might find it to their advantage to accept your standard types. But in any case the system should not be compulsory."

The following resolution was adopted unanimously: "Whilst the spinners will not accept the introduction of compulsory standard types, they consider that advantages may result from their preparation. If properly prepared and offered to the industry, they might finally be adopted by the latter."

It appears from all the discussion in 1931 that it is mostly the fear of giving up a known system for another not yet tried out which provoked this resistance from certain of our spinner colleagues; and this made H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha say that he had not been in the least convinced by the arguments of the opponents, and that he remained persuaded of the possibility of creating these standard types.

I think, as far as I am concerned, that, familiarized with the system recommended by His Excellency, spinners will soon find out its numerous advantages. Furthermore, it will become much easier to establish direct relations between them and the Egyptian producers, individually or grouped in agricultural syndicates, through the intermediary of the "Banque de Crédit Agricole d'Egypte," as I suggest in another report which I have submitted to our Committee.*

But, to arrive at this end, one must begin to put at their disposal the collections of our standard types, which should be prepared by the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal, in order to carry out the resolution adopted by our Committee in 1931; I regret to say that up to now it has remained a dead letter.

I conclude, therefore, by stating that standard types for quality, length, and strength, similar to those used during the war by the Cotton Control Committee, should be prepared by the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal, controlled and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture; that they should be established for a certain number of years, at least for our established varieties such as Ashmouni-Zagora, Giza 7, Sakel, Maarad; that these standards should be established in a large number of copies which will be placed at the disposal of all persons concerned, and that an extensive propaganda should be undertaken to induce our foreign customers to acquire these sets of standards with a view to their adoption as a basis for their purchases in place of the private types of the Alexandria export houses.

* See page 306 of this issue.

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THE COMPETITION OF ARTIFICIAL SILK WITH EGYPTIAN COTTON.

*Statement prepared by N. S. PEARSE, General Secretary of the
International Cotton Federation.*

It will be seen from the tables printed below that during the past ten years the production of artificial silk or rayon has increased to six times the size it was in 1923. Moreover, with the exception of 1930, the increase has been continuous from year to year. The setback in 1930 was no doubt due to the unfavourable conditions resulting from curtailment of production in the United States. Consumption has increased during these ten years in spite of adverse world conditions, and is certainly due to the reason that artificial silk had only been developed to a very minor extent of the world's saturation point in 1923.

The prices shown in the table below are for the best quality viscose yarns in hank in the most popular denier. As they are British prices, the comparison is even less striking than it has been in other countries where there has been no excise duty, which has probably had a restricting effect upon British consumption since it was introduced in 1925.

Year.	Price of 150-Denier British Viscose "A" Quality Hank.	Average Price of Egyptian Yarn, 60's Twist in pence.	World Rayon Production 1,000 lbs.	World Consumption of Egyptian Cotton in bales.
1923	9/-	31.50	104,500	898,000
1924	7/6	37.26	140,800	1,028,000
1925*	7/6	39.36	189,200	970,000
1926	7/-	27.77	218,090	921,000
1927	6/-	27.94	288,385	993,000
1928	5/3	30.01	359,775	956,000
1929	4/9	25.77	440,740	989,000
1930	4/-	20.62	410,225	937,000
1931	3/3	15.58	470,790	853,000
1932	3/3	14.36	518,575	980,000
1933	3/1½	14.21	625,470	936,000

* From July, 1925, onwards prices are inclusive of 1s. per lb. excise duty.

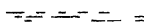
In comparing prices it should also be pointed out that there has been an enormous improvement in quality during the period under review. In the last four years rayon yarns have been available at levels materially lower than the prices shown, which would actually be more serviceable than the best qualities quoted in the earlier years. Moreover, it is now possible to obtain yarns for knitting ready-coned at very little more than the hank prices, whereas ten years ago prices on cone or pirn would be 1s. or more higher than hank prices. The comparison is even more marked in the case of beamed yarns, where processing charges have been reduced enormously. To-day the cheap standard 150-denier viscose yarns sell at 3/6 per lb. on beam, and 3s. 2d. per lb. on cone or pirn, and without the excise duty these prices would be 1s. lower. In the early years at least 2s. could be added to the hank price for beaming, and 1s. or more for pirning or coning. It is estimated that throughout the world more than 40 per cent. of the production is absorbed by the weaving trade, about 40 per cent. goes into knitting, and the remainder is mainly absorbed by the smallware, elastic and haberdashery trades.

In many ways rayon has stimulated the demand for Egyptian cotton in the past, and it is still widely used in conjunction with this type of cotton in the weaving trade. Moreover, the influence of rayon has resulted in greater attention to quality in cotton dress fabrics, which in times of higher world purchasing power will be beneficial. On the other hand, in the knitting trade, rayon is becoming more and more important as an underwear yarn. Although still comparatively insignificant when com-

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pared with the output of cotton interlock underwear, rayon interlock is becoming increasingly popular, and is selling at highly competitive prices. This movement is going ahead rapidly in the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and is influencing the men's wear section to some considerable degree. Except in the United Kingdom, where there is the 1s. per lb. excise duty, the prices of processed rayon yarns on cone are comparable with the better quality Egyptian cotton yarns in gassed and mercerized qualities on cone.

With regard to the number of looms working on artificial silk, the international loom census as per December 31 last is not yet complete, but so far during the course of our investigations we have received returns from 21,797 looms (or 5.4 per cent. of the total number of looms returned to January 31) engaged in weaving mixtures of cotton yarn and artificial silk or rayon, and 14,820 looms (or 3.6 per cent. of the total number returned up to January 31) engaged exclusively in the manufacture of artificial silk or rayon.

It may be of interest to mention that according to some experiments undertaken by the Serivalor laboratories in Vienna, "cotton is 120 times more durable than rayon."

The Humidity Agreement.

The Head Office of the International Cotton Federation has received so many enquiries with regard to the working of the humidity agreement for Egyptian cotton that it is deemed necessary to offer a further explanation of the method of procedure.

The usual question asked is "Is the spinner entitled to claim back to 8.5 when the cotton is 8.9 per cent. or over?" Members will see from the context of the agreement (reproduced below) that the spinner is not entitled to claim back to 8.5. Neither is the shipper delivering cotton drier than 8.1 entitled to claim back from the spinner to 8.5.

During the meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee recently held in Alexandria, several Alexandria exporters asked that the spinners' attention should be drawn to the fact that when a test is made, a copy of the moisture test certificate should be forwarded to the seller. It was stated that the sellers, as a rule, only receive moisture test certificates for damp cotton.

It should also be mentioned that, according to the resolution relating to payment for tests, the exporter undertakes to pay for the cost of the test, providing the cotton contains more than 8.9 per cent. of moisture, and providing that it takes place at the Alexandria Testing House. This resolution has now been confirmed by the Committee of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters' Association. The text of the resolution will be found below.

RESOLUTION ON HUMIDITY IN EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Unanimously adopted at a meeting held by the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee with the Cotton Exporters of the Alexandria General Produce Association, January 31, 1931:—

"It is hereby agreed that the degree of humidity which cotton should contain is $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. regain with a tolerance of

0.4 per cent. up and down, i.e., that all humidity above 8.9 per cent. must be paid for by the exporter to the spinner, whilst if the cotton contains less than 8.1 per cent. moisture the difference will be refunded by the spinner to the exporter. There is no allowance to be made by either party if the moisture in the cotton is between 8.1 per cent. and 8.9 per cent.

There will be established immediately in Alexandria a testing house, which will be supervised by the Government, and the exporters and spinners may each appoint a delegate.

The parties will be free to arrange whether samples drawn for testing shall be taken in Alexandria, or the port of disembarkation or the mill, but in every case the samples will be drawn by an expert belonging to an official testing house, and the tests will be made in an official testing house and a certificate of the result issued to both buyer and seller. Representatives of both parties shall have the right to be present when samples are taken.

Weights to be taken under official supervision at the time of drawing samples."

The resolution follows in French and German:—

Humidité dans la coton égyptien. D'un commun accord il est décidé que le degré d'humidité que le coton pourra contenir est de 8.5 pour cent avec une tolérance de 0.4 pour cent en plus ou en moins, c'est-à-dire que toute humidité au dessus de 8.9 pour cent sera bonifiée par l'exportateur au filateur tandis que si le coton contient moins de 8.1 pour cent d'humidité, la différence en moins devra être bonifiée par le filateur à l'exportateur.

Entre 8.1 pour cent et 8.9 pour cent il n'y aura pas de décompte à faire.

Il sera établi sans délai à Alexandrie un bureau de conditionnement (testing house) qui sera contrôlé par le Gouvernement et les exportateurs et les filateurs pourront y avoir un délégué.

Les parties auront la liberté de retirer les échantillons, aux fins de conditionnement, soit à Alexandrie, soit au port de déchargement ou à l'usine, mais en tous cas, les échantillons seront prélevés par un expert appartenant à un "testing house" officiel et les conditionnement seront faits dans un "testing house" officiel, et un certificat sera émis au vendeur et à l'acheteur, donnant les résultats. Des représentants des deux parties auront le droit d'être présents au moment où les échantillons seront prélevés.

Les poids seront enregistrés au moment du prélèvement des échantillons et ce, sous surveillance officielle.

FEUCHTIGKEIT IN EGYPTISCHER BAUMWOLLE.

Einsetzung angenommener Beschluss in der Alexandrien-Sitzung vom 31. Januar 1931, zwischen dem Joint Egyptian Cotton

Committee und den Baumwollexporteuren der Alexandria General Produce Association:—

“Es wird hiermit übereingekommen, dass der Feuchtigkeitsgrad der Baumwolle $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ Wiedergewinn sein soll, mit einer Toleranz von 0.4% auf und abwärts, d.h. alle Feuchtigkeit über 8.9% muss vom Exporteur dem Spinner bezahlt werden wenn aber die Baumwolle weniger als 8.1% enthält, so muss der Spinner den Unterschied dem Exporteur vergüten. Es kommt keine Vergütung in Frage, wenn die Feuchtigkeit in der Baumwolle zwischen 8.1 und 8.9% festgestellt worden ist.

Eine Konditionieranstalt soll sofort in Alexandrien eingerichtet werden; dieselbe soll unter Aufsicht der Regierung stehen und die Exporteure und Spinner sind berechtigt je einen Vertrauensmann zur Beaufsichtigung zu entsenden.

Die beteiligten Parteien haben freie Wahl sich dahin zu verständigen, ob die Muster für die Konditionierung in Alexandrien, oder im Ankunftschaften oder in den Spinnereien entnommen werden, doch ist es absolut bedungen, dass die Muster von einem Sachverständigen einer offiziellen Konditionier-anstalt gezogen werden und dass die Konditionierung in der offiziellen Anstalt vorgenommen wird; das Resultat der Konditionierung muss sowohl dem Verkäufer als auch dem Käufer amtlich zugestellt werden. Vertreter beider Parteien haben das Recht bei Entnahme der Muster zugegen zu sein.

Die Gewichte müssen zur Zeit der Musterentnahme unter offizieller Aufsicht festgestellt werden.”



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EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT GINNING REPORT.

The following is the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture report of the cotton ginned in all the factories in Egypt, since the beginning of the present season up to the end of February (in cantars):—

	28th Feb. 1934	31st Jan. 1934	31st Dec. 1933	28th Feb. 1933	29th Feb. 1932
Sakellaridis	1,008,521	901,474	687,608	1,015,563	1,043,311
Long staple varieties	896,970	805,605	676,037	458,751	419,348
Medium long staple varieties	334,893	304,090	255,063	309,460	244,278
Medium staple varieties	4,924,632	4,405,814	3,899,142	2,414,916	3,618,985
Scarto	143,605	130,115	110,175	97,189	141,825
Total	<u>7,308,621</u>	<u>6,547,098</u>	<u>5,628,025</u>	<u>4,295,879</u>	<u>5,467,747</u>

Some 7,309,000 cantars of cotton (including scarto) of the current crop had been ginned in Egypt by the end of February, so that over 1,300,000 cantars more will have to be ginned if the outturn is to be as large as the official estimate in December, 1933. Last season only some 650,000 cantars were ginned after the end of February. Ginnings of Sakellaridis have nearly reached the estimated amount, but in other long-stapled varieties (Maraad, Sakha 4, Giza 7, and Casuli) 22 per cent. of the estimated amount remains to be ginned (against 12 per cent. last season); in medium-long staples (Nahda, Fouadi, Pilion, and Giza 3) 28 per cent. remains (12 per cent.); and in medium staples (Ashmouni and Zagora) 16 per cent. remains (12 per cent.).

MARCH GINNING REPORT.

The official ginning figures for the period of September 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, have come to hand on the point of going to press, and are given herewith:—

	1933-34. Cantars.	Government Crop Estimate of Dec. 4, 1933. Cantars.
Sakellaridis	1,075,903	1,139,962
Other long-staple varieties of 1½ in. and more	939,894	1,149,685
Medium-staple varieties (1½ in.)	344,193	469,983
Medium-staple varieties (1½ in.)	5,413,191	5,844,310
Scarto	153,199	176,354
	<u>7,926,380</u>	<u>8,780,294</u>

MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, write under date April 13 as follows:—

During the past week our futures market has remained quiet, commercial and professional interest being limited to the switching over of near positions to the more distant futures months. As a consequence of these transactions, old crop May contracts declined below November del., and are now quoted at a discount of 20 points as compared with a premium of 7 points a week ago. Prices of Ashmouni remained firm on account of a good trade demand stimulated by the exceptionally favourable parity with New York and Liverpool. Only 500 cantars have been tendered through April contracts on the second notice day.

Spot Market. Total sales of the week amount to 12,633 bales, of which 7,976 Ashmouni-Zagora. Sellers have met with good buying interest also for the long-staple varieties, especially Maarad and Giza 7. Stocks of these latter qualities are rapidly decreasing, and premiums of all except the top grades have sharply advanced of late.

New Crop. The Ministries of Agriculture and Public Works have published the following reports of the state and prospects of the crop and the irrigation during the second fortnight of March:

“ Weather conditions. During the second half of the month the weather was more favourable than during the first half.

Pests. Slight attacks of cut-worm were reported on small areas in the provinces of Sharkieh, Assiut and Girga, and measures for adequate treatment have been taken.

Irrigation (Lower Egypt). The spring rotations have been executed according to the drawn-up programmes. In spite of the very strong demand for water for irrigation of the cotton and the winter crops, the supply was sufficient to meet all requirements.

(Upper Egypt). The application of spring rotations is proceeding normally. Water was sufficient to meet all requests in spite of the very strong demand for the watering of cotton crops. The condition in general was satisfactory.”

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM 1st SEPT. TO 28th FEB.

	Season 1933-34	Season 1932-33	Season 1931-32	Season 1930-31
Carver & Bros.	61,714	30,857	28,928	46,517
Peel & Co.	56,755	36,499	40,805	32,987
Alexandria Commercial Co. ..	42,611	23,709	41,429	27,474
Choremi, Benachi & Co. ..	35,347	18,086	26,005	27,797
Pinto & Co.	30,293	22,591	23,951	6,600
British Eg. Cotton Co. ..	29,628	12,846	12,883	11,925
Ah. Farghali Bey	29,508	10,042	12,427	12,433
Eg. Prod. Trading Co. ...	29,157	12,544	22,695	22,550
Cicurel & Barda	27,943	16,579	22,599	30,709
Salvago & Co.	22,568	11,619	8,586	13,278
Anderson, Clayton & Co. ..	21,791	11,695	19,613	13,030
Soc. Misr.	21,272	32,236	36,705	15,125
Planta & Co.	20,228	13,896	26,257	19,221
Rolo & Co.	19,713	10,751	9,131	13,731
Reinhart & Co.	19,677	16,920	28,614	29,329
Fenderl & Co.	18,694	10,275	19,515	11,294
Japan Cotton Trad. Co. ..	17,145	10,172	13,865	7,445
Kupper H.	16,093	11,359	15,370	12,233
Levy Rossano & Co.	15,868	8,758	7,867	5,022
Escher W.	15,729	9,702	14,659	8,604
Union Cotton Co.	13,337	8,389	11,168	8,260
Eg. Cot. Ginners & Exporters	11,316	7,185	4,810	2,673
Alby Al. & Co.	10,971	11,693	7,785	9,094
Getty & Co.	10,896	5,749	12,168	8,777
Psomadellis & Co.	10,528	6,531	8,269	7,161
Rodocanachi & Cie.	10,439	248	110	—
Soc. Cot. d'Egypte	9,571	8,847	9,633	7,799
Anglo Continental Cot. Co. ..	9,536	3,566	4,769	8,861
Aghion Riquez & Co. ..	9,442	4,468	3,585	3,561
Engel & Co.	8,260	5,894	7,527	—
Comptoir Cotton d'Egypte ..	8,206	2,050	2,489	4,987
Eastern Export Co.	7,503	5,093	11,475	7,191
Yazgi A. & W.	7,255	1,432	403	—
Elia & Bibace	6,641	3,835	3,334	2,706
Daniel Pasquinelli & Co. ..	6,203	6,322	6,672	5,710
Zalzal F. M. & Co.	6,157	2,771	4,851	1,165
Gregusci & Co.	5,810	5,328	7,855	9,561
Cotton Co.	5,317	5,493	7,807	330
Karam Frères	4,729	—	—	—
Francis Levy & Co.	4,544	4,232	2,064	4,902
Casulli M. S. & Co.	4,389	2,836	3,952	7,767
Rogers, E. P. & Co.	3,982	2,928	2,255	483
Joakimoglou & Co.	3,683	1,975	2,402	3,531
Cambas & Co.	2,602	3,413	3,314	2,555
Bibace & Co.	2,560	—	—	—
Riches Acheson & Co. ..	2,410	2,495	—	—
Hess & Co.	2,403	2,667	2,444	—
Elia, D. & C.	327	—	—	—
Moursi Bros.	210	431	1,845	2,706
Aghion Frères	130	—	—	—
Divers	368	3,364	20,130	49,923
Total Bales	741,469	450,171	585,020	527,007
Cantars, net	5,469,689	3,272,712	4,313,616	3,895,062



East Indian Cotton.

Final Cotton Crop Report 1933-34.

This memorandum is based on reports received from all the provinces and States, and refers to the entire cotton area of India. It deals with both the early and late crops of the season. Information regarding the late crop in certain tracts, chiefly in Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad, is not, however, complete at this stage. A supplementary memorandum will therefore, as usual, be issued in April containing full and final figures for the above-mentioned tracts, together with revised estimates, if any, for other areas.

The total area now reported is 23,561,000 acres, as against 22,125,000 acres, the revised estimate at this date last year, or an increase of 6 per cent. The total estimated yield now stands at 4,633,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 4,437,000 bales (revised) at the corresponding date of last year, or an increase of 4 per cent.

The condition of the crop, on the whole, is reported to be fair.

The detailed figures for each province and State are shown below:—

Provinces and States	Acres (thousands)		Bales of 400 lbs. each (thousands)		Yield per acre (lbs.)	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
Bombay*	6,226	6,395	1,365	1,405	88	88
Central Provinces & Berar	4,178	4,000	665	708	64	71
Punjab*	3,016	2,261	866	650	115	115
Madras*	2,044	1,956	450	420	88	86
United Provinces*	727	526	184	170	101	129
Burma	419	332	98	64	94	77
Bengal*	76	76	24	24	126	126
Bihar and Orissa	42	65	8	13	76	80
Assam	35	37	15	15	171	162
Ajmer-Merwara ..	36	33	13	11	144	133
North-west Frontier Province	21	16	4	3	76	75

FINAL GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE INDIAN COTTON
CROP OF 1933-34—*continued*.

Provinces and States	Acres		Bales of		Yield per acre	
	(thousands)		400 lbs. each		(lbs.)	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
Delhi	3	2	†	1	34	185
Hyderabad	3,681	3,593	561	533	61	59
Central India	1,143	1,007	164	133	37	53
Baroda	731	722	84	144	46	80
Gwalior	614	597	59	76	38	51
Rajputana	492	419	65	57	53	54
Mysore	77	88	8	10	42	45
Total	<u>23,561</u>	<u>22,125</u>	<u>4,633</u>	<u>4,437</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>80</u>

* Including Indian States

† 300 bales.

A statement showing the present reported estimates of area and yield according to the recognized trade descriptions of cotton, as compared with those of the preceding year, is given below.

TRADE DESCRIPTIONS

Descriptions of Cotton	Acres		Bales of		Yield per acre	
	(thousands)		400 lbs. each		(lbs.)	
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
Oomras—						
Khandesh	1,082	1,061	231	212	85	80
Central India	1,757	1,604	223	209	51	52
Barsi and Nagar	2,341	2,439	376	362	64	59
Hyderabad-Gaorani	976	890	153	131	63	59
Berar	2,923	2,828	463	510	63	72
Central Provinces	1,255	1,172	202	198	64	68
Total	<u>10,334</u>	<u>9,994</u>	<u>1,648</u>	<u>1,622</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>65</u>
Dholleras	<u>2,348</u>	<u>2,586</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>100</u>
Bengal-Sind—						
United Provinces	727	526	184	170	101	129
Rajputana	528	452	78	68	59	60
Sind-Punjab	2,585	1,727	720	510	112	118
Others	48	72	10	15	83	83
Total	<u>3,888</u>	<u>2,777</u>	<u>992</u>	<u>763</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>110</u>
American—						
Punjab	805	776	273	217	136	112
Sind	120	88	28	24	93	109
Total	<u>925</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>112</u>
Broach	<u>1,238</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>97</u>
Coompta-Dharwars	<u>1,365</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>61</u>
Westerns and Northern	<u>1,709</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>202</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>51</u>
Cocanadas	<u>167</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>68</u>
Tinnevellies	<u>505</u>	<u>453</u>	<u>130</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>110</u>
Salems	<u>195</u>	<u>193</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>73</u>
Cambodias	<u>339</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>176</u>
Comillas, Burmas and other sorts	<u>548</u>	<u>481</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>87</u>
Grand Total	<u><u>23,561</u></u>	<u><u>22,125</u></u>	<u><u>4,633</u></u>	<u><u>4,437</u></u>	<u><u>79</u></u>	<u><u>80</u></u>

COLD WAVE DAMAGE TO INDIAN COTTON CROP.

The Indian Textile Journal recently published the following information regarding the Indian cotton crop:—

Reports from the districts received by some export firms in Bombay regarding the damage to the cotton and other crops by frost during the recent spell of cold weather indicate that, while the damage to the cotton crops is serious, the damage to seeds is not so disquieting.

Broach and Surat cotton crops are estimated to have totally lost about 125,000 bales owing to the frost, while 50 per cent of the remaining quantity has been partially damaged as it will contain red spots characteristic of the damage by frost. In the Dhollera crop the damage is still more serious. It is estimated that this crop has lost about 175,000 bales, while damage to quality is considered to be still more serious.

The condition of the seeds, which was at one time considered to be very poor, shows an improvement with the return of milder weather, and the reports from the districts show that with the weather coming back to normal there are signs of retrieval to some extent of the damage caused by the frost.

Review for the Season 1932-33.

By CHUNILAL B. MEHTA & CO., Bombay.

PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.

INDIA is the second largest cotton-producing country in the world and ranks only next to America. The peculiarity about Indian cotton production is that too many varieties are grown. This should cause no surprise since in a vast country like India the climatic conditions, the amount of rainfall, the composition of the soil, etc., vary considerably from one area to another. It thus happens that India produces on the one hand the coarse and short-stapled Bengal varieties which are suitable for 8/10's reeling only, and on the other hand the fine and long-stapled Cambodia, which is capable of spinning up to 30's warp or 40's weft. According to Government's final forecast, the area under cotton for the season 1932-33 was estimated at 22,558,000 acres and the crop outturn at 4,516,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The average yield per acre was 80 lbs. The cotton acreage in India has shown a continuous deterioration since 1928-29, when the total area was 27,053,000 acres. This cannot be attributed to continued failure of the monsoon. Evidently, this decrease of about 4½ million acres during the last four seasons should be attributed to the unremunera-

tive prices obtained by the farmers. In spite of the decrease of about 1½ million acres during 1932-33 as compared with the previous season, the crop outturn was better by about half a million bales. This paradox was due to the fact that during 1931-32 the crop in the Oomra districts had failed, resulting in a smaller production for the whole country, and hence in comparison the last season's crop appears to be large.

It should be frankly stated that official statistics relating to crop production and distribution are not accurate enough to discuss the condition situation statistically. There is considerable room for the official department to improve their crop statistics if these are to be at all authoritative. That the crop estimate of 4,516,000 bales is totally incorrect can be evident from the fact that actual ginnings for the season amounted to 4,669,000 bales, showing an increase of 153,000 bales over the official estimate. Compared with the previous seasonal figure of 3,339,000 bales, the total ginnings during 1932-33 amounted to 4,669,000 bales, showing an increase of 1,330,000 bales. Therefore, it can be safely concluded that the crop production for 1932-33 has been underestimated by the Government. Our own estimate of crop production for the season 1932-33 is 5,450,000 bales. Based on our estimate, the total supply of Indian cotton all over the world was 7,075,000 bales, including a world carry-over of 1,625,000 bales as compared with the supply of 6,532,000 bales in the previous season. The supply of Indian cotton was augmented by imports of 75,000 bales of Americans and 175,000 bales of other foreign growths as compared with 281,000 bales and 257,000 bales respectively in the previous season. The world carry-over of Indian cotton as on September 1, 1933, is estimated at 2,325,000 bales as compared with 1,625,000 bales a year ago.

HIGHEST PRICE TOUCHED EARLY IN THE SEASON.

On September 1, 1932, when the season 1932-33 technically commenced, April-May, 1933, Broach was quoted at Rs.245½, and from that rate prices improved very quickly to Rs.269 on September 8, on the expectation that the American Bureau Report on that day would be extremely bullish. This rate proved to be the highest for the season since subsequently the market took a downward course, never reaching that level again. Quite contrary to general expectations, the American Bureau Report was very bearish, and consequently prices collapsed very severely with practically no resistance until the level of Rs.198 was reached on October 14. Thus, within a period of about five weeks the price of Broach declined by Rs.71 per candy. As mentioned above, the bearish Bureau was the immediate cause of this heavy fall. It might be remembered that during the season 1931-32 the price of Indian cotton was much higher in parity with Americans owing to short crop caused by bad season in the Oomra districts. In fact, the market was only waiting for an opportunity to adjust itself to American parity. Hence, with the appearance of the bearish American Bureau, the sentiment underwent a change and gained a momentum on the excellent progress of the monsoon in India.

INDIAN MARKET STEADY FOR THREE MONTHS.

Conditions in American markets did not favour a higher price for raw cotton during the autumn and early winter months. Heavy seasonal crop movement in that country coupled with a deterioration in general financial and economic conditions, which again were partly due to the depreciation in sterling, led to a state of affairs which was scarcely friendly to cotton. In fact, lethargy and stagnation came to prevail and got a still firmer foothold, due to the diversion caused by the Presidential election in that country. Speculators kept aloof, and hence up to the middle of December last Americans continued to sag. But during all this period Indian cotton was comparatively steady. There was no special demand for the Indian staple to cause this steadiness. But some sort of resistance, or rather a general disinclination to sell, came to prevail, and this feeling was frequently supported by the vagaries of the sterling exchange.

On December 20, the first all-India crop forecast was issued. The forecast related to only 94.4 per cent. of the total cotton area under cultivation. The area under cotton as on December 1 was estimated at 20,779,000 acres as against 22,358,000 acres at the same time in the previous year. The crop, estimated in bales of 400 lbs., was 4,233,000 bales as compared with 4,096,000 bales at the same time in the previous year. The general impression carried by the trade at that time was that the crop was underestimated by about 800,000 bales. However, the market did not take up a bearish attitude. Looking at the scarcity of Indian cotton in foreign markets and the increase in the rate of domestic consumption, it was believed that the increase in offtake would either offset or exceed the increase in production. Hence from the point of view of supply and demand the price of Indian cotton was thought to be at a reasonable level and the trade was not willing to go short.

FURTHER RECESSION IN INDIAN COTTON PRICES.

But from the middle of January conditions became worse for Indian cotton from the point of view of prices. The Japanese houses, who were said to be long to the extent of 200,000 bales, began to unload their holdings, thus creating an impression that they had no intention to take delivery of actual cotton when tendered against April-May contracts. Besides, actual exports of Indian cotton to Japan were much below normal. In the meanwhile the crop movement became heavy and arrivals in Bombay were large. The second official crop estimate for the season was issued on February 20. The crop production was put down at 4,425,000 bales, an increase of 192,000 bales over the December estimate. This was not due in any way to extraordinary favourable weather conditions, but was due to the inclusion of late crop tracts which were not included in the previous estimate. The release of the official forecast had practically no effect on local prices.

AMERICA DEFINITELY OFF GOLD.

From early April to the middle of July the period was marked by an improvement in raw cotton prices. After America gave up the gold standard definitely, and when there was no doubt about it, there was a major movement towards higher prices on the belief that American prices would improve in proportion to the depreciation of the dollar. The expectation of currency inflation at any moment scared away the bears. Moreover, the new Administration in America was talking loudly of raising commodity prices by curtailment of production. Besides, with the advent of the new Administration in America the idea to hold the World Economic Conference took some definite shape. Speculators were quick to avail themselves of the opportunity to bull the market in America. Locally, prices were cheaper than in America, and consequently good demand for all styles of actual cotton, particularly Oomras, gradually developed, leading to better prices. But after the passing of the Anti-Dumping Act, which was passed by the Indian Legislature before the Easter holidays, the possibility of boycott of Indian cotton by Japan as a retaliatory measure caused some anxiety.

On April 24 the Supplementary All-India Cotton Memorandum was issued. It estimated the Indian cotton crop at 4,516,000 bales, an increase of 91,000 bales over the previous estimate made in February. The report had practically no effect on prices. Throughout the month of May commodity prices in America were maintained by gradual depreciation of the dollar and by the Wallace plan for Farm Relief. The sterling currency also depreciated, and hence prices were firmly maintained until early in June, when the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton was announced and led to an immediate set-back in local prices. However, when it was announced that the boycott did not relate to contracts already made, there was some relief and prices recovered. On July 13 a new high level was recorded at Rs.218½ for old Broach contract and Rs.238½ for April-May 1934 Broach.

PROSPECTS AHEAD.

As these lines are being written the world economic situation is so complicated and confused that it is rather difficult to express an opinion, which can stand the test of time, regarding the price outlook for an international commodity like raw cotton. In these abnormal days any attempt to forecast the future trend of cotton prices is an hazardous task, as the factors that go to make up the prices are too numerous and divergent. The plain fact of the matter is that supply and demand for the raw material have ceased to be primary market factors for the present, and other considerations of currency, foreign exchange, politics, tariffs, direct State intervention, etc., are having a large say in determining the price of raw cotton, not only from day to day, but also for fairly long periods. In fact, the supply and demand for raw cotton does not cause much confusion to the trade as the other factors do. Therefore, instead of dogmatically stressing a viewpoint, it is better to analyse and present relevant facts and figures without any bias and leave the reader to form an opinion for himself.

The following is a synopsis of the supply and distribution in India of Indian cotton for the season 1932-33 :—

							Bales
Carry-over all-India on 1st September, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,275,000
Approximate crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,450,000
Total supply in India for the season							6,725,000
Distribution :—							
Exports all-India	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,790,000
All-India mill consumption	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,365,000
Extras-Hand spinning	..	..	..	..	..	..	350,000
Total distribution							5,505,000
Balance being carry-over all-India on September 1st, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,220,000

Thus, with a carry-over in India on September 1 of 1,220,000 bales, or almost the same as a year ago, the actual supply of the raw material is in no way a burden. The new crop in India promises to be a normal one. The mill consumption of Indian cotton in this country during 1932-33 has been almost the same as in the previous season. The substantial increase in import duty on piece goods has not brought about a state of affairs leading to an increase in production of indigenous cloth. Therefore, so far as India is concerned, the supply and demand situation remains statistically the same as a year ago.

Exports of Indian cotton to foreign countries during 1932-33 amounted to about 2,800,000 bales as compared with 1,600,000 bales in the previous season, showing an increase of 1,200,000 bales. According to the International Cotton Federation, the consumption of Indian cotton by mills outside India during 1932-33 amounted to approximately 1,900,000 bales as compared with 2,492,000 bales in the previous season. The mill stocks of raw cotton outside India on July 31, 1933, were 617,000 bales as compared with 341,000 bales same time in 1932 and 710,000 bales in 1931. Although, when compared with same time last year, the present stock of Indian cotton in the outside world appears to be larger, it is by no means above normal. What we want to indicate is that owing to the high parity price for Indian cotton during 1931-32, which was brought about by the failure of Oomrah crop, the running stocks with foreign spinners during that year were much below normal. Now only a normal size has been attained, and this does not mean excessive supply. The very fact that foreign spinners have increased the supply of Indian cotton shows that in the matter of consumption also they will soon return to the normal level, provided other circumstances favour such a course. Recently the heavy depreciation of the American dollar has brought forth new complications. It is feared that if the dollar remains at the same level as at present, Indian cotton will have to face ultimately a severe competition from Americans. As a result of the Indo-Japanese trade agreement the boycott of Indian cotton is lifted by Japan, and thus the deadlock in the Indian cotton situation that existed since last June is ended.

In America, the supply of raw cotton has just begun to diminish

owing to the fact that during the last season consumption was greater than production. The production, as well as the price of raw cotton in America is now subjected to State intervention, and, therefore, the elementary laws of economics are almost held in abeyance. In fact, markets in America have lost their individuality and are entirely at the mercy of Washington and the dollar.

However, there is the robust hope that conditions in the raw cotton trade will soon improve. If the efforts of the American Government to reduce substantially the new season's acreage meet with success, prices in that country ought to improve. In India prices are below the cost of production, and on this score there is no disposition to go short. Besides, public psychology has lately changed throughout the world, according to which commodity prices are expected to improve, and a belief is held that trade recovery has set in. A redeeming feature in the midst of the worst depression is that the world consumption of all cottons is running high, and therefore any recovery in world economic conditions ought to further increase the consumption, leading to higher prices for the raw material.

THE WAX CONTENT OF INDIAN COTTONS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THEIR FEEL.

In the course of an interesting treatise upon the above subject written by N. Ahmad, M.Sc., Ph.D., and D. L. Sen, M.Sc.Tech.A.I.C., and published by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the authors affirm that the wax occurring on cotton fibre, though present in extremely small quantities, plays an important part in the spinning, wetting, dyeing, and scouring processes. It has, besides, a direct bearing on its feel as estimated by a grader. The wax content of 11 Indian and 1 non-Indian cottons has been determined, principally with a view to correlating it with its degree of silkiness or harshness. The results obtained show that the wax content of Indian cottons may range from 0.229 per cent to 0.468 per cent, that the exotic varieties grown in India have, on the whole, a higher wax content than the indigenous types and that the *subjective* estimates of the feel of a cotton, made by different graders are likely to disagree among themselves and with the results of the wax determination tests. Comparing the reports of the graders with the results of the tests, a tentative scale is suggested in which the degree of silkiness of a cotton is expressed in terms of its wax content.

The authors go on to state that a determination of the wax content of some well-known types was made by Lecomber and Probert, from whose results the following table is taken for purposes of comparison:—

Type	Range (%)	Mean (%)	Remarks
American	0.35—0.51	0.435	
Egyptian	0.35—0.43	0.39	Less than American
Sea Island	—	0.62	
South American	0.29—0.54	0.41	Very variable
Indian	0.30—0.42	0.34	

The range of wax content of Indian cottons given by the present experiments is considerably greater than that indicated by Lecomber and Probert. Out of the 11 Indian cottons tested no fewer than six fall outside their range; the wax content of three samples exceeds 0.42, while that of an equal number is less than 0.30. On the basis of their results they suggested the determination of percentage of wax as a means of differentiation between the American and the Egyptian cottons on the one hand and the Indian cottons on the other. In view of the fact that many of the Indian varieties are shown by the present investigation to contain as much wax as the American and the Egyptian types, it is entirely doubtful if this suggestion can be profitably employed except for the very short-stapled and coarse varieties for which surer means of differentiation based upon the other fibre-properties are available.

INDIAN COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED IN BRITISH INDIA UP TO THE
WEEK ENDING 9th MARCH, 1934.

No. of Bales Pressed.				Since 1st Sept., 1933	During the corresponding period last year
Province, Division or State					
Bombay Presidency, excluding the Konkan and Port				580,637	411,940
Bengal Presidency				13,212	14,114
United Provinces				148,707	97,688
Punjab				860,578	454,936
Central				216,962	195,960
Berar				478,827	438,878
Province of Assam				7,563	7,863
North-West Frontier Province				265	224
Ajmer-Merwara				15,327	19,348
Madras				63,080	117,366
Burma				52,190	54,498
Total British India				2,437,348	1,812,815

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Hyderabad				206,910	182,276
Baroda				41,749	29,814
Mysore				2,173	6,870
Punjab States				147,008	159,044
Rajputana States				59,438	53,468
Central Indian States				127,134	80,944
Bombay States				78,509	75,539
Total Indian Native States				662,921	587,955
Grand Total				3,100,269	2,400,770



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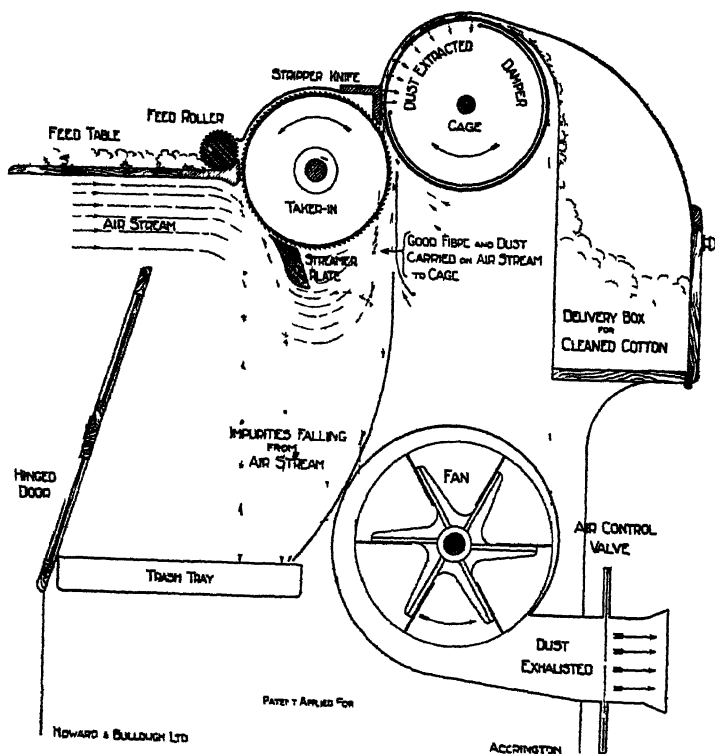
IT is well-known that in present cotton opening and cleaning machines of the types universally used, much of the benefit in cleaning of the opening action is lost by reason of eddy currents of air and unregulated draughts. Trash particles which have actually been thrown out of the cotton are drawn in again and the consequence is that the cotton in the lap is by no means perfectly cleaned, while a considerable amount of good fibre goes with the dirt. These difficulties were the starting point of a good deal of work on the effect of air currents in cotton opening and carding machines. One practical outcome of study on this subject was the Shirley High-speed Dust Cage; another is the Shirley Analyser for Raw Cotton and Waste, which has now been patented by the British Cotton Industry Research Association, T. C. Williams and S. A. Shorter. The development is of interest not only as providing a testing machine which will separate all the trash from the cotton without any loss of fibre, but also because it applies new principles of separation of the usual impurities from the fibre, offering the ultimate prospect of a different system of cleaning cotton, if the commercial and production difficulties can be overcome.

STREAMLINE FLOW.

Perfect cleaning is obtained by controlling the air streams set up by the rotating parts and by a fan using a streamlined aerofoil, and taking advantage of the differences in buoyancy in an air current of fibres and of trash of various kinds. Of course, the regulation of draughts is important in ordinary cotton opening and carding, but the air movement is not under complete control and is not critical. The new machine applies to the material a current in which there are no turbulent eddies or uncontrolled variations. The streamline flow of air is in fact a delicate and beautiful instrument for discriminating between fibre, seed, motes, dust particles, etc. Turbulence of the air is applied only where it is required.

THE MACHINE

The main mechanical elements of the machine are parts similar in principle to the teed and licker-in of a card, a Shirley high-speed dust cage and its fan. Trash of all kinds, except the light dust, which is drawn through the perforated cage, is deposited in the trash tray. The delivery is given by a polished stripping plate. However, the important feature is the streamline air current shown by the broken lines, entering through the three inlets and over the top of the cage and drawn along by the cage fan and controlled by an iris diaphragm damper at the outlet. Other controls of the air currents are the aerofoils or streamer plate, licker-in stripping knife, the cage stripping plate and the internal damper of the cage which blanks off the perforations.



It has been found that 900 rpm of a 9 in dia saw-tooth licker-in or opening roller gives the best results. The shape of the dish plate face and underside, and the shape on both sides and setting of the aerofoil is such as to maintain the streamline air flow. The finely divided raw cotton and trash is conveyed by the air current over the top of the enclosed settling chamber, formed by the trash tray, the front wall and hinged door and back wall and the side walls. Heavy particles tend to fall

immediately, as indicated, whilst those of greater buoyancy are carried further, as shown by the other two dotted lines. All fibres present in the air stream or chamber, together with any particles of similar buoyancy, are carried to the point shown. The fibres are then drawn on to the cage opposite the taker-in stripping. Dust and light impurities will pass into the cage and thence through the fan. Actually the waste so disposed of is a minor amount.

The patent cage runs at a high speed; for example, 80 r.p.m., which means that the film of cotton on it will be thin and will not act as a filter. The interior is provided with the damper and is exhausted through side ducts. The air currents surrounding the cage do not, of course, need to be streamlined. The principal driving arrangements can be seen in the photographic illustration, and it may also be noted that the doors and covers are fitted with transparent selastoid panels so that the working can be observed. A light is fitted in the dirt chamber so that the working can be observed and adjustments made to the air control damper at the outlet. The machine is started and then the feed is put into gear by a clutch and the cotton sample is fed by hand to the rollers.

RESULTS AND TESTS.

Cotton, after one passage through the machine, is much cleaner than if it had gone through the full sequence of machines in a normal blowing room. After two passages through the machine the content of impurity is quite negligible, but no fibre has been lost. Table 1 shows the effectiveness of the Shirley Analyser in determining the amount of trash in raw cotton, whilst Table 2 shows the amount of trash remaining in ordinarily processed cotton on reaching the lap stage. The production rate is about 8 lbs per hour.

The various uses of the machine will be obvious. The value of a reliable test of the total amount of impurities and the nature of these impurities in a particular sample will be appreciated not only by cotton spinners, but also by the grower and the cotton broker and the waste dealer. Is it too much to say that it is likely to supersede the present method of valuing for cotton

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grade? The cotton spinner can also use it as a measure of the efficiency of his blowing-room machinery, and of the difficulty with which the trash is removed from various marks of cotton. An examination of the trash will indicate the inherent neppiness of the cotton. Blowing-room machinery may leave in the cotton as much as 50 per cent. of the original impurities, and even after carding there may be an appreciable percentage. The test card or draw frame sliver will allow the amount of impurity present to be known. With experience of its relation to the usual mill tests of 50 lbs. or 100 lbs. of cotton of new marks it will probably be possible to reduce or eliminate mill testing, so avoiding the interference and the uncertainties of such mill testing.

A further use is that of analysing the droppings from the various machines. Typical results are shown in Table 3. The amount of lint in droppings may surprise many spinners. After discovering the amounts, adjustments in the blowroom may reduce the proportion of good fibre or lint passed into the droppings.

The machine is generally available, and is made under licence and supplied by Howard & Bullough Limited, Accrington, who have been responsible for the engineering and design side of the machine. There is no difficulty in working the machine. A suitable balance for fine weighing, but simple in construction and working, can be supplied.

TABLE I

Raw Cotton		Total Trash present in Raw Cotton per cent.	Trash extracted by		Residual Trash per cent.
			First Passage per cent.	Second Passage per cent.	
Indian (Bengal) ..	..	12.88	12.48	0.39	0.01
American (Texas) ..	..	12.00	11.28	0.48	0.24
Egyptian (Sakel) ..	..	1.50	1.37	0.10	0.03

TABLE II

Cotton					Form	Lint per cent.	Non Lint per cent.
American (Texas) ..	..	..	..	..	Finisher Lap	95	5
Egyptian (Sakel) ..	..	..	..	..	Finisher Lap	97	3

TABLE III

Cotton			Origin of Droppings				Lint in Droppings per cent.
American (Texas)	..	..	Opener	Scutcher	..	..	33
..	..	..	Finisher	"	..	..	30
Indian (Bengal) ..	..	..	Opener	"	..	..	32
..	..	..	Finisher	"	..	..	29
Egyptian (Sakel)	..	..	Buckley	Opener	..	..	10
Mixture of Sakel and	{ Porcupine Opener		52
Peruvian	44
..	Finisher	Scutcher (Kirchner Beater)	

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Roller-Bearing Spindles.

By FRANCIS A. WESTBROOK, M.E.

Reprinted from "The Textile World."

WHEN Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S.C., made their recent installation of 91 long-draft frames equipped with roller-bearing spindles, they did so on the strength of tests made on small experimental installations in various mills; but being naturally interested to know just what these spindles were doing for them, they have now conducted tests of their own. These tests have shown the following results: (1) a 20 per cent. saving in power per pound of yarn, (2) an increase in the average production per spindle of about 1.5 per cent., (3) an increase in the breaking strength of the yarn of about 3 to 6 per cent., (4) operation at a spindle-speed well over 10,000 r.p.m. on one lubrication per 3,500 running hours, and (5) a decrease in the number of ends down.

These tests were conducted by Spartan Mills engineers over a period of five weeks under actual mill conditions after the new frames had been well broken in. They had been run 5,000 hours. The power and production measurements were made on frames

TABLE I—SPECIFICATIONS OF TEST FRAMES

	Plain-Bearing-Spindle Frame	Roller-Bearing-Spindle Frame
Maker	Saco-Lowell Shops	Saco-Lowell Shops
Running time	Approximately 4,800 hrs.	Approximately 5,700 hrs.
No. of spindles per frame	276	276
Drafting system	Saco-Lowell long draft	Saco-Lowell long draft
Motor	Allis-Chalmers 10 h.p.	Allis-Chalmers 10 h.p.
Motor drive	Texrope conical 4 belts	Texrope conical 4 belts
Type of drive	Tape	Tape
Cylinder diameter	8 in.	8 in.
Cylinder speed	1,525 r.p.m.	1,560 r.p.m.
Cylinder bearings	Ball bearings	Ball bearings
Type of spindle	Saco-Lowell precision plain-bearing McMullan	Saco-Lowell SKF roller- bearing
Whorl diameter	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Spindle speed	10,789	10,699 (average)
Yarn counts to be spun	30's warp	30's warp
Latest oiling of spindles..	Oiled every week and in between when necessary	3 months previously
Traverse	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

TABLE II—ENDS DOWN AND THEIR CAUSES

Plain-bearing spindle, 49.97 hours running time.							Total
	7-8 1-2	8-9 2-3	9-10 3-4	10-11 4-5	11-12 5-6		
Roving	3	5	4	1	4		17
Dirt	2	—	1	—	1		4
Flying lint	43	61	48	53	33		238
Lint in long draft	11	23	30	51	16		131
Bad top rolls	—	—	—	—	—		—
Bobbin	—	—	—	—	—		—
Yarn on spindle	—	—	—	—	—		—
Yarn in bobbin bore	—	—	—	—	—		—
Unknown	87	62	66	80	43		338
Spindle*	53	—	—	—	—		—
							728

Roller-bearing spindle, 49.75 hours spinning time.

Roving	7	3	1	7	—	18
Dirt	5	3	5	4	5	22
Flying lint	41	48	42	42	8	181
Lint in long draft	11	25	12	18	4	70
Bad top rolls	—	4	4	6	—	14
Bobbin	1	—	—	—	—	1
Yarn on spindle	5	10	7	2	—	24
Yarn in bobbin bore	4	3	2	1	—	10
Unknown	71	47	37	44	19	218
Spindle*	40.7	—	—	—	—	—

558

* Number of ends down per 1,000 spindles per 1 hour.

scattered throughout the mill, none of which had been given any preliminary grooming. Four frames had been equipped with new precision plain-bearing spindles and well broken in.

Both types of spindle had blades manufactured of chrome-alloy steel hardened throughout and tempered to spring elasticity. The whorl cone and the upper part of the blade were identical on both spindles and carried the same bobbins. The SKF roller-bearing spindles had a $1\frac{1}{8}$ -in whorl against the $1\frac{1}{16}$ -in whorl of the plain-bearing McMullan spindles. This fact made it difficult to run both frames at the same spindle and front-roll speeds, but the speeds were brought together as closely as possible by using motor pulleys of different diameters. Other specifications are given in Table I.

In order to gain a clear picture of the efficiency of the two spindle types, it was decided to establish an average over a period of five weeks of the following values:—

1. *Power consumption in relationship to amount of yarn produced (kilowatt-hours per pound of yarn).* This value naturally depends not only upon the power consumption of all parts of the spinning frame, but also upon the amount of cotton which becomes waste during the spinning operations and upon the time spindles are running empty. The power consumed per pound of yarn also depends somewhat on the skill of the operator who attends the frames, and therefore the same operators were employed for servicing both types of spindles.

2. *Pounds of yarn spun during one hour of spinning time.* This value is influenced by the number of ends down, and by the number of spindles running empty or standing. The cause of ends down may be flying lint, faulty roving, slippage between whorl and tape, faulty rings, faulty travellers, etc. Spindles might be standing because of broken tapes or running empty because of roving running out. However, tests conducted over a period of time will show comparative results.

3. *Production per 10,000 revolutions of the front rolls.* This value depends in the first place upon the number of ends down and in the second upon the skill or diligence of the operator. For this reason, during the test the same operator tended the frames equipped with plain-bearing spindles and those with the roller-bearing spindles. The time element does not influence this result, provided the frames are geared to produce yarn of the same count and twist. Therefore, if any one of the frames produces less pounds of yarn, idle spindle time only is responsible. This value,

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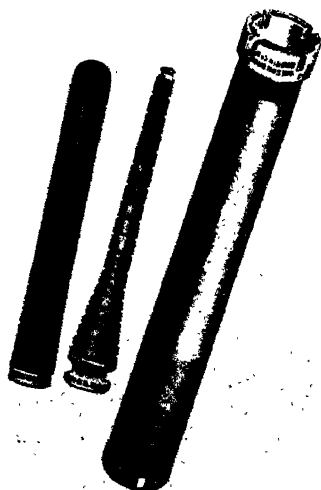


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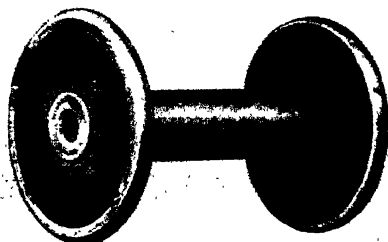
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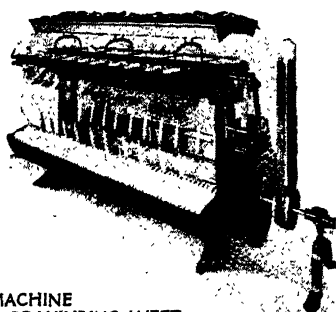
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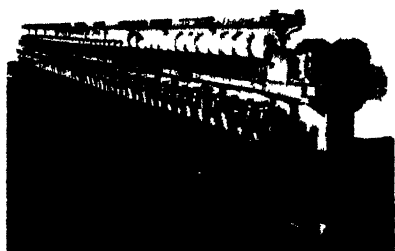
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therefore, furnished a very good comparison basis for the running qualities of spindles, travellers, and rings in relation to ends down.

4. *A comparison of the spindle speed calculated theoretically and the spindle speed measured actually.* This comparison gives an accurate picture of the amount of slippage which takes place between the whorl and the tape and hence a comparison of the specific frictions in the spindle bearings.

5. *Number of ends down and their causes over a period of 55 hours of spinning time.* This characteristic, it is realized, is of more informative value concerning the quality of a drafting system, roving, etc. It may also, however, be of assistance in determining the qualities of a spindle type if it is assumed that all unknown causes for ends down are primarily faulty spindle operation, such as excessive vibration, loss of speed because of band slippage, or inadequate lubrication.

6. *Comparison of the breaking strengths of the yarn.* Breaking strength depends to a great extent upon the quality of cotton used, the twist, and the amount of draft. Care was taken during the tests that these three items were the same, or as nearly as possible, on all frames.

RESULTS OF TESTS.

1. *Power consumption in relation to amount of yarn produced.*

The power diagram, Fig. 1, shows the average power consumption curves of 41 doffings. The speeds of front roll, cylinder, and spindle were taken once every hour and have been averaged. The amount of yarn spun during each doffing was carefully checked by taking first the weight of the empty bobbins before the doffing and then the weight of the full ones after the doffing. Power readings were recorded every 15 minutes.

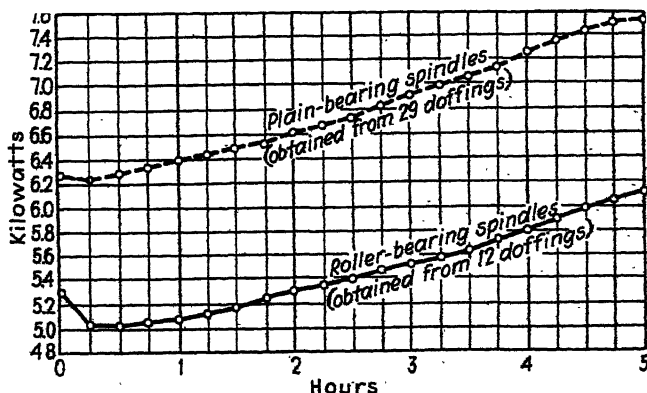


Fig. 1—Average Power Curves

The analysis of the power-consumption curves gives:—

Average figures per 1 doffing of 5 hr. for plain-bearing spindle:

Power consumption	6.82 kw.-hr.
Production	38.21 lb.
Power per 1 lb. of yarn	893 kw.-hr./1 lb. of yarn

Average figures per 1 doffing of 5 hr. for roller-bearing spindle :

Power consumption	5.46 kw.-hr.
Production	38.957 lb.
Power per 1 lb. of yarn .. .. .	.701 kw.-hr./1 lb. of yarn

A comparison gives a difference of $.893-.701=.192$ kw.-hr., or a saving of 21.5 per cent in favour of the roller-bearing spindle.

Fig. 2 shows a comparison of the power consumption and the production over a period of one week with a running time of 54.17 hr. This chart was obtained from 276-spindle frames and spindle speeds of approximately 10,750 r.p.m. After 54.17 hr. of spinning time the frame equipped with plain-bearing spindles had consumed 199.45 kw.-hr. of energy and produced 221.2 lbs. of yarn, whereas the frame with roller-bearing spindles had consumed 160.41 kw.-hr. and produced 225.6 lbs. of yarn. The saving of the roller-bearing spindle amounted, therefore, to 21.3 per cent.

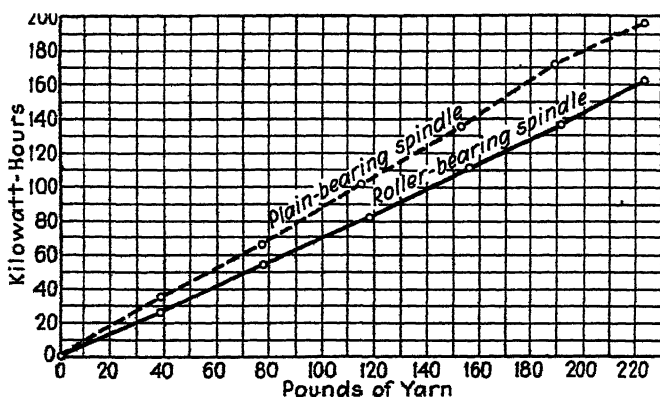


Fig. 2—Relation of Power Consumption to Production

2. Pounds of yarn during one hour of spinning time.

The average production of 276 plain-bearing spindles per one doffing period of 5 hours was established over a period of five weeks by weighing the yarn of two doffings per type of spindle and per day. The plain-bearing frames were spinning with an average spindle speed of 10,780 r.p.m. and an average front-roll speed of 141 r.p.m. The average production was found to be 38.21 lbs. of yarn, as against 39.33 lbs. of yarn on the roller-bearing frames running at a spindle speed of 10,701 and a front-roll speed of 143 r.p.m. The average production figures of the plain-bearing frames were obtained from four frames, whereas for the value of the production of the roller-bearing spindles 45 frames were under observation. The weight of yarn spun during one hour by one plain-bearing spindle was therefore .0277 lb.; and by one roller-bearing spindle, .0285 lb.

These figures, however, are not entirely correct, because the front-roll speed of the roller-bearing frame is 2 r.p.m. more than that of the plain-bearing frame. Taking into consideration that the theoretical weight of the additional yarn delivered to the roller-bearing spindle amounts to .00031 lb. per 1 hour, the final com-

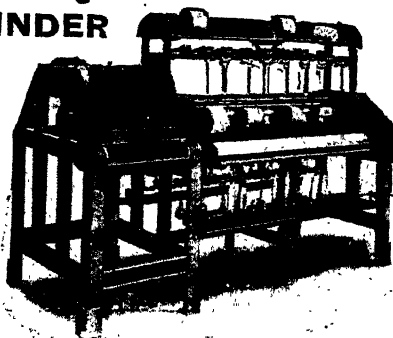
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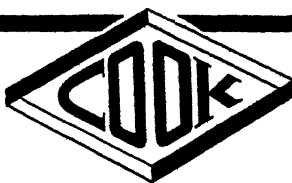
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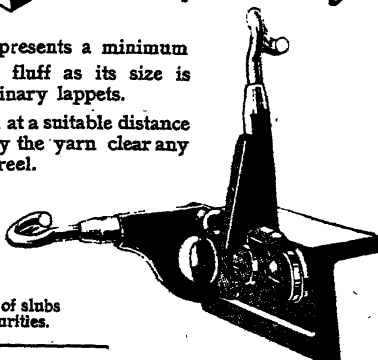
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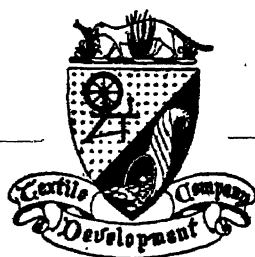
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parison is therefore .02819 lb. for the roller-bearing spindle as against .02771 lb. for the plain-bearing, or a difference of .00048 (1.74 per cent.).

3. *Production per 10,000 revolutions of the front rolls.*

On a plain-bearing frame at a front-roll speed of 141 r.p.m., 10,000 revolutions of the front rolls take place during $10,000 \div 141$, or 70.92 minutes. According to the average production figures, the weight of yarn produced during 70.92 minutes was .0327414 lb. per spindle or 9.037 lbs. per 276-spindle frame.

On a roller-bearing frame at a front-roll speed of 143 r.p.m., 10,000 revolutions take place during $10,000 \div 143$, or 69.93 minutes. The weight of yarn produced during 69.93 minutes was .0332168 lb. per spindle, or 9.168 lbs. per 276-spindle frame.

Production per 10,000 revolutions of the front rolls was therefore higher in the case of roller-bearing spindles by 9.168-9.037, or 0.131 lb. (1.43 per cent.).

4. *Comparison of calculated and actual spindle speeds.*

Average cylinder speed of the plain-bearing frames was found to be 1,525 r.p.m. Therefore, theoretical spindle speed was 11,483 r.p.m. Inasmuch as the actual speed was found to be 10,789 r.p.m., the slip between tapes and whorls caused a loss of 694 r.p.m., or approximately 6 per cent.

The average cylinder speed of the roller-bearing frames was found to be 1,560 r.p.m. Therefore the theoretical spindle speed was 11,093 r.p.m. As the actual average speed was found to be 10,701 r.p.m., the loss caused by slip of the tapes amounted in this case to 392 r.p.m., or 3.5 per cent., which is 41.7 per cent. less.

5. *Ends down and causes over 55 hours of spinning time.*

Table II shows the number of ends down on a one-week test and their causes so far as these causes could be traced with certainty. I shall leave it to the reader to draw his own conclusions from the table. It should be pointed out, however, that the roller-bearing spindles showed 23.2 per cent. less ends down.

6. *Comparison of the breaking strength of the yarn.*

The yarn number spun and the breaking strength of the yarn produced by both types of spindles were taken twice every day. In each case figures represent the average of 20 doffings. For plain-bearing spindles the average yarn number was found to be 30.04's; and the average strength 68.8 lbs. For roller-bearing spindles the count was likewise 30.04's, but the strength was 71.4 lbs., or 2.6 lbs. higher (3.6 per cent.).

This difference is due to less slip of the tapes on the whorls of the roller-bearing spindle in the first-place, and to the fact that the spindle speed of 10,800 r.p.m. of the plain-bearing spindles is too high for the lubrication system of this spindle. The plain-bearing spindles had to be relubricated after less than one week's running time, and it may be safely assumed that a number of single spindles did not reach their full speed due to lack of lubrication, thus causing soft-twisted spots in the yarn produced.

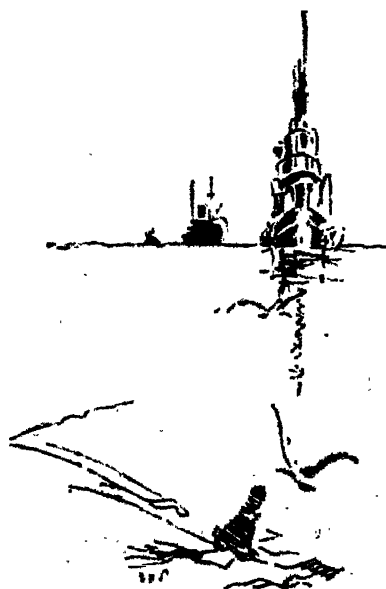
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The arrangements of Textile and Industrial Exhibitions Ltd. (whom we learn have changed their address from 121, Deansgate, Manchester, to 6, John Dalton Street, Manchester), are well in hand for their forthcoming exhibition, the twelfth of the series since 1911.

As is well known, the City Hall, Manchester, where the exhibition this year is to be held, is in close proximity to the centre of Manchester's industrial activities, and the recent improvements carried out in this hall make it eminently suitable for trade exhibitions.

Negotiations with the British representatives of the Soviet Government have been completed, whereby the Russian delegation appointed to be sent over in the autumn to buy textile machinery will visit the exhibition at the City Hall for this purpose. It is estimated that about £3,000,000 worth of textile machinery will be purchased this year.

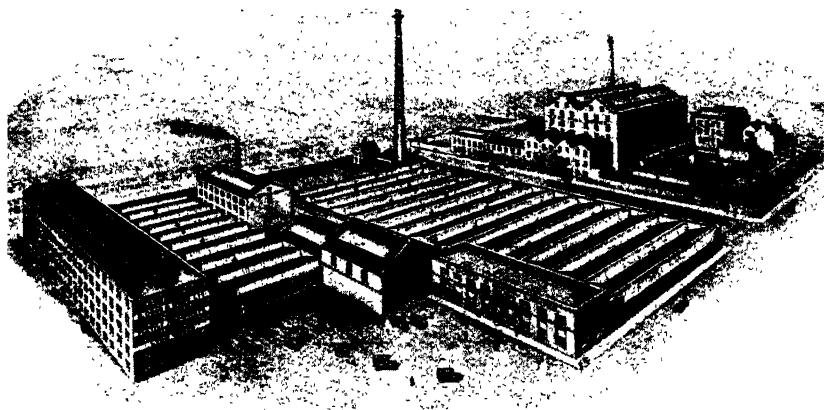
It is three years since the last exhibition was held in Manchester, and there is no doubt that during this interval many improvements have taken place in machinery. It is an exceptional opportunity for makers to show their latest developments under working conditions.



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INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS



The present tabulation is the **FINAL** result of the Census of Cotton Consumption in the Cotton Spinning Mills of the World for the half year ended 31st January, 1934, and of Cotton Mill Stocks on that date. It should be borne in mind that the figures published herewith relate to raw cotton only, and do not contain linters or waste cotton of any kind whatsoever. Furthermore, the spindle figures contain neither waste nor doubling spindles.

We regret to state that no returns have been received from Russia since July, 1930, in spite of our endeavours to re-establish connection with the Russian authorities by various means. Estimates for this country have had to be made from trade sources, and are included in the present tabulation.

Since the publication of the preliminary figures in March, a number of additional returns from distant countries have been received, and the necessary slight adjustments are now made.

The total World's Cotton Mill Consumption for the **HALF YEAR** ended 31st January, 1934, compared with the same period of the previous year, is as follows :—

	31st January 1934	31st January 1933	Increase or Decrease over same period in 1933
	bales	bales	bales
American Cotton ..	7,022,000	6,847,000	+ 175,000
East Indian Cotton ..	2,369,000	2,059,000	+ 310,000
Egyptian Cotton ..	544,000	462,000	+ 82,000
Sundries	2,599,000	2,514,000	+ 85,000
All kinds of Cotton ..	12,534,000	11,882,000	+ 652,000

The total World's Cotton Mill Stocks on 1st February, 1934, according to Continental distribution, were as follows :—

American Cotton :

Europe ..	837,000 bales against 761,000 bales on 1st Feb., 1933.
Asia	361,000 " " 416,000 " " " "
America ..	1,656,000 " " 1,516,000 " " " "

The total World's Mill Stocks of American Cotton on 31st Jan., 1934, were 2,873,000 bales, as against 2,699,000 bales in the year 1933.

East Indian Cotton :

Europe ..	253,000 bales against 149,000 bales on 1st Feb., 1933.
Asia	939,000 " " 672,000 " " " "

Altogether the World's Mill Stocks of East Indian Cotton were 1,210,000 bales against 832,000 twelve months ago.

Egyptian Cotton :

Europe ..	168,000 bales against 160,000 bales on 1st Feb., 1933.
Asia	23,000 " " 55,000 " " " "
America ..	23,000 " " 20,000 " " " "

The total World's Mill Stocks of Egyptian Cotton were 244,000 bales against 208,000 bales twelve months ago.

Sundry Cottons :

Europe	..	326,000	bales against	292,000 bales on 1st Feb., 1933.
Asia	..	410,000	"	" 323,000 " " " "
America	..	139,000	"	" 125,000 " " " "

The Total World's Mill Stocks of all kinds of cotton on Jan. 31st, 1934, were 5,268,000 bales against 4,542,000 bales on Jan. 31st, 1933.

The World's Total Spindles on Jan. 31st, were 157,718,000 as against 157,755,000 last July. The World's Consumption per thousand spindles shows an increase from 79.04 bales last July to 79.47 bales in January, 1934.

N. S. PEARSE,

General Secretary.

SHORT-TIME TABLE

The spindle-hours stopped by the mills reporting, when worked out over the whole industry of each country, indicate the following stoppages in weeks of 48 hours, for the industries in the countries tabulated below :—

	Half-year ending	
	Jan. 31st, 1934	July 31st, 1933
Great Britain	7.38	8.31*
Germany	1.36	3.50
France	5.21	6.52†
Italy	5.37	6.31
Czecho-Slovakia	12.13	13.01
Belgium	9.09	6.25
Poland	1.05	2.50
Switzerland	4.05	5.85
Holland	6.09	7.23
Austria	6.65	9.63
Sweden	1.39	1.70
Portugal	0.08	0.10
Finland	1.02	2.73
Hungary	—	0.10
Denmark	—	0.35
Norway	1.91	1.69
Japan	9.72	9.56†
China	8.71	6.41**
Canada	5.63	10.47
Mexico	2.88	2.96
Brazil	2.64	1.79

U.S.A. In Jan., 1934, 25,653,000 spindles were active out of a total of 30,968,000, as compared with 26,069,000 active last July.

* The stoppage of the American Section amounted to 9.53 (9.83) weeks, and that of the Egyptian Section to 4.16 (5.79) weeks of 48 hours. There were 71 (90) firms with 4,217,612 (5,485,927) spindles in the American Section completely stopped during the period under review. In the Egyptian Section 11 (9) firms with 818,812 (732,000) spindles were completely stopped during the six months. Firms with 187,524 (262,348) spindles have closed down indefinitely during the period under review.

† This figure represents working weeks of 48 hours. The general working week in Japan is 120 hours. Calculated in Japanese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 3.89 (3.82) weeks for the last six months under review.

** The working week in China is 132 hours. Calculated in Chinese working weeks the stoppage is equal to 3.17 (2.33) weeks for the period under review.

‡ France : 1,192,052 spindles have been completely stopped during the past six months.

(Figures in brackets and in *italic* refer to previous six months.)

Estimated TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON MILL CON-
with previous figures for comparison, on basis of Spinners'

COUNTRIES	IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
	AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
	Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
	Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932	Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932
EUROPE :—								
(1) Great Britain ..	771	735	665	609	109	70	56	130
(2) France ..	403	398	368	308	102	88	74	90
(3) Germany ..	543	490	433	437	87	45	51	81
(4) Russia† ..	35	30	—	—	23	20	23	30
(5) Italy ..	331	358	319	259	77	57	46	94
(6) Czecho-Slovakia ..	103	102	132	139	14	9	11	23
(7) Belgium ..	80	81	82	77	45	39	46	62
(8) Spain ..	170	144	154	125	28	23	21	30
(9) Poland ..	121	112	116	79	12	1	2	7
(10) Switzerland ..	26	25	25	20	5	4	4	4
(11) Holland ..	63	62	64	67	17	11	13	14
(12) Austria ..	45	31	30	37	8	4	3	10
(13) Sweden ..	57	47	52	55	—	—	—	1
(14) Portugal ..	28	24	23	15	—	1	1	—
(15) Finland ..	21	14	16	16	—	—	—	—
(16) Hungary ..	34	36	30	26	4	1	2	5
(17) Denmark ..	17	15	12	12	—	—	—	—
(18) Norway ..	6	5	6	4	—	—	—	—
Europe Total ..	2,854	2,709	2,527	2,285	529	373	353	581
ASIA :								
(1) India ..	26	46	89	69	1,106	1,114	1,154	1,175
(2) Japan ..	381	873	899	630	605	558	438	719
(3) China ..	241	291	457	432	97	98	93	310
Asia Total ..	1,148	1,210	1,445	1,131	1,808	1,770	1,685	2,204
AMERICA :								
(1) U.S.A. ..	2,847	3,254	2,749	2,568	5	5	11	12
(2) Canada ..	110	89	80	104	—	—	—	—
(3) Mexico ..	16	17	—	3	—	—	—	—
(4) Brazil ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America Total ..	2,973	3,360	2,829	2,675	5	5	11	12
Sandries ..	47	44	46	26	27	13	10	15
HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL ..	7,822	7,323	6,847	6,117	2,369	2,161	2,059	2,812

† No returns from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated only.

**SUMPTION for the Half-year ending 31st January, 1934,
returns made to the International Cotton Federation.**

**IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)**

EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL			
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932	Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932	Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932
189	158	143	152	203	205	216	321	1,272	1,168	1,080	1,212 (1)
62	58	53	60	34	28	32	38	601	572	527	496 (2)
83	59	44	44	54	39	51	61	747	633	579	623 (3)
—	—	30	40	760	750	760	650	818	800	813	720 (4)
37	34	31	30	8	7	9	13	453	456	405	396 (5)
14	9	10	13	7	6	8	10	138	126	161	185 (6)
2	3	2	3	18	18	32	34	145	141	162	176 (7)
26	20	21	24	3	5	8	7	225	192	204	186 (8)
10	10	7	4	2	5	4	2	145	128	129	92 (9)
16	15	15	18	1	1	1	3	48	45	45	45 (10)
—	—	—	—	4	3	3	4	84	76	80	85 (11)
5	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	62	42	39	52 (12)
2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	59	48	53	57 (13)
2	2	1	—	5	7	12	4	35	34	37	19 (14)
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	15	16	17 (15)
2	3	5	1	2	—	—	1	42	40	37	33 (16)
—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	18	16	13	13 (17)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	6	4 (18)
431	377	366	393	1,106	1,078	1,140	1,152	4,920	4,537	4,386	4,411
19	14	21	26	107	89	108	63	1,258	1,263	1,372	1,333 (1)
28	28	25	23	68	53	26	24	1,582	1,512	1,388	1,396 (2)
10	7	9	5	842	856	790	466	1,190	1,252	1,349	1,213 (3)
57	49	55	54	1,017	998	924	553	4,030	4,027	4,109	3,942
37	31	27	26	18	19	13	15	2,907	3,309	2,800	2,621 (1)
5	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	115	91	83	109 (2)
1	1	—	—	80	70	78	98	97	88	78	101 (3)
—	—	—	—	252	224	229	242	252	224	229	242 (4)
43	34	30	31	350	313	320	355	3,371	3,712	3,190	3,073
13	12	11	9	126	125	130	54	213	194	197	104
544	472	462	487	2,599	2,514	2,514	2,114	12,534	12,470	11,882	11,530

Estimated TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON MILL STOCKS comparison on basis of Spinners' returns

COUNTRIES		IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES (regardless of weight)							
		AMERICAN				EAST INDIAN			
		Half-year ending				Half-year ending			
		Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932	Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932
EUROPE :									
(1)	Great Britain ..	64	73	68	67	23	34	15	12
(2)	France ..	147	145	141	134	69	89	42	62
(3)	Germany ..	175	176	120	136	46	23	23	27
(4)	Russia† ..	10	5	—	—	5	5	5	5
(5)	Italy ..	192	155	174	163	37	39	23	31
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia ..	44	37	40	50	7	8	3	6
(7)	Belgium ..	38	39	37	58	35	33	21	33
(8)	Spain ..	19	31	26	26	5	5	4	3
(9)	Poland ..	14	11	19	8	4	1	1	1
(10)	Switzerland ..	23	22	22	18	7	7	3	3
(11)	Holland ..	46	37	44	44	12	14	8	12
(12)	Austria ..	16	11	13	11	2	1	1	2
(13)	Sweden ..	28	20	23	22	—	—	—	—
(14)	Portugal ..	5	7	5	2	—	—	—	—
(15)	Finland ..	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	—
(16)	Hungary ..	4	3	7	6	1	—	—	1
(17)	Denmark ..	6	5	5	4	—	—	—	—
(18)	Norway ..	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Europe Total		837	783	751	756	253	259	149	198
ASIA :									
(1)	India ..	19	31	35	32	801	891	591	609
(2)	Japan ..	281	278	270	231	113	324	62	103
(3)	China ..	61	98	111	107	25	44	19	52
Asia Total		361	407	416	370	939	1,259	672	764
AMERICA :									
(1)	U.S.A. ..	1,553	1,299	1,451	1,582	7	6	7	17
(2)	Canada ..	98	41	65	62	—	—	—	—
(3)	Mexico ..	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4)	Brazil ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
America Total		1,656	1,351	1,516	1,644	7	6	7	17
Sundries		19	17	16	5	11	3	4	5
HALF-YEAR'S TOTAL		2,873	2,558	2,699	2,775	1,210	1,527	832	984

† No returns from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated only.

on 31st January, 1934, with previous figures for made to the International Cotton Federation.

IN THOUSANDS OF ACTUAL BALES
(regardless of weight)

EGYPTIAN				SUNDRIES				TOTAL				
Half-year ending				Half-year ending				Half-year ending				
Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932	Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932	Jan. 31 1934	July 31 1933	Jan. 31 1933	Jan. 31 1932	
64	46	33	37	65	67	56	70	216	220	172	186	(1)
35	32	31	25	26	21	21	20	277	287	235	241	(2)
23	51	16	19	21	14	14	13	265	264	173	195	(3)
—	—	10	15	180	175	180	190	195	185	195	210	(4)
26	19	22	20	4	7	4	8	259	220	223	222	(5)
7	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	61	53	52	62	(6)
2	1	2	4	12	9	7	11	87	82	67	106	(7)
10	9	8	8	1	1	1	2	35	46	39	39	(8)
1	3	3	2	1	1	1	—	20	16	24	11	(9)
14	13	13	15	1	1	1	3	45	43	39	39	(10)
—	—	—	—	4	1	1	2	62	52	53	58	(11)
3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	23	16	17	16	(12)
1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	29	21	24	23	(13)
1	1	1	—	5	1	1	1	11	9	7	3	(14)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	4	(15)
1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	10	8	(16)
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	5	5	4	(17)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	(18)
188	184	150	151	326	303	292	325	1,604	1,529	1,342	1,430	
10	9	16	19	37	47	35	33	867	978	677	693	(1)
15	17	17	15	37	28	14	3	446	647	363	352	(2)
3	3	2	1	336	208	274	127	425	353	406	287	(3)
28	29	35	35	410	283	323	163	1,738	1,978	1,446	1,332	
19	17	18	19	15	22	12	13	1,594	1,344	1,488	1,631	(1)
3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	101	42	67	64	(2)
1	—	—	—	65	16	55	61	71	27	55	61	(3)
—	—	—	—	59	49	58	57	59	49	58	57	(4)
23	18	20	21	139	87	125	131	1,825	1,462	1,668	1,813	
5	4	3	5	66	57	63	18	101	81	86	33	
244	235	208	212	941	730	803	637	5,268	5,050	4,542	4,608	

ESTIMATED TOTAL WORLD'S COTTON

years 31st January, 1934, and 31st July
the International

	COUNTRIES	TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SPINNING SPINDLES		MULE SPINDLES	
		Half-year ended		Half-year ended	
		Jan. 31, 1934	July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1934	July 31, 1933
	EUROPE :				
(1)	Great Britain	47,952	49,001	36,059	37,011
(2)	France.. ..	10,170	10,144	2,557	3,541
(3)	Germany	9,935	9,850	3,225	3,461
(4)	Russia†	9,200	9,200	2,187	2,187
(5)	Italy	5,378	5,338	570	570
(6)	Czecho-Slovakia	3,668	3,627	1,573	1,579
(7)	Belgium	2,094	2,087	350	350
(8)	Spain	2,070	2,070	431	431
(9)	Poland	1,819	1,818	504	468
(10)	Switzerland	1,296	1,303	475	464
(11)	Holland	1,228	1,224	271	269
(12)	Austria	757	758	232	233
(13)	Sweden	595	595	49	49
(14)	Portugal	451	446	137	137
(15)	Finland	270	263	46	46
(16)	Hungary	274	258	44	44
(17)	Denmark	109	100	—	—
(18)	Norway	58	58	10	10
	Total	97,315	98,140	48,720	50,850
	ASIA :				
(1)	India	9,572	9,506	757	776
(2)	Japan	3,641	3,209	35	35
(3)	China	4,640	4,585	—	—
	Total	22,853	22,300	792	811
	AMERICA :				
(1)	U.S.A.*	30,968	30,894	1,166	1,166
(2)	Canada	1,209	1,240	107	137
(3)	Mexico	832	832	7	7
(4)	Brazil	2,698	2,620	5	5
	Total	35,707	35,586	1,285	1,315
	Sundries	1,343	1,729	334	333
	Grand Total	157,718	157,755	51,131	53,309

* U.S.A.—The division between mule and ring and the number of spindles on Egyptian is only approximate.

† No cotton received from Russia. Figures for this country are estimated.

SPINNING SPINDLES (000's omitted) for the half-1933, on basis of returns made to Cotton Federation.

RING SPINDLES		SPINDLES SPINNING EGYPTIAN COTTON		SPINDLES IN COURSE OF ERECTION		
Half-year ended		Half-year ended		Half-year ended		
Jan. 31, 1934	July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1934	July 31, 1933	Jan. 31, 1934	July 31, 1933	
11,893	11,990	16,841	16,279	37	12	(1)
7,613	6,603	2,339	1,835	1	2	(2)
6,710	6,389	1,191	1,154	50	23	(3)
7,013	7,013	?	210	?	?	(4)
4,808	4,768	650	650	—	—	(5)
2,095	2,048	473	369	—	1	(6)
1,744	1,737	29	40	—	—	(7)
1,639	1,639	207	207	—	—	(8)
1,315	1,350	303	303	—	—	(9)
821	839	552	673	15	21	(10)
957	955	1	1	9	2	(11)
525	525	74	42	—	—	(12)
546	546	24	23	2	—	(13)
314	309	31	30	2	6	(14)
224	217	18	13	7	—	(15)
230	214	21	32	20	3	(16)
100	100	—	—	—	—	(17)
48	48	—	—	—	1	(18)
48,595	47,290	22,754	21,861	143	71	
8,615	8,730	347	336	61	23	(1)
8,606	8,174	618	623	150	100	(2)
4,640	4,585	—	—	—	—	(3)
22,061	21,489	965	959	211	123	
29,802	29,728	1,000	1,000	?	?	(1)
1,102	1,103	78	37	3	—	(2)
825	825	7	7	—	—	(3)
2,693	2,615	—	—	11	—	(4)
34,422	34,271	1,085	1,044	14	—	
1,509	1,396	167	130	20	20	
106,587	104,446	24,971	23,994	383	214	

INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS

TOTAL WORLD.

Date	Total Estimated Number of Spinning Spindles existing in world	ESTIMATED MILL STOCKS—In thousands of ACTUAL BALES (000's omitted) "INVISIBLE" SUPPLY					Per 1,000 Spindles Total, all kinds of Cotton
		AMERICAN	EAST INDIAN	EGYPTIAN	SUNDRIES	TOTAL	
Feb. 1, 1984	157,718,000	2,873	1,210	244	941	5,268	33.39
" 1933	158,984,000	2,699	832	208	803	4,542	28.57
" 1932	162,070,000	2,775	984	212	637	4,608	28.43
" 1931	163,571,000	2,427	1,212	202	745	4,586	28.04
" 1930	165,143,000	2,742	1,173	224	792	4,931	29.86
" 1929	165,104,000	2,958	1,216	182	938	5,294	32.06
" 1928	164,979,000	2,867	969	183	863	4,882	29.59
" 1927	164,616,000	2,982	829	173	771	4,755	28.88
" 1926	162,972,000	2,862	915	200	671	4,648	28.52
" 1925	159,904,000	2,369	738	197	655	3,959	24.76
Mar. 1, 1913	142,188,000	3,448	716	279	973	5,416	38.09
Aug. 1, 1933	157,755,000	2,558	1,527	235	730	5,050	32.01
" 1932	161,002,000	2,543	1,031	228	660	4,462	27.71
" 1931	162,278,000	1,871	1,565	217	660	4,313	26.58
" 1930	164,108,000	1,985	1,667	237	609	4,498	27.41
" 1929	164,211,000	2,129	1,761	228	745	4,863	29.61
" 1928	165,103,000	2,112	1,728	170	777	4,787	28.99
" 1927	164,597,000	3,056	1,515	210	626	5,407	32.85
" 1926	163,723,000	1,969	1,589	201	739	4,498	27.47
" 1925	161,363,000	1,833	1,599	181	654	4,267	26.44
Sept. 1, 1913	143,449,000	1,655	1,405	273	744	4,077	28.42

ESTIMATED COTTON MILL CONSUMPTION—In thousands of ACTUAL BALES (000's omitted)

Half-year ending							
Jan. 31, 1934	157,718,000	7022	2369	544	2599	12534	79.47
July 31, 1933	157,755,000	7323	2161	472	2514	12470	79.04
Jan. 31, 1933	158,984,000	6847	2059	462	2514	11882	74.74
July 31, 1932	161,002,000	6202	1976	493	2121	10792	67.03
Jan. 31, 1932	162,070,000	6117	2812	487	2114	11530	71.14
July 31, 1931	162,278,000	5630	2850	459	2385	11324	69.75
Jan. 31, 1931	163,571,000	5278	3013	394	2479	11164	68.25
July 31, 1930	164,108,000	5940	3102	435	2530	12007	73.16
Jan. 31, 1930	165,143,000	7083	2985	502	2632	13202	79.94
July 31, 1929	164,211,000	7463	2804	492	2455	13014	79.25
Jan. 31, 1929	165,104,000	7813	2574	497	2184	12868	77.94
July 31, 1928	165,103,000	7181	2220	467	2685	12553	76.03
Jan. 31, 1928	164,979,000	8226	2303	489	1989	12987	78.72
July 31, 1927	164,597,000	8357	2378	506	2171	13412	81.48
Jan. 31, 1927	164,616,000	7423	2818	487	2001	12729	77.32

SPECIFICATION OF PART OF THE COTTON RETURNED AS "SUNDRIES" (IN ACTUAL BALES)
Six Months ending Jan. 31st, 1934, estimated from Actual Returns.

CONSUMPTION

Country	Peruvian	Brazilian	Argentine	West Indian	Mexican	Turkish	Russian	Mesopotamian	Sudan	East African	West African	South African	Australian	Chinese	Others	Total
Great Britain	59,802	9,408	19,799	8,421	183	2,784	21,514	386	44,809	26,200	8,094	1,005	81	62	6,680	203,288
Germany	16,782	14	12,077	865	161	1,374	140	1,209	4,913	931	8,581	4,815	2,204	54	8	53,814
France	1,726	420	4,078	392	—	1,887	—	—	4,231	—	12,204	—	—	—	11,022	3,892
Italy	39	1,769	4,917	—	—	627	2,461	—	47	1,062†	—	—	—	—	773	8,935
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	222	—	10,717*	—	—	—	539	17,780
Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	116	313	50	—	—	—	572	1,590
Holland	1,971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,071	—	—	—	1,971	1,971
Czechoslovakia	1,334	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	2,410	—	—	—	26	8,353
Austria	252	—	2	—	—	33	—	12	256	—	3,141	—	—	—	35	6,784
China	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,614
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	841,709	328	842,087
Mexico	—	—	—	—	80,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	282,000
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,569
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,462
Total	76,421	263,671	36,915	9,418	80,884	6,138	24,115	1,557	54,632	41,038	54,208	5,820	2,375	854,906	99,932	1,579,935

* Saigon & Annam
† 20,223 Korea
‡ 17,211 Others

STOCKS

Great Britain	10,059	5,309	2,051	6,235	247	148	1,308	237	26,123	8,079	572	442	17	—	3,932	64,759
Germany	8,480	149	4,138	289	67	665	20	1,588	4,249	316	1,054	829	1,930	409	208	20,808
France	2,892	935	1,936	648	—	482	267	—	—	1,464†	6,713	—	—	—	5416	20,171
Italy	129	711	90	—	—	198	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	584	3,776
Belgium	—	—	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	266	10,020*	—	—	—	521	11,597
Switzerland	541	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	303	115	—	—	—	—	344	1,528
Holland	241	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	423	—	3,565	—	—	—	335	4,416
Czechoslovakia	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,380	—	—	—	1,807	4,164
Austria	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,870	—	—	—	45	1,054
Poland	822	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	822
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	338,581
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000
Mexico	—	—	—	—	65,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,000
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,001
Total	23,679	66,104	8,522	7,072	65,314	1,595	31,716	1,825	31,716	10,263	28,419	1,271	1,947	336,900	14,373	600,685

* Congo

† Somaliland

‡ Eritrea

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Anglo-Japanese Cotton Discussions.

WE publish below extracts from a recent issue of *The Manchester Guardian* giving (1) the full text of the Lancashire memorandum sent to the Japanese delegates in the hope of saving the Anglo-Japanese cotton discussions from the breakdown which came on March 14, and (2) the full text of the Japanese reply presented by Mr. Okada.

MEMORANDUM BY BRITISH DELEGATION.

1. As a result of the four official meetings between the delegations which have so far been held, a position has been reached in which agreement has been found impossible on the point of the geographical scope of the proposed discussions. In order to ensure that there should be no avoidable abandonment of the effort to solve the problem by discussion and mutual accommodation, the British delegation put forward the present memorandum for consideration by the Japanese delegation.

The memorandum consists (in paragraphs 2 and 3) of some further explanations of certain aspects of the British point of view which appear to have been a source of difficulty in Japanese quarters and (in paragraph 4) it submits a new suggestion as to procedure which avoids the present impasse and appears to the British delegation to make progress possible without prejudice to the views expressed by both parties up to the present.

2. The British delegation would like to emphasize that the proposals they intended to develop as the conference proceeded did not, in their opinion, create a position which would be unfair or arbitrary from the point of view of Japan.

In particular the British proposals would by no means have amounted to imposing a limitation on Japanese exports whilst leaving British trade free to expand without limits.

It must be remembered that the British delegation had to formulate a policy to meet a very exceptional situation in the world markets for cotton goods (leaving rayon aside for the present so as not to confuse the explanation).

Up to 1929, in round figures, world export trade amounted to 8,000,000,000 square yards per annum. Since 1929 it has declined to 5,000,000,000 square yards. Japan is the only country whose

trade has increased both absolutely and relatively during this abnormal period.

The primary necessity, therefore, in seeking to establish a basis of general stability upon which both countries could develop their trade was to bring the growth of Japanese trade into closer relation with that of the rest of the world. British trade, already gravely diminished and still declining seriously, presents no problem, at any rate until some later stage when lost ground has been recovered to an agreed extent.

FIXING THE EXPORT PRICES.

It was, therefore, most clearly emphasized in the British statements, both orally and in writing, that the British proposals contained arrangements specifically devised for the purpose of providing an opportunity for the Japanese to increase their trade as and when an increase occurred in world trade or in United Kingdom exports over figures to be agreed.

It was the intention of the British delegation at a suitable stage in the negotiations to indicate the amount of increase in United Kingdom or world trade which, in their opinion, would justify an agreed increase in the Japanese export trade. In other words, any increase in United Kingdom or world trade above the agreed figures would be accompanied by an increase in the Japanese figures.

When proposing actual figures the British delegation would, of course, envisage an increase in the amount of British exports above their present disastrously low levels, the existence of which is the *raison d'être* of these discussions.

Within the general plan of a three years' agreement providing for annual adjustment of the figures, the British delegation feel that all these matters could be effectively adjusted after negotiation.

3. The question has also been raised of the effect of an agreement upon the liberty of action both of Japan and the United Kingdom in making bilateral agreements with other countries, and doubt has been expressed as to the propriety of the parties to the present conference reaching an agreement which might affect the sovereign rights of other countries concerned.

This argument might possibly have some validity if the present discussions were being conducted by the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Japan. It cannot possibly apply to discussions between industrialists, in which the Governments are not the negotiating parties.

THE EFFECT ON OTHER COUNTRIES.

Apart from this the British delegation make the following observations:—

(a) There are a considerable number of precedents for agreements to control sales to different countries made by manufacturers and producers, and the British delegation do not think any question of sovereign rights arises.

(b) Countries with substantial textile industries, far from resenting an agreement which would tend to stabilise the

position, would certainly welcome it. It might well induce them to moderate any prohibitions, tariffs or quotas which they might otherwise be contemplating.

(c) If any other competing export country took advantage of the agreement to increase its exports unduly, the situation could be met in the annual adjustments of the figures, or in some other appropriate manner.

(d) The freedom of the Japanese and the United Kingdom Governments to negotiate with other countries on tariffs would not be affected. It would be possible to insert a suitable proviso in the agreement to cover procedure between the two parties in the event of such negotiations involving quantitative limitations of textile exports.

DISCUSSIONS BY AREAS.

4. In the hope that the foregoing explanations may open fresh possibilities for profitable discussion, and without prejudicing their position as to the need to review the matter on a world basis so as to meet the object in view—viz., the adjustment and development of the textile industries of both countries on a harmonious basis—the British delegation would agree that discussion might now begin with one or more of the undermentioned regions which the British delegation invite the Japanese delegation to select.

The regions are: Africa, Asia, Near and Middle East, Europe, South America and Central America.

Markets included within the definition "Near and Middle East" would not be included in Asia and Europe. Any cases of doubt as to the inclusion of particular countries in one or other of these areas could be settled by discussion.

Markets within the British and Japanese Empires would be regarded as separate groups to be discussed when suitable progress had been made in connection with other areas.

The discussion of each of the regions would be without prejudice to the liberty of both delegations in reaching final decisions on the negotiations as a whole.

JAPAN'S REPLY.

The Japanese reply reads as follows:—

1. Since our arrival five informal meetings were held between the representatives of Manchester and the Japanese delegates with the object of exchanging views on the respective positions of the cotton industries of both countries with a view to carrying out some useful ground-work for the coming conference. On the Japanese side great pains had been taken to prepare very complete and exhaustive statements to show how the cotton industry of Japan was developed, and with what great expenditure of human energy and capital it was brought to the present state of efficiency, with resultant ability to reduce the cost a good deal.

It was clearly shown that the Japanese textile goods were selling more freely on their merits of being cheap and of good quality. It is gratifying to note that Manchester has recognized

this fact and assured us that they regarded all that we had been doing as legitimate.

2. When the formal conference began the position of the Japanese cotton industry was quite clear to Manchester. Five official meetings have been held so far, and the Japanese delegation found themselves unable to agree to the fundamental principle proposed by Manchester to

(a) Impose restriction on only Japanese exports in order to bring about the economic stability of the textile markets of the world.

(b) Include all the markets of the world in the discussions.

In order to prevent any avoidable abandonment of the efforts to solve the problem the Manchester delegation were good enough to send us a fresh memorandum for our study and consideration. In this memorandum the Manchester delegation, after explaining that they did not intend to create a position which would be unfair or arbitrary from the Japanese point of view and that the British proposals would not have amounted to imposing a limitation on only Japanese exports without any obligation on British exports, set forth their viewpoint as follows:—

“In recent years world trade has been shrinking a great deal, yet Japan has been showing expansion and, therefore, Japan ought to restrict her exports and keep pace with the world general trade to give it stability. The restriction of Japanese exports must continue until such time as world trade or the British exports increase to certain figures to be agreed later. Such figures, however, would naturally be higher than those of the present. After world trade or British exports increased to the agreed level Japan would be given an opportunity to increase her exports. The restrictive measure imposed upon Japan could be revised every twelve months.”

Japan's answer is as follows:—

The fundamental causes which brought about the decline of world textile exports are many, among which the following may be cited as some of the most important:—

(a) The general depression of trade.

(b) Consequent tendency to restrict imports of foreign textiles by tariffs and quotas.

(c) Impoverished buying power and consequently less consumption, unless at lower prices.

(d) Inability of many of the countries to reduce cost to low enough level to induce more buying.

(e) The tremendous increase of indigenous industry in consuming countries.

The reason why Japan was able to keep up her sales of textile goods was because—

(a) She took great pains to study these fundamental causes.

(b) She made tremendous efforts to bring down the cost of production to meet the impoverished buying power. The task was not easy, but Japan put her whole will into the work of reducing the cost by mobilizing every available human energy and mechanical device and at the expenditure of enormous capital outlay, and thus she is retaining her position with justifiable reason. Have all countries done this?

The British delegates' proposal to bring about a basis of stability in textile markets of the world is a noble one, but we think that in order to accomplish this object greater consideration must be given to more fundamental causes than merely cutting down the exports of Japan.

The British delegates tell us that until 1929 world textile exports amounted to 8,000,000,000 square yards per annum, but since 1929 the figures have declined to 5,000,000,000 square yards—a diminution of 3,000,000,000 square yards. Although world exports declined to this extent, they say that Japanese exports increased during all this abnormal period, and therefore, in order to bring about a basis of stability, Japan must restrict her exports.

Now let us see how much Japanese exports have actually increased:—

					Million sq. yds.
Japan exported in 1929	..	..	..	..	1,790.6
" " " 1930	..	..	..	..	1,571.8
" " " 1931	..	..	..	..	1,413.8
" " " 1932	..	..	..	..	2,031.7
" " " 1933	..	..	..	..	2,090.2

It is clear that since 1929 Japanese exports steadily declined until 1931, and it was only in 1932 and 1933 that increases of 241,100,000 square yards and 299,600,000 square yards, respectively, over the figures of 1929 were registered. Japan, therefore, also suffered in 1930 and 1931, and, in fact, was not so well off as Manchester wishes us to believe. According to Manchester, the decline of world exports since 1929 was 3,000,000,000 square yards per annum, against which Japanese increase even in 1933 was only 299,600,000 square yards, after showing substantial declines in 1930 and 1931. We cannot certainly think that by merely restricting Japanese exports the economic stability of world textile markets could be restored.

WORLD CHANGES WHICH MUST BE FACED.

The real causes of the decline in textile exports are, as we have already said, world trade depression and also the tremendous development of indigenous industry in the consuming countries. Take, for instance, the increase in Indian domestic production:—

	Million yds.
India produced in 1929	2,959
" " " 1930	3,777
" " " 1931	3,883
" " " 1932	4,362
" " " 1933	4,870

In five years' time there had been an increase of 1,911,000,000 square yards. There are also other countries whose domestic productions increased to the detriment of exporting countries. It is interesting to note that the world consumption of cotton since 1929 does not show a very great decline. This means that what has been lost in the textile exports of manufacturing countries has been produced in the consuming countries. This is a fundamental change of economic order which must be faced by the manufacturing countries.

In the face of these facts it does appear that there are far greater causes which brought about this decline of world textile exports than the small expansion of Japanese exports, and that mere restriction of Japanese exports does not seem to contribute to the desired stability.

Although the British delegates assure us that they do not mean any one-sided arrangement, their proposal, in effect, amounts to the imposition of a restriction on Japanese exports to allow Manchester exports to increase to a certain level, and we cannot help regarding it as unilateral, especially when it is remembered that our increase has not been so great in comparison with the decline of world exports, and that whatever expansion we might have had was accomplished in a very legitimate way. We must ask the British delegates to give us a proposal based on more mutuality.

REFUSAL TO EXTEND DISCUSSIONS' SCOPE.

3. With regard to the inclusion of the markets of the third countries and the Dominions into the discussions, we think we have given sufficient reasons for holding that that was impracticable. We still hold that—

(a) The markets of the third countries are absolutely outside our sphere of influence.

(b) These countries have tariff autonomy and can fix their own tariff and quotas and conclude their own treaty.

(c) We are already in negotiation to conclude agreements with many countries separately.

(d) Any agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan only ties down these two countries, leaving free all other manufacturing countries to do what they like, and, therefore, we do not think it practicable to consider them.

You contend that there would be some reason in what we maintain if Governments were conducting the discussions about the markets of other countries, but that it is totally different if industrialists discuss any quantitative agreement as we are doing now. We still hold that it does not seem appropriate and of any practical value for any two countries to talk of the markets of other countries because it is impossible to get any guarantee that these countries would allow the importation of the agreed quantities without raising tariff or fixing quotas. These markets should be discussed by the interested countries, and we are already doing it.

FREEDOM TO NEGOTIATE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

You make further observations under four heads, to which we would reply as follows:—

(a) There may be many precedents of manufacturers and producers for making agreements for the control of sales of their goods in other countries without any question of sovereign right, but as those countries have the power to fix tariff and quotas it is not of any use to fix quantities to be exported to them by the United Kingdom and Japan. We are already directly negotiating with many of them. Besides, we think that even in the agreements such as the British delegates tell us that there are many precedents, mutual benefits of both countries are consulted, and no restriction is placed on the exports of any one party only.

(b) It may be true to a certain extent that countries with substantial textile industries may welcome an agreement if the imports of both the United Kingdom and Japan are to be fixed by it, but it is proposed that Japanese imports are only to be restricted, and it is going too far to say that they will welcome any agreement which places no restriction upon the imports of the British goods and of all the other manufacturing countries. The result of this restriction of the Japanese imports will mean an increase of dearer goods from other countries. This may not lead to any change of restriction policy of these countries.

(c) As there are possibilities of direct negotiations with other countries we do not see much utility and practical good in covering markets of such countries by the Anglo-Japanese agreement. We should prefer freedom to negotiate with these countries without any binding agreement entered into with Great Britain. We do not like to be bound by two agreements.

4. The British delegation now kindly offer to discuss any one or more of the undermentioned regions—Africa, Asia, Near and Middle East, Europe, South America, Central America. They further invite us to make our selection.

While thanking the British delegation for the courtesy, we feel we must say that we do not find any essential difference in the attitude of the British delegation to discuss the markets of the third countries. The new British proposal simply divides the world markets into different regions instead of taking them as a whole.

What the Japanese side has been holding was that they were unable to include the markets of other countries and the Dominions into the discussions, while the British side contended that it was essential to include them. In order to save an impasse it was agreed that the British delegation would set aside for the present the question of geographical area and give us a proposal which would not touch upon this disputed question.

We are disappointed to see that the new British proposal does include the geographical area, only in a modified form, and we regret that it is impossible for us to consider it. May we ask the British delegation to formulate their proposal in such a way that discussion may be continued without being hampered by this question of geographical area.

We have been asked to come to your country to discuss the textile question and to find out if possible a solution which would be mutually beneficial. We naturally wanted to know what the Manchester side desired to propose, and found the principle upon which they wish to discuss as one-sided and not practicable. You were good enough to give us a new proposal, which, however, showed no difference in your essential attitude. We are already here six months, and have been sincerely hoping to reach some practical solution. If you can give us any proposal which is more reciprocal and avoids the question of the markets belonging to other countries or the Dominions we shall be very glad to discuss it.

Following the recent suspension of the Anglo-Japanese trade conference, the Japanese Government have now informed the British Government that they are willing to enter into negotiations which cover the trade relations between the two countries, with special reference to the textile industry. It is expected that the conference will be held in London in May and June, and will probably be carried on between Mr. Matsudaira and Mr. Matsuyama, of the Japanese Embassy, and Sir Horace Wilson and Board of Trade experts.

ENGLAND.

LEGISLATION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.

The Government intend to introduce experimental legislation respecting the legalization of wage agreements in the weaving section of the cotton industry.

Mr. T. Ashurst, Secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, states that no precise details were likely to become available until after the Bill was presented to Parliament. It has been made clear, however, that the Bill will be substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the joint delegation from the employers' and operatives' organizations, viz. :—

To support voluntary collective bargaining and to give statutory effect to agreements which the employers' and operatives' central organizations jointly request the Minister of Labour to bring within the Bill.

To provide a basis on which the principle of co-operation and reorganization can be extended.

This does not mean that there will be any statutory imposition of certain wages and conditions. The industry itself will be left to decide what agreements are to become enforceable by law. In other words, the Bill is not intended to enforce statutory regulation of wages and conditions of working, but to give legal sanction to terms voluntarily agreed upon by the joint council of employers and operatives.

FIFTY-FOUR HOURS WEEK IN INDIA.

The following is extracted from a recent issue of *The Indian Textile Journal*:—

The Select Committee on the Factories Bill is reported to have reached an agreement on the fifty-four hours working week in mills. As this was the most contentious clause in the Bill and was expected to raise an amount of commotion among industrialists, and especially among the cotton millowners of Bombay, its almost smooth passage in the Select Committee may be taken as an indication of a better understanding between the millowners' representatives in the Committee and others. This does not necessarily mean that diverging opinions on the matter will not be expressed in the open Assembly, and for this reason it may be expedient to recapitulate here some of the arguments for and against the fifty-four hours week.

When the Royal Commission on Labour decided on the fifty-four hours week they had to strike a mean between the sixty hours week advocated by the millowners, whose chief representative in the Commission was Sir Victor Sassoon, and the forty-eight hours week advocated by the spokesmen for labour, such as Mr. Joshi and Diwan Chaman Lall. The latter's views were governed principally by the need of labour welfare, while the former was mainly interested in the prosperity of the industry. Sir Victor Sassoon's special minute of dissent was a vigorous presentation of the millowners' views, and the Commission as a whole, in due deference to his views and in the best interests of the industry and the labour, recommended the fifty-four hours week.

THE EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

The question had thus to be considered from two points of view, its effect on industry as such and its effect on labour. Sir Victor's chief argument was that the industry was at the time suffering from great disabilities, and especially from serious competition from Japan, and if the number of working hours was reduced, production would also go down to that extent, with the result that the cost of production would go up and the industry would on that account find itself at a serious disadvantage in its competition with foreign imports, especially those from Japan. Sir Victor rejected the plea that to a great extent the loss caused by the reduction in the hours of working would largely be met by increased efficiency on the part of the worker. He also entirely ignored the argument advanced by the Commission that "the reduction in the hours of the individual operative need not mean a reduction in the hours worked by the industry."

The Commission pertinently pointed out "that a wider adoption of shifts would enable the industry to maintain production even if the average output per operative fell, and to increase it greatly when market conditions justified such a course." What is more, the Commission expressed their belief that "if Indian industry is to expand profitably in competition with other countries, it will be advisable to make more use of the machinery and plant."

THE EFFECT ON LABOUR.

As regards the effect on labour of the fifty-four hours week, it is expected to react in two ways. The workman will have first to suffer a reduction in wages owing to the reduction in the hours of working, but in any case the loss will be less than if the week was one of forty-eight hours as advocated by the workmen's own spokesmen. Further, the workman will have more leisure at his disposal and greater rest, and this would add considerably to his efficiency as worker, and to that extent will offset the loss in earnings caused by the reduction in hours. Shorter hours, in the Labour Commission's opinion, should supply both an incentive and an enlarged opportunity for raising the general standard of work.

Evidence before the Commission led them to the view that it is impossible for the average operator to remain at work regularly through a ten-hour day either in a cotton mill or in any other factory, and that the unauthorized intervals are a form of self-defence against overwork. Generally speaking, the short working week is associated with closer attention to work and stricter supervision than the long one. In Bombay mills at present, although the operative is nominally working for ten hours a day, i.e., sixty hours a week, he spends a considerable part of his time in the compound smoking, loitering or eating his meals. An association of textile managers in Bombay told the Commission that the extent of working time spent outside the factory was nearly two hours daily. In other words, a ten-hour day cannot be worked and is not in fact actually worked.

A CHANGED SITUATION.

Such in the main were the arguments advanced when the Commission first reported in 1931. Since then a great deal of water has passed below the bridge. The most recent developments in trade, especially the trade pact between India and Japan, have changed the aspect of the problem considerably. Sir Victor Sassoon's argument that the Indian industry will be greatly handicapped in its competition with Japan falls to the ground, as this competition has been materially controlled and minimized, and a distinctly new market to the extent of nearly 200 million yards has been placed at the disposal of the Indian mills, who can thus hope to increase their production.

Next as regards the effect on wages, the large reduction in the price of food-stuffs is in itself an argument for a reduction in wages, and the workmen themselves have in many instances willingly accepted such cuts in the interest of the industry, which can feed them only if it survives. Then again, the workers are increasingly realizing the need of greater efficiency on their part, and in Bombay a number of mills have successfully managed to get more looms and more spindles worked by each operative.

In these circumstances the introduction of a nine hours day or a fifty-four hours week is a quite feasible proposition from every point of view, and should prove acceptable to all the interests concerned. It is hoped that without any conflict of opinion the Assembly will pass the clause, and that an atmosphere of goodwill will continue to prevail between the employer and the employed.

THE RUSSIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

An official statement published in Russia towards the end of last year characterized the work at the cotton textile centres as "unsatisfactory, particularly with respect to quality and type of production." The statement of stipulation of December 17 was signed by the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, and in addition to criticizing the past performance of the cotton textile industry outlines the aims of the industry for 1934. The statement is quite lengthy, including eighteen main points. A brief mention of the more important aims is given below.

An improvement in the quality of the goods produced in especially stressed, and those responsible for the production of unsatisfactory goods will be subject to imprisonment for not less than five years. It is planned to replace by better quality goods about 477,000,000 yards of low-quality fabrics. These low qualities, together with some 243,000,000 yards of fabrics for which a ready market has not developed, are supposed to be replaced by "at least 723,000,000 yards of higher quality goods, comprising compact calico, satin, high quality baize, fustian, knit fabrics, serge, etc." Of this amount it is planned to allot 84,000,000 yards to deficit fabrics, for which the demand is particularly large. These include flannel, towel materials, blankets, tent material, etc. The production of fine materials, such as batiste and pique, is expected to be increased by about 82,000,000 yards. Plans also provide that about 437,000,000 yards are also to be mercerized in order to improve both the appearance and the wearing quality. An expected slight increase in cloth production is based on the increased percentage of high-grade cotton procured during 1933. The above, of course, refers to "plans" only, and on the basis of past performance we cannot expect complete fulfilment.

The total production plan for cotton fabrics during 1934 is placed at only 3,139,000,000 yards. This is a slight increase over the apparent production during 1933, but far below the plan for that year. (The increase corresponds roughly to the indicated increase in the production of raw cotton.)

U.S.S.R. SPINDLE MANUFACTURE.

The "Engels" factory in Leningrad, the only factory in Russia manufacturing spindles, is to be reorganized. Output in 1934 is to be increased to 700,000 spindles as compared with 425,000 last year. Total annual production will eventually reach 800,000 spindles.

THE MEXICAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Cotton mills produced 190,891,000 metres (of 1.094 yards each) of cotton piece goods during the six months May 1 - October 31, 1933, compared with 152,846,000 metres in the preceding six

months, according to the Department of Special Taxes of the Mexican Treasury. The total of 343,737,000 metres for the twelve months comprised the following classes of goods: Unbleached, 103,454,000 metres; bleached, 20,815,000; printed, 81,753,000; piece-dyed, 36,830,000; yarn-dyed, 62,173,000; drills, 10,123,000; duck, 1,162,000; and unenumerated fabrics, 27,427,000 metres.

The Mexican textile industry progressed notably during 1933, which was, it is claimed, the most profitable and successful period the industry as a whole has witnessed.

The fairly large stocks of manufactured goods which the Mexican cotton mills carried over from 1932 were practically all liquidated by April or May, and at the close of the year the industry was operating at full capacity and had on hand a sufficient number of orders to ensure steady operations for several weeks.

In 1933, for the first time, the textile industry as a whole was able to show satisfactory operating profit since the beginning of the depression. The trade is largely confined to the manufacture of coarse and low-priced fabrics, and the increased purchasing power of the labouring classes has been reflected in an increased demand for native manufactured textiles. Employment is given to approximately 40,000 workers. The increasing purchasing power of the public had furnished the stimulus for native manufacturers to produce better grade fabrics which up to this time have been imported.

PERU.

A recent issue of a publication issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce states that at the close of 1933 cotton mills were working two shifts, employing more workers than ever before and accepting orders for not less than four months in advance, according to trade reports.

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, in its report for 1932 on the Cotton Textile Industry in Canada, shows a gross value of production aggregating \$45,351,012, a decline of 11.1 per cent. during the year. Reports were received from 95 establishments capitalized at \$79,785,322 and employing 16,818 persons earning \$13,161,177.

The principal item in the production report is that covering fabrics of cotton and cotton mixtures valued, in 1932, at \$27,605,082, including all-cotton fabrics valued at \$24,613,187. Yarns spun for sale had a valuation of \$4,098,535; blankets, \$1,081,354; and tapes and webbing, elastic and non-elastic, \$1,180,198. Imports of cotton and its manufactures were valued at \$22,700,239, and exports at \$1,388,440, these exports including cotton duck, bags, rags, fabrics and underwear. Imports of raw cotton not further manufactured than ginned totalled 97,355,322 lbs., valued at \$7,639,728.

ITALY.

The cotton industry has been adversely affected by export difficulties and depreciated currency competition. Under normal conditions it exports 38 per cent. of its total output, but this percentage has fallen to 30 per cent., while the ratio of yarn exports to piece goods has increased to the injury of the trade.

The condition of the industry as a whole is, however, such that thorough reorganization is necessary, and the Italian Cotton Institute, founded by the manufacturers in 1912 to meet another depression, has just been raised, by a decree, to the status of a corporation to which all cotton and cotton-waste spinners are required to belong. The Institute will regulate the output of yarn in accordance with market requirements, facilitate the sale of cotton fabrics, regulate conditions for sale and payment of yarns, and facilitate purchase of raw material. Its decisions will be binding on all member firms, that is to say on the whole industry.

ENGLAND.

NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY
ON THE REGISTERS AT 19th MARCH, 1934.

Department	Wholly Unemployed			Temporarily Stopped			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
Card and Blowing							
Room	1,831	4,411	6,242	866	4,482	5,348	11,590
Spinning	10,405	3,086	13,491	6,567	3,452	10,019	23,510
Beaming, Winding and Warping ..	1,674	5,224	6,898	1,417	6,847	8,264	15,162
Weaving	7,619	18,265	25,884	2,092	6,786	8,878	34,762
Other processes ..	1,030	224	1,254	229	126	355	1,609
Total	22,559	31,210	53,769	11,171	21,693	32,864	86,633

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COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

INDIA.

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND THE COUNTS
(OR NUMBERS) OF YARN SPUN.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES).

					Six months, April to September		
Count or Number					1931	1932	1933
1	..	..	..	..	1,933,123	1,571,767	1,446,662
2	..	..	..	..	3,353,001	6,014,587	5,404,085
3	..	..	..	..	1,027,412	962,019	755,154
4	..	..	..	..	4,831,015	3,789,515	4,031,486
5	..	..	..	..	1,528,835	1,376,442	1,487,442
6	..	..	..	..	4,178,428	4,257,206	4,366,410
7	..	..	..	..	12,589,808	11,260,972	9,638,494
8	..	..	..	..	4,460,093	4,881,801	4,997,745
9	..	..	..	..	8,123,972	7,794,716	7,544,378
10	..	..	..	..	11,048,634	14,761,821	12,081,494
Total, Nos. 1 to 10 ..					55,074,321	56,670,846	51,753,350
11	..	..	..	..	22,364,154	22,644,903	20,679,875
12	..	..	..	..	13,173,255	15,322,418	15,303,544
13	..	..	..	..	15,563,217	16,494,378	13,017,335
14	..	..	..	..	17,441,044	20,544,509	17,068,882
15	..	..	..	..	15,263,293	13,342,699	11,318,220
16	..	..	..	..	17,344,254	17,802,494	17,116,587
17	..	..	..	..	9,528,402	13,300,131	9,604,350
18	..	..	..	..	14,895,088	16,909,776	18,839,948
19	..	..	..	..	6,723,466	6,842,709	7,707,485
20	..	..	..	..	78,273,787	93,195,862	89,724,539
Total, Nos. 11 to 20 ..					210,569,960	236,399,879	220,380,763
21	..	..	..	..	32,320,395	29,885,633	19,506,259
22	..	..	..	..	26,882,406	29,721,537	24,677,837
23	..	..	..	..	4,310,281	4,954,612	4,229,509
24	..	..	..	..	26,312,136	26,982,343	22,554,676
25	..	..	..	..	2,803,567	2,926,468	1,638,809
26	..	..	..	..	7,582,897	9,084,548	9,444,389
27	..	..	..	..	2,179,628	2,688,565	3,182,158
28	..	..	..	..	8,939,891	9,877,985	8,804,576
29	..	..	..	..	1,718,061	1,850,332	1,584,904
30	..	..	..	..	33,035,034	36,642,306	34,982,246
Total, Nos. 21 to 30 ..					146,084,296	154,614,329	130,605,363

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY AND COUNTS OF YARN SPUN—*continued*.

					Six months, April to September		
Count or Number					1931	1932	1933
31	..	..	..	..	1,123,133	1,434,941	837,501
32	..	..	..	..	8,913,044	9,965,394	8,320,165
33	..	..	..	..	228,557	286,805	570,511
34	..	..	..	..	1,603,431	1,793,640	1,199,613
35	..	..	..	..	736,616	871,954	755,382
36	..	..	..	..	3,158,334	2,818,632	1,176,645
37	..	..	..	..	53,472	170,413	284,676
38	..	..	..	..	671,384	622,345	1,625,675
39	..	..	..	..	231,680	174,254	160,872
40	..	..	..	..	19,791,849	21,228,156	20,444,052
Total, Nos. 31 to 40					36,511,500	39,366,534	35,375,092
Above 40					17,721,398	17,709,645	17,726,965
Wastes, etc.					2,714,660	2,946,496	2,638,352
GRAND TOTAL					468,676,135	507,707,729	458,479,887

STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS AND THEIR EQUIVALENT IN YARDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS MANUFACTURED.

GRAND TOTAL, INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES).

Description		Six months, April to September		
		1931	1932	1933
Grey and bleached piece-goods :				
Chadars	lbs.	10,387,810	11,496,944	9,594,066
	yds.	28,297,732	31,228,597	26,229,820
Dhutis	lbs.	98,205,921	101,837,557	91,430,290
	yds.	510,767,156	529,230,504	475,204,288
Drills and jeans ..	lbs.	11,340,169	13,263,319	12,405,934
	yds.	44,090,349	53,140,553	47,269,398
Cambrics and lawns ..	lbs.	2,692,874	4,673,031	4,676,272
	yds.	19,868,180	35,424,296	35,360,932
Printers	lbs.	2,035,725	1,166,353	1,965,074
	yds.	9,868,368	6,529,792	10,333,668
Shirtings and longcloth	lbs.	86,335,058	85,261,826	81,571,621
	yds.	387,304,298	391,838,699	363,880,786
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	lbs.	19,058,903	19,979,187	17,087,151
	yds.	69,873,230	73,208,695	63,641,214
Tent cloth	lbs.	896,217	1,342,097	946,834
	yds.	2,201,818	3,166,470	2,143,028
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	lbs.	19,071,405	18,571,472	13,221,913
	yds.	55,590,558	54,264,148	39,292,526
Other sorts	lbs.	5,700,159	6,387,924	6,182,994
	yds.	26,208,449	29,219,677	30,983,366
Total				
	lbs.	255,724,241	263,979,710	239,032,149
	yds.	1,154,070,138	1,207,251,431	1,094,339,626
Coloured piece-goods ..				
	lbs.	64,666,543	73,627,418	66,557,050
	yds.	316,783,824	369,839,740	327,331,553
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	lbs.	1,649,926	1,591,206	1,725,452
	doz.	420,016	402,308	435,472
Hosiery	lbs.	884,186	1,433,137	985,749
	doz.	322,921	422,019	289,847
Miscellaneous	lbs.	2,487,065	2,148,610	2,246,558
	doz.	62,176,625	53,615,252	56,163,952
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool				
	lbs.	1,973,144	1,013,613	600,432
	doz.	49,328,600	25,340,327	15,010,800
GRAND TOTAL ..				
	lbs.	327,385,105	343,793,694	311,147,390
	yds.	1,470,853,962	1,577,091,171	1,421,670,579
	doz.	742,937	824,327	725,319

EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN (INDIAN-MADE) FROM INDIA

(In thousands of lbs.)

	January to December, 1933
Persia, Aden and Iraq	8,144
China	4
Egypt	394
Other countries	8,524
Total, 1933	17,066
" 1932	16,688
" 1931	22,095

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS (INDIAN-MADE) FROM INDIA
(ALL PORTS)

(In lakhs of yds.)

	January to December, 1933
Persia, Arabia, Aden and Iraq	209
Ceylon	122
Straits Settlements, Siam and China	70
East Africa (including Mauritius)	108
Other countries	82
Total, 1933	591
" 1932	817
" 1931	989

IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN INTO INDIA

GREY (In thousands of lbs.)

	January to December, 1933
United Kingdom	6,679
Japan	5,695
Other countries	11,862
Total, 1933	24,236
" 1932	30,665
" 1931	20,763

WHITE (In thousands of lbs.)

United Kingdom	2,527
Japan	489
Other countries	—
Total, 1933	3,016
" 1932	4,238
" 1931	3,614

COLOURED (In thousands of lbs.)

United Kingdom	1,177
Japan	13
Other countries	38
Total, 1933	1,228
" 1932	1,707
" 1931	1,470

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS INTO INDIA

GREY (In lakhs of yds.)

								January to December, 1933
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,044
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,627
America	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,678
" 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,360
" 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,496

WHITE (In lakhs of yds.)

United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,008
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840
Total, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,848
" 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,911
" 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,629

COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED (In lakhs of yds.)

United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,399
Continent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,303
Other countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Total, 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,747
" 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,998
" 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,076

IMPORTS OF COTTON TEXTILES INTO INDIA

During the nine months April 1 to December 31, 1933.

Cotton Yarns.—The total imports fell from 35,871,702 lbs. valued at Rs.303 lakhs to 24,513,102 lbs. valued at Rs.192 lakhs. The United Kingdom share was materially reduced from 10,660,750 lbs. (Rs.104½ lakhs) to 7,754,188 lbs. (Rs.73½ lakhs). Similarly, arrivals from Japan fell from 15,639,099 lbs. (Rs.137 lakhs) to 8,883,873 lbs. (Rs.70½ lakhs). Imports from China were also reduced from 9,451,150 lbs. (Rs.60½ lakhs) to 7,714,932 lbs. (Rs.47 lakhs).

Grey Piece Goods (unbleached).—The total imports dropped from 268,211,213 yards valued at Rs.384½ lakhs to 180,010,678 yards valued at Rs.232½ lakhs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom, thanks to the relative maintenance of the dhooti trade, only fell from 73,427,738 yards (Rs.116½ lakhs) to 66,896,749 yards (Rs.102½ lakhs), whereas arrivals from Japan, mainly of plain goods dropped from 194,021,816 yards (Rs.266½ lakhs) to 112,817,094 yards (Rs.130 lakhs).

White Piece Goods (bleached).—The total imports fell from 315,128,293 yards (Rs.564 lakhs) to 187,264,863 yards (Rs.331½ lakhs). Arrivals from the United Kingdom shrank from 212,184,136 yards (Rs.40½ lakhs), to 132,046,740 yards (Rs.26 lakhs). It is noteworthy, however, that Japanese shipments which, for some time, had shown a steady expansion, were also reduced from 94,626,116 yards (Rs.130 lakhs) to 53,321,379 yards (Rs.65½ lakhs). Arrivals from Holland and Switzerland were reduced to small proportions.

Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece Goods.—Here again there was a material fall in the total trade from 336,094,237 yards (Rs. 653 lakhs) to 185,895,138 yards (Rs. 360½ lakhs). Imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 149,966,734 yards (Rs.373½ lakhs) to 95,523,799 yards (Rs.237½ lakhs). Similarly, those from Japan fell from 173,068,619 yards (Rs.235½ lakhs) to 89,155,647 yards (Rs.119 lakhs). Arrivals from Italy actually fell from 6,641,792 yards (Rs.17 lakhs) to 368,410 yards (Rs.1½ lakhs), while all other Continental imports were practically excluded by the heavy import duty.

Fents.—The total imports advanced from 24,866,757 yards to 25,954,899 yards, but the values fell from Rs.42 lakhs to Rs.33½ lakhs, due to the greater proportion of cheap Japanese cloth. Arrivals from the United Kingdom remained fairly constant at 8,459,029 yards valued at Rs.12½ lakhs. Shipments from the U.S.A. dropped from 16,237,121 yards (Rs.26½ lakhs) to 10,845,406 yards (Rs.11 lakhs) whereas those from Japan rose from 329,611 yards (Rs.35,000) to 6,534,712 yards (Rs.9½ lakhs). This incursion of the Japanese into the fent trade is a most noteworthy development and is being anxiously watched.

Cotton Sewing Thread.—The total imports fell slightly from 1,520,799 lbs. valued at Rs.42 lakhs to 1,384,605 lbs. valued at Rs.37½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 1,320,503 lbs. (Rs.36½ lakhs) to 1,214,933 lbs. (Rs.33½ lakhs). Arrivals from "other countries" were also reduced from 200,296 lbs. (Rs.5½ lakhs) to 169,672 lbs. (Rs. 4½ lakhs).

Haberdashery and Millinery.—The total imports fell heavily from Rs.52½ lakhs to Rs.39 lakhs, those from the United Kingdom from Rs.11½ lakhs to Rs.8½ laks. Germany from Rs.10 lakhs to Rs.7½ lakhs, Japan from Rs.14½ lakhs to Rs.12 lakhs, and Italy from Rs.7½ lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs.

Cotton and Artificial Silk Piece Goods.—There has been an expansion in the total trade from 9,002,814 yards to 9,176,656 yards, but the values shrank from Rs.43 lakhs to Rs.32 lakhs owing to a greater proportion of cheap Japanese goods. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 2,299,225 yards (Rs.10 lakhs) to 1,539,266 yards (Rs.8 lakhs), those from Italy from 3,528,840 yards (Rs.17½ lakhs) to 2,081,182 yards (Rs.0½ lakhs). By contrast, Japanese shipments rose from 2,103,869 yards (Rs.4½ lakhs) to 5,387,961 yards (Rs.13½ lakhs).

ITALY.

Provisional figures issued in respect of the textile export trade of Italy last year show that as compared with 1932 a decline took place of 5,474 tons and some 260,000,000 lire. The totals for the various classes for the two years 1933 and 1932 are given below :

	Tons		Millions of Lire	
	1933	1932	1933	1932
Cotton yarns	28,636.1	29,669.8	218.32	237.53
Cotton fabrics	28,952	33,998.8	347.48	438.86
Woollen fabrics	6,995.8	6,867.3	124.91	142.24
Raw Silk	3,479.2	3,165.9	208.83	251.52
Silk waste	2,782	2,597.3	50.86	65.97
Silk fabrics	158.5	212.3	27.40	38.25
Silk mixtures	110.4	86.4	6.3	6.88
Silk tulle and crepe	124.3	163.4	22.37	35.99
Rayon yarns	19,018.9	18,774.1	276.86	318.29
Rayon fabrics	2,191.9	2,058.6	104.35	106.6
Rayon mixtures	3,269.3	3,954	53.04	73.56
Rayon tulle and crepe	998.8	643.6	76.41	61.87

As can be seen, the values of exports under every heading in 1933 (with the sole exception of rayon tulle and crepe) were lower than for 1932. The reduction of 5,046 tons in the exports of cotton materials represented some 93 per cent. of the decline in textile exports as a whole. The woollen industry was able to increase its exports, but apparently this was only possible at the cost of price concessions. Similarly, although exports of raw silk and silk waste were higher by 498 tons, their value was lower by some 57,000,000 lire. Volume exports of rayon yarns and fabrics were well maintained, although the fall in value for these two classes amounted to some 44,000,000 lire. (*Textile Weekly*.)

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TABLE of MONTHLY RETURNS of the JAPANESE COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION 1931, 1932 and 1933

(Compiled by the International Cotton Federation, Manchester.)

Month	Year	No. of Mills	Working Spindles			Yarn Produced			Average production per day per Spindle			Cotton Consumed		Number of Hands	
			King	Mail	Total	King	Mail	Total	King	Mail	Total	lb.	lb.	Male	Female
January	1933	63	6,602,271	12,570	6,614,841	6,603,060	2,18,713	lb.	0.718	0.718	0.718	113,894,000	20,000	105,528	
	1932	61	6,114,340	13,677	6,128,017	92,513,000	300,826	92,513,000	0.845	0.845	0.845	108,886,510	22,581	102,610	
	1931	60	5,633,117	21,113	5,654,230	81,050,700	305,112	81,355,802	0.071	0.071	0.071	109,206,867	21,861	92,850	
February	1933	63	6,600,387	12,570	6,612,957	100,198,513	202,471	100,401,014	0.580	0.580	0.580	113,841,510	10,892	100,227	
	1932	61	6,130,154	12,907	6,143,061	91,201,513	301,477	91,502,980	0.080	0.080	0.080	107,433,204	21,828	101,900	
	1931	60	5,630,501	20,313	5,650,804	81,080,150	111,663	81,191,810	0.201	0.201	0.201	92,871,000	21,710	92,850	
March	1933	63	6,613,630	12,566	6,626,196	98,887,751	255,039	99,142,790	0.428	0.428	0.428	112,217,758	10,715	108,281	
	1932	61	6,165,200	14,110	6,179,310	93,324,851	207,078	93,531,929	0.017	0.017	0.017	104,510,803	21,571	101,014	
	1931	60	5,638,335	21,064	5,659,399	78,718,245	300,373	79,018,618	0.071	0.071	0.071	90,410,113	23,063	93,613	
April	1933	63	6,618,100	12,570	6,630,670	103,075,183	302,973	103,378,156	0.688	0.688	0.688	117,888,791	10,095	110,685	
	1932	61	6,202,308	13,700	6,216,008	90,750,786	306,208	91,057,082	8.917	8.917	8.917	100,085,110	21,333	105,087	
	1931	60	5,714,307	20,508	5,734,815	88,180,102	442,583	88,622,685				95,022,608	23,814	93,085	
May	1933	63	6,660,662	12,550	6,673,212	101,487,828	285,303	101,773,131	9.428	9.428	9.428	115,522,007	10,530	112,415	
	1932	61	6,214,965	16,084	6,231,049	93,570,481	250,782	93,821,263	0.821	0.821	0.821	110,548,881	21,270	107,832	
	1931	60	5,786,270	20,123	5,806,393	84,600,570	405,900	85,006,465	8.718	8.718	8.718	100,388,310	23,706	97,481	

June	1933 1932 1931	63 62 60	8,709,035 8,258,632 6,518,576	13,684 16,120 18,567	6,715,609 6,804,432 6,587,752	104,074,978 96,340,769 86,212,271	338,010 254,146 398,018	104,412,988 96,504,905 86,610,898	9-683 9-736 9-008	20-750 20-111 19-304	117,720,479 110,178,103 99,832,975	19,285 21,288 23,818	112,084 107,665 98,462			
July	1933 1932 1931	63 62 60	8,708,076 8,383,806 6,066,577	12,219 16,644 21,663	6,720,295 6,881,563 6,068,140	100,807,558 92,644,327 89,641,922	358,074 256,251 449,577	100,963,680 92,800,748 89,901,499	9-389 9-361 9-140	20-219 19-171 18-090	113,681,674 105,086,952 102,726,461	19,203 21,022 23,440	111,043 107,370 99,634			
August	1933 1932 1931	63 62 60	8,724,130 8,389,131 6,066,577	9,834 17,866 21,663	6,738,904 6,407,046 6,068,140	102,184,704 92,644,808 89,641,922	357,248 255,695 449,577	102,542,042 92,800,343 89,901,499	9-254 9-170 9-140	21-708 19-425 18-090	116,270,985 105,466,980 102,726,461	19,001 20,820 23,440	109,868 106,495 99,634			
September	1933 1932 1931	63 62 60	8,789,991 8,409,197 6,121,758	5,448 16,364 20,018	6,787,789 6,421,621 6,141,776	105,200,763 93,035,745 90,867,960	896,120 252,683 406,170	105,596,903 93,288,328 90,863,120	9-628 9-803 9-327	41-199 18-075 20-063	119,750,731 105,811,300 103,039,256	18,840 20,777 23,185	110,050 106,065 100,318			
October	1933 1932 1931	63 62 60	8,843,486 8,410,673 6,117,000	5,010 14,778 19,636	6,848,246 6,438,967 6,137,426	107,708,631 92,864,248 90,358,197	867,013 248,985 447,783	108,136,544 93,113,283 90,805,960	9-803 9-644 9-242	39-488 18-617 20-631	122,825,382 106,162,609 103,467,371	18,750 20,517 22,990	110,867 100,138 102,248			
November	1933 1932 1931	63 62 60	8,904,527 8,410,673 6,020,271	5,412 13,264 18,940	6,909,890 6,438,967 6,036,211	112,877,453 97,708,885 91,187,764	375,642 258,643 359,373	113,263,095 97,962,098 91,497,137	10-050 9-845 9-560	39-150 19-810 22-088	127,840,387 109,863,451 104,378,580	18,791 20,479 22,921	111,081 103,483 102,344			
December	1933 1932 1931	63 62 61	8,939,872 8,430,240 6,034,663	4,545 12,616 18,967	6,998,417 6,448,896 6,046,020	113,698,080 98,741,687 91,662,167	383,967 250,674 318,961	113,870,053 99,991,761 91,911,148	9-688 9-917 9-785	39-440 19-497 23-088	129,045,820 111,984,911 104,864,546	18,780 20,367 22,576	112,544 105,909 102,191			
TOTALS														1,420,661,461 1,296,566,963 1,199,187,210		

U.S.A.

EXPORTS OF COTTON, MARCH 16, 1934

	Since Aug. 1 this year	Since Aug. 1 last year
Great Britain	1,018,862	1,049,603
France	673,633	682,655
Germany	1,168,647	1,308,437
Holland	91,651	96,066
Belgium	104,042	145,321
Russia	30,224	600
Denmark	30,768	23,383
Norway	5,961	6,310
Sweden	51,981	42,031
Portugal	39,902	45,485
Spain	205,947	220,803
Poland	161,914	90,506
Italy	526,934	573,935
Greece	521	2,048
Japan	1,403,993	1,275,139
China	218,958	228,324
Mexico and P. Rico	2,590	22,037
British Columbia	7,496	1,890
Finland	3,000	920
India	18,653	49,240
South Africa	3,509	720
Turkey	—	—
South America	9,414	7,193
Switzerland	—	100
Bulgaria	350	986
Latvia	350	625
West Indies	—	10
Philippine Islands	300	750
Austria	100	25
Estonia	725	—
Canada, etc.	166,528	127,628
Australia	400	—
French Indo-China	100	—
Roumania	1,080	—

Total (including shipments to Canada) .. 5,948,453 6,002,770

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN COTTON, AUGUST 1st, 1933, to JANUARY 31st, 1934, WITH COMPARISONS

(500 lb. bales)

Country of production	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	5-year Per cent. average this year 1928-29 is of to 5-year 1932-33 average
Egypt	37,305	98,778	3,582	16,654	34,681	45,759	55,484 82.5
Peru	7,083	12,426	20	943	2,933	2,844	5,105 55.7
China	2,853	18,649	12,931	3,347	20,385	8,958	15,059 59.5
Mexico	13,267	31,023	868	16,323	—	1,252	16,806 7.4
India	2,766	29,632	12,230	8,270	899	10,166	13,542 75.1
Other Countries	399	1,190	591	670	418	363	833 41.1
Total	63,523	191,748	30,212	46,707	59,266	69,342	106,879 64.9

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES, 1933.

				Quantity	Dollars
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED	..	..	{ bales 1,000 lb.	8,532,423 4,523,431	398,212,263
Raw cotton, except linters	..	..	{ bales 1,000 lb.	8,533,449 4,411,598	395,168,038
American Egyptian (Pima)	..	..	{ bales 1,000 lb.	430 228	40,606
Other, 1½ in. and over..	..	..	{ bales 1,000 lb.	194,703 102,076	9,575,556
Upland, under 1½ in.	..	..	{ bales 1,000 lb.	8,158,316 4,309,294	385,551,876
Linters :					
Grades 1 to 7, inclusive	..	..	{ bales 1,000 lb.	173,766 108,515	2,986,996
Grade 8 ..	..	..	{ bales 1,000 lb.	5,208 3,318	57,229
COTTON, SEMI-MANUFACTURES	..	..	.. lb.	93,478,957	7,506,070
Cotton pulp	..	..	.. ..	25,513,031	1,406,612
Cotton-mill waste	..	..	.. ..	42,922,856	2,231,595
Cotton rags, except paper stock	..	..	.. ..	12,598,204	—
Cotton batting, carded-cotton and roving	..	..	.. ..	463,522	56,736
Cotton yarn :					
Carded yarn, not combed	..	..	.. ..	8,402,157	1,571,213
Combed yarn :					
Mercerized	..	..	.. ..	2,115,977	1,138,427
Not mercerized	..	..	.. ..	1,463,210	590,196
COTTON MANUFACTURES	..	..	.. ..	—	31,845,014
Cotton thread and cordage :					
Sewing thread	..	..	.. ..	856,978	669,748
Crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton	..	..	.. ..	17,050	17,387
Twine and cordage	..	..	.. ..	2,473,654	619,280
Cotton cloth, duck and tyre fabric	..	..	sq. yd.	302,042,071	23,511,214
Tyre fabric :					
Cord	..	..	.. ..	422,978	151,276
Other	..	..	.. ..	479,117	119,969
Cotton duck	..	..	.. ..	5,359,709	1,000,387
Heavy filter, paper dryer, hose and belting duck	..	..	.. ..	454,846	149,957
Unbleached :					
Ounce	..	..	.. ..	3,116,302	396,358
Numbered	..	..	.. ..	1,142,077	304,242
Bleached	..	..	.. ..	377,245	80,348
Coloured	..	..	.. ..	269,239	69,482
Cotton cloth, unbleached	..	..	.. ..	85,427,962	4,265,385

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

	Quantity	Dollars
Drills, twills and sateens	5,828,639	402,827
Sheetings 40 in. wide and under	60,362,319	2,706,876
Sheetings over 40 in. wide	717,382	38,680
Osnaburgs	14,978,474	951,739
All other unbleached	3,540,948	165,234
Cotton cloth, bleached	40,335,672	3,139,151
Drills, twills and sateens	2,713,500	312,936
Pajama checks	2,789,289	161,752
Sheetings 40 in. wide and under	15,110,298	1,039,210
Sheetings over 40 in. wide	3,103,370	273,686
All other bleached	16,619,197	1,351,538
Cotton cloth, coloured	170,016,633	14,835,046
Voiles	29,326,474	2,565,594
Percales and prints, 32 in. and narrower	5,846,991	398,659
Percales and prints, over 32 in. wide	14,263,896	1,199,494
Flannels and flannelettes	1,332,510	111,454
Khaki and fustians	2,959,451	422,520
Denims	11,807,734	1,216,771
Suitings (drills, etc.)	13,179,690	1,343,843
Ginghams	1,458,537	98,928
Chambrays	13,048,373	819,021
Other printed fabrics:		
7½ and more yds. per lb.	16,766,003	1,571,795
Less than 7½ yds. per lb.	18,038,261	1,552,738
Other piece-dyed fabrics:		
5 and more yds. per lb.	26,529,558	1,949,750
Less than 5 yds. per lb.	8,236,400	803,441
All other yarn-dyed fabrics	5,582,177	510,822
Cotton and rayon mixtures (chief value cotton)	1,513,238	263,542
Cotton and silk mixtures (chief value cotton)	57,340	6,654
Other cotton fabrics:		
Blankets lb.	606,340	217,821
Damasks sq. yd.	369,278	58,230
Pile fabrics, plushes, velveteens and corduroys	194,051	111,252
Tapestries and other upholstery goods	41,351	25,567
Cotton fabrics sold by the lb. lb.	7,687,488	1,309,084
Cotton wearing apparel	—	2,634,182
Knit goods:		
Gloves doz. pr.	40,897	46,141
Hosiery	413,339	510,537
Women's	187,613	241,506
Children's	109,713	116,129
Men's socks	116,013	152,902
Underwear:		
Men's and boys' doz.	108,629	247,203
Women's and misses'	35,980	69,198
Children's and infants'	10,141	16,658
Sweaters, shawls and other knit outer wear No.	93,080	46,740

EXPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES—continued.

				Quantity	Dollars
Other wearing apparel :					
Collars and cuffs	doz.	30,304		21,058	
Cotton overalls, breeches and pants ..	"	23,735		185,448	
Underwear, not knit	"	40,774		111,117	
Shirts	"	126,789		735,765	
Dresses, skirts and waists	No.	562,308		328,736	
Other cotton clothing .. ..	..	—		317,572	
Other cotton manufactures :					
Handkerchiefs	doz.	68,983		46,884	
Laces, embroideries and lace window curtains .. ..	.. yd.	1,528,382		61,207	
Woven belting for machinery .. ..	.. lb.	145,582		67,901	
Cotton bags .. ..	.. lb.	5,453,564		1,134,270	
Quilts, comforts, counterpanes and bedspreads	No.	64,350		60,629	
Bed sheets, pillow, bolster, and mattress cases	doz.	14,065		66,794	
Towels, bath mats, and wash cloths ..	"	106,927		136,355	
Other cotton manufactures, n.e.s. ..	..	—		1,097,209	

IMPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES, 1933.

				Quantity	Dollars
COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED				74,579,104	7,904,798
Staple under 1½ in. free .. ..	.. "	29,664,007		2,071,376	
Staple 1½ to 1¾ in., dut .. ..	.. "	23,850,191		2,852,113	
Staple 1¾ in. or over, dut .. ..	.. "	21,064,906		2,981,309	
COTTON SEMI-MANUFACTURES .. ..	..	—		1,970,245	
Cotton waste, free .. ..	.. lb.	20,785,915		813,759	
Yarns and warps :					
Bleached, dyed, combed, or plied, dut. ..	.. "	1,631,044		1,156,486	
COTTON MANUFACTURES				—	30,054,056
Sewing thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cotton, dut	1,000 yd.	1,079,798		597,084	
Cotton cloth :					
Not bleached, etc., dut	sq. yd.	4,370,943		650,960	
Bleached, dut	"	21,064,210		2,746,282	
Printed, coloured, or woven-figured, dut ..	"	15,912,926		2,962,703	
Cotton fabrics, n.e.s. :					
Cotton cloth less than 17 per cent. wool, dut	lb.	1,967		1,418	
Tapestries and upholstery cloth, dut ..	..	—		816,244	
Velvets and velveteens, dut	sq. yd.	37,406		35,440	
Other pile fabrics and manufactures, dut ..	..	—		313,645	
Table damask and manufactures, dut ..	..	—		243,999	
Table covers, napkins, etc., dut .. ..	..	—		645,888	
Blankets and blanket cloth, dut	lb.	75,392		15,813	
Bed spreads and quilts, dut	No.	947,905		740,238	
Sheets, pillowcases, towels, etc., dut ..	..	—		163,411	
Wearing apparel :					
Product of Philippine Islands, free .. ..	..	—		1,830,874	
Knit or crocheted goods :					
Gloves and mittens, dut	doz. prs.	2,819,333		5,316,847	
Hosiery, dut	"	576,654		683,325	
Underwear and other, dut .. ..	..	—		221,541	
Wearing apparel, not knit, dut .. ..	..	—		238,304	
Apparel, wholly or partly of lace, or embroidered, etc., dut .. ..	..	—		109,641	

IMPORTS OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES—*continued.*

		Quantity	Dollars
Handkerchiefs and mufflers :			
Not of lace, not embroidered, etc., dut	doz.	861,955	198,720
Lace trimmed or embroidered, dut ..	No.	987,041	45,059
Laces, embroideries, etc. :			
Product of Philippine Islands, free	.. ..	—	37,999
Hand-made laces, dut	.. ..	—	263,744
Machine-made laces, dut	.. ..	—	4,234,990
Articles in part of lace, etc., dut	.. ..	—	206,544
Lace window curtains, dut	.. ..	—	352,583
Embroideries, dut	.. ..	—	11,723
All other, dut	.. ..	—	1,150,022
Cotton floor covering, dut	.. .. sq. yd.	12,199,642	3,315,373
Belting for machines, dut lb.	268,520	102,070
Rags, except paper stock, dut. "	15,570,975	466,993
All other, dut	—	1,334,579



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MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN.

Among the important textile discoveries recently made in Lancashire is a new type of cloth, to be known as "Merlin," which will shortly be put on the market by Rylands & Sons, Ltd., of Manchester. This cloth, which can be used for dresses, casement curtains, upholstery coverings, sheetings, towels and the whole range of table napery, is manufactured by a new process of treating flax and other fibres. Many years of research have been necessary to bring the process to a stage where commercial exploitation was possible.

The process is based on the refining of a raw material hitherto neglected and regarded as unusable. It involves application of new ideas in spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing.

It is claimed that fabrics made wholly of the new material will compare with many linen manufactures and can be sold at much cheaper prices. For dress materials, casement cloths and similar goods it can be used with an admixture of cotton.

Hitherto linen unions have been produced by doubling linen and cotton yarns, or by weaving a cotton warp with a linen weft; but the virtue claimed for the "Merlin" union is that the mixture is made while both are in a fibrous state, giving a perfect blend. The advantages of the fabrics are that they possess remarkable power of absorption, take dyes well, and improve with laundering.

Messrs. Rylands & Sons have secured world rights covering the machinery used in every stage of the process, and arrangements have been made for the manufacture of fabrics under licence in certain foreign countries.

(Industrial Britain.)

A COTTON HOUSE IN U.S.A.

Arising out of the intensive propaganda for the extended use of cotton textiles which the Cotton Textile Institute of New York has been promulgating for some years, the following description of a demonstration "cotton house" which, according to the Cotton Textile Institute, will soon be erected at Northport, Long Island, New York, will be of interest to our readers:—

Slightly more than a year ago, that organization startled architectural and building circles with the presentation of plans and specifications for utilizing ordinary cotton duck for covering the outside wall surfaces and roof of two types of dwellings, viz., a five-room home intended for permanent occupancy and the so-called "week-end" house.

It is the latter type, perched high on eight steel supports to give it superior elevation, that will be built this spring. In the centre of a four-acre plot adjoining the new Northern State Parkway, which the Long Island State Parkway Commission is building to bring country recesses nearer to dwellers in the great Metropolis, there is going to be erected what is believed to be the first home of its kind in the United States. Not only in point of building principles involved but in its general architectural treatment and colourful decoration, will the house have significant interest.

Approximately 300 square yards of cotton duck will be required for the wall surfaces, a roof canopy and deck covering, and for the curtain-like interior hangings that have been designed for insulation on the all-glass southern and western walls of the structure. By the skilful placing of collapsible canvas partitions which fold back against the wall when not in use, the almost wholly open floor area of the house can be broken up as needed into living, sleeping and dining spaces. An attractive single-unit spiral steel stairway is placed at the rear of the house, running to the roof, thereby leaving an unbroken ground area that provides parking space for two automobiles.

The north and east walls of the house will be covered with canvas, embedded in white lead over insulated plywood sheathing, and are to be painted blue to contrast with the bright orange-coloured awnings extending the full width of the south and west sides of the house. To take advantage of the flexibility of the canvas the 90° angles commonly found in the framework and at the joints of the walls and roof will be rounded.

This first demonstration cotton-house, because of its low-construction cost, is expected to focus further interest in an ingenious new use for cotton with important potentialities remaining to be realized in the resumption of broad home-building activities.

COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION

The following, by H. F. Mengden, is extracted from the *Houston Rotary Bulletin*:—

Direct effects of the acreage reduction plans: Displace 200,000 tenanted farmers and put them on the dole. Reduce the earnings of all cotton growers and bankrupt many of them. Cause loss of wages to former cotton pickers. Slow up the pay of country merchants. Slow down economic life of the whole rural South.

Indirect effects: Cotton-carrying railroads will find their earnings reduced. Their stock lowered in value and their credit hurt. The banks of every southern city will find their business seriously curtailed and the price of their stock lowered. Owners of prime real estate will find "To Rent" signs appearing in the windows of their best business and residential buildings. Cotton factors, merchants, brokers and others in the cotton trade will find a large percentage of their number out of a job. And so on with every business and professional interest in the South.

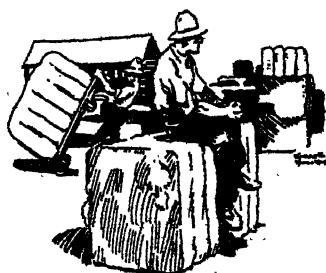
A few years ago, when the boll-weevil appeared, the whole South mobilized its forces to prevent the destruction of its major enterprise. But now the South seems drugged, dead. No alarm, no indignation. A danger far worse than the boll-weevil impends. The only possible good in the acreage reduction is a possible, but by no means a certain, spurt in the prices of cotton. Such a spurt is sure to be very temporary. The long time and permanent effects of acreage reduction are sure to be bad. In addition to dislocating economic life of the South, and lowering the plane of living, as just described, is a final and most serious effect to decrease consumption of American cotton abroad and to stimulate an increase in production in every foreign country in the world, so that the three net effects will be—

- (1) The world's supply of cotton will actually increase.
- (2) We give our foreign markets to our competitors, and once in the control of these markets, we are out for good.
- (3) Finally, obeying world cotton supplies, our old prices will decline to lower levels than we now have.

Such is the result of adroit propaganda, putting our people under opiate, because many of us are too lazy to think through.

FEDERATION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, at a special meeting held recently in Manchester, elected its officers for the next twelve months as follows: President, Mr. W. H. Catterall; senior Vice-President, Sir Richard Jackson, and junior Vice-President, Mr. W. M. Wiggins; other members of the Executive Committee, Sir George Holden and Messrs. G. A. Barnes, H. S. Butterworth, A. Eastwood, F. Holroyd, F. Mills, and J. Waller.



Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

"THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING REVIEW" (P. S. King & Son Ltd., 14, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1, price 1s.) for April deals with prospects of cotton-growing in Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. Another article discusses the Cotton Stainer Problem, by C. D. Williams, M.A. Other botanical subjects are also dealt with.

At the end of the report will be found very useful notes on current cotton literature.

"INTERNATIONAL YEAR BOOK OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1932-33." Published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The current issue of this publication, containing some 475 tables relating to all kinds of agricultural produce, live stock, etc., constitutes a wonderful mine of information.

The first section of the book is devoted to data of area and population of each country. Then follows a series of tables which furnish, country by country, all available information as to utilization of surface, apportionment of cultivated areas to various crops, agricultural production, numbers of livestock and production of livestock derivatives.

The third part of the year book is made up of tables in which are indicated for each of the products to which reference is made, the area, the production and the average yield per hectare in each country for the quinquennium 1924-1928 and for each of the years 1929-1932. The totals are given for each continent, for each hemisphere, and for the total world.

In the section relating to prices a first group of tables furnishes for a series of agricultural products the quotations on the principal markets of the world for each week from the beginning of 1928 till the end of July, 1933. The prices refer in general to quality types, and are reproduced in the units of measure and of money in use on the markets concerned. A second group of tables has the object of facilitating comparisons between the prices expressed in different currencies and relating to different units of measure in the preceding section. In a third group of tables there have been collected the index-numbers of prices of agricultural products, as well as other price index-numbers of agricultural interest, from January, 1928, to July, 1933.

"THE BRITISH AND DOMINION TEXTILE INDUSTRY (*excluding Lancashire and Yorkshire*), *incorporating Worrall's Textile Directory of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, etc.*"

The forty-fourth edition of this publication, which has always proved extremely useful to cotton mill men, comprises the usual up-to-date directory and reference book, covering the hosiery, lace and kindred trades in the United Kingdom, Irish Free State and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Tasmania, and contains details of the spinners, manufacturers, bleachers, dyers and finishers of silk, rayon, cotton, wool, linen, flax, hemp, and jute, and all branches of the industry using power. Price 12s. 6d. post free. Abroad, 14s. 6d. net. Printed and published by John Worrall Ltd., Oldham.

"REPORTS RECEIVED FROM EXPERIMENT STATIONS, 1932-33." Published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Millbank House, London, S.W.1. Price 2s. 6d. post free.

Interesting reports are given concerning the progress made on the cotton-growing stations in Queensland, the Union of South Africa, Swaziland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Uganda, Nyasaland, Nigeria, West Indies and Fiji.

"TRADING IN FUTURES. (COMMODITY EXCHANGES)." Published by the International Chamber of Commerce, 38, Cours Albert 1er, Paris (8e). Price 5s. post free.

A highly interesting brochure, composed of two sections. The first deals with the object of futures and how they function. The second section is concerned with the legal position of the futures contract in certain countries, with special reference to the plea of gaming. An interesting table is included in this booklet which shows at a glance those countries where the plea of gaming can be upheld in the courts in relation to futures contracts.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA, 1931-33." Report by Victor V. Cusden, H.M. Consul-General, Dakar, including Report on the Cameroons under French Mandate, by W. Darwall, British Vice-Consul, Duala. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 6d. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR. NOVEMBER, 1933." Report by F. M. Shepherd, M.B.E., Acting British Consul, San Salvador. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 1s. 9d. net.

"ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SWITZERLAND, DECEMBER, 1933." Report by Dr. H. C. A. Carpenter, Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Berne. Published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 2s. net.

"WELTWIRTSCHAFTLICHES ARCHIV, JANUARY AND MARCH, 1934." Published by Verlag von Gustav Fischer, Jena, Germany.

"BULLETIN OF THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, Vol. XXXI, No. 4, 1933. Price 3s. 6d. net. Published by John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, W.

"SHIRLEY INSTITUTE MEMOIRS," XII, 1933. Published by the Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester.



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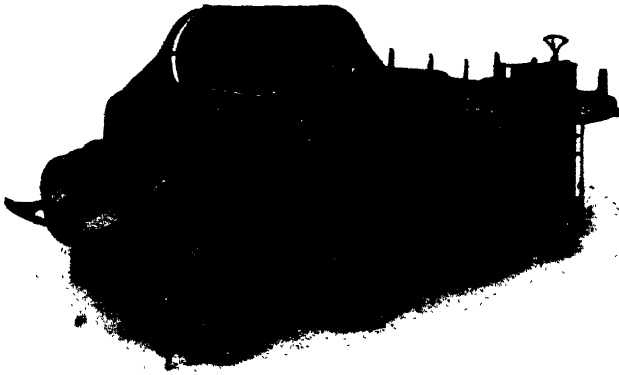
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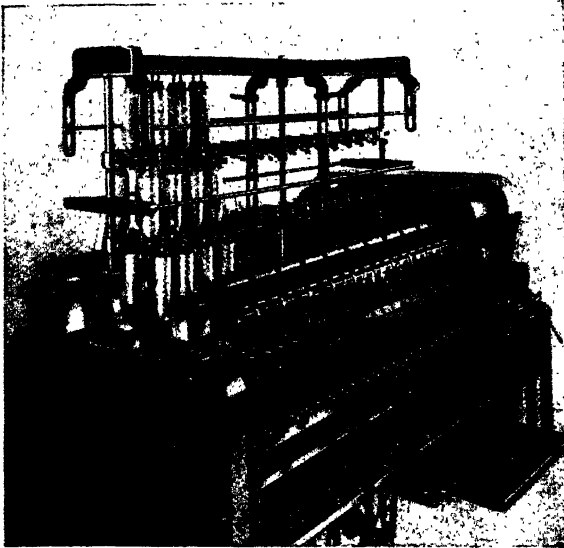
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Patent Chain Drive to Bobbin Shaft of "Speed" Frames
Patent Tape Drive to Ring Spinning and Doubling Spindles
H. & B.'s Four-Roller Arrangement for "High Draft"
Patent Power Saving Spindle
Patent "Polygon" Spring Spindle
Patent Combined Holder Brake
Patent Adjustable Creel for Ring Frames
Patent Skewerless Bobbin Holder
"High-Speed" Beaming Frame
Patent Friction Clutch Drive for Adjustable Marker
Patent Initial (or Stamping Design) Cut Marker
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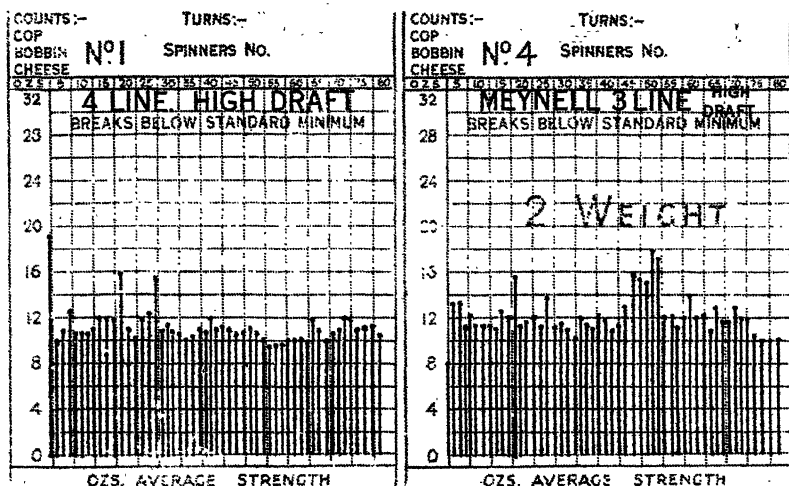
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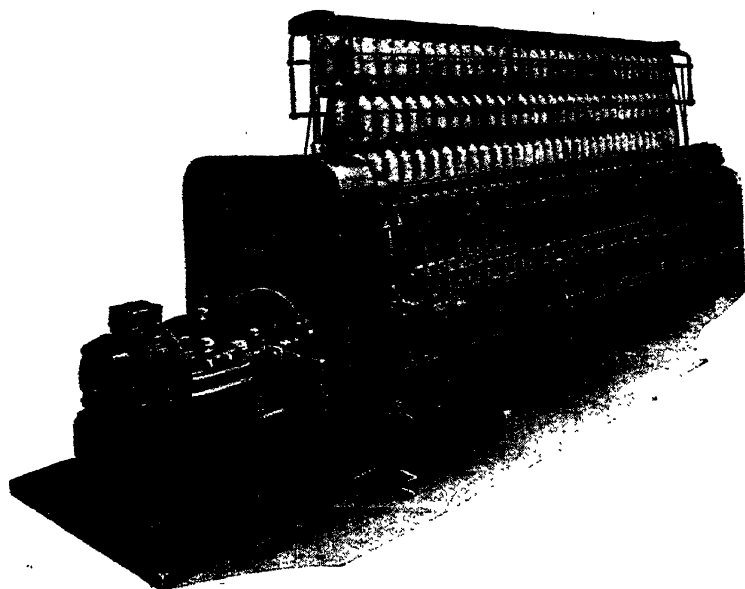
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Tests No. 1, 2, and 3 are on 4-line. Tests No. 4, 5, and 6 are on Meynell W.T.R., 3-lines.



Lack of space prevents full reproduction of the complete chart of six tests. We certify that the two tests shown have been taken haphazard from the original complete chart, which can be inspected at our offices at any time.

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COMMITTEE'S COMMUNICATIONS.

**EXTRACTS of MINUTES of the Meeting of the
International Cotton Committee, held at the
Hotel Victoria, London, on May 9th, 1934, at
9-30. a.m.**

There were present: Mr. F. Mills, J.P., Senior Vice-President (England), in the chair; Dr. Hendrik Van Delden, Junior Vice-President (Germany); Messrs. A. Kuffler (Austria), R. Brasseur (Belgium), W. H. Catterall, J.P., F. Holroyd, J.P., T. Ashurst, W. R. B. Mellor (England), R. A. de la Beaumelle (France), Dr. W. Böhm (Germany), J. Gelderman (Holland), Sir Thomas Smith (India), Dr. G. Mylius, G. D. Delfino, Comm. A. Tobler (Italy), K. Shimada, K. Inoue (Japan), Dr. E. Zucker (Yugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia); N. S. Pearse (General Secretary); and J. Pogson, junr. (Assistant Secretary).

Messrs. Maurice Dubrulle and C. H. C. Munroe, President and Secretary respectively of the International Wool Textile Organization, were present by special invitation of the President.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. F. MILLS, the Senior Vice-president, apologized for the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Paul Schlumberger (France), due to a sudden illness. At Mr. Mills' suggestion, it was decided to forward a

telegram to Mr. Schlumberger, expressing the Committee's regrets and best wishes for a speedy recovery. It was also decided to send similar messages to Mr. John Syz (Switzerland) and Mr. Roger Seyrig (France), both of whom were recuperating from the effects of recent ill health.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL (England), President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd., both on behalf of his own Association and that of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, extended a hearty welcome to this country to the delegates from overseas. Dr. Hendrik Van Delden (Germany) suitably responded and at the same time issued a cordial invitation to the Committee to hold its next meeting in Berlin, sometime during the latter part of October. The invitation was gratefully accepted by the members of the Committee.

Mr. MILLS referred in sympathetic terms to the irreparable loss sustained by the Federation by the death of Comte Jean de Hemptinne of Belgium. No words of his, he stated, were needed to bring home to the Committee the noble work the late Comte de Hemptinne performed on behalf of this body during the whole of the 30 years since its inception. Together with such noted personalities as the late Sir Charles Macara, the late Mr. John Smethurst, Mr. John Syz and Mr. Arthur Kuffler, he was one of the moving spirits in the foundation of the International Federation and he had done much to strengthen the common bond of unity between cotton employers of the world, which it had always been the aim of the Federation to foster. In the name of the International Cotton Committee, a letter of condolence was despatched to the relatives of Comte de Hemptinne from the Head Office in Manchester, immediately upon receipt of the sad news. The Committee stood in reverence for a few moments.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING.

The Minutes of the Mulhouse Meeting, having been circulated were taken as read and approved.

Apologies for non-attendance received from the absent members were read by the General Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE JOINT EGYPTIAN COTTON COMMITTEE.

Upon the motion of Mr. F. HOLROYD (England), the resolutions adopted by the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee at its meeting in Cairo in February last were approved, but it was desired that an explanation of the resolution referring to payment for moisture tests should be circulated, as it was thought by some members that, as the resolution stood at present, it might render itself open to misinterpretation.

The point at issue, raised by M. R. A. de la Beaumelle (France) on behalf of M. Roger Seyrig, was that, in his opinion the wording of the resolution seemed to infer that all tests should take place at Alexandria and that the Alexandria Exporters would not recognize the authenticity of moisture tests carried out by other official testing houses in Europe. Mr. W. H. Catterall (England) then explained that the spinner members pressed for the application of this

resolution to tests taken in any officially recognized testing house, but it was only on the conditions mentioned in the resolution that the Alexandria exporters would agree. The General Secretary quoted the original agreement and stated that there was no intention on either side to interfere with the original humidity agreement adopted at the Paris Congress in 1931, and subsequently renewed in Prague last year. The resolution did not infer that the Alexandria exporters would not recognize tests taken at other official testing houses.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Mr. K. SHIMADA (Japan) made the following statement on the question of Japanese competition:—

“At our previous meeting at Mulhouse, Mr. Okada, of the Japanese Cotton Delegation, had at length explained to you the actual condition of the Japanese Cotton Industry, and his statement, I believe, had established beyond any doubt that the expansion of Japanese Cotton Export in the world market was achieved as the result of nothing but the legitimate and efficient handling of its industry. Manchester held for many years the virtual monopoly of the cotton trade throughout the world market by its superiority of competitive power. Times have changed, and for various reasons well known to all of us, we now find the older section of the cotton industry in Great Britain and Europe unable to meet the competition of the younger industry which has since grown in other parts of the world. The expansion of the cotton industry in Japan, China and India is the major and enduring cause of the difficulty of European cotton industry. The shrinkage of consumption due to the present depression is its immediate cause.

If I remember correctly, at our last Meeting the prevailing opinion of my European colleagues was to the effect that whilst admitting Japanese competition as fair and legitimate, they nevertheless thought that the danger to their industry was so grave as to compel them to adopt necessary restrictive measures against Japanese cotton textiles for its own safety, unless some relief should be forthcoming by voluntary agreement.

Since then we met and discussed the possibility of agreement with Lancashire representatives, but, as you all know, we could not reach an agreement.

The Governments of both countries have taken the matter into their hands, but the outcome of their efforts seems to be equally disappointing, as is evidenced by the recent decision of the British Government to apply a quota system for cotton and rayon imports to the markets of their Colonies and Dependencies.

It is also a matter of concern to us that European countries, with very few exceptions, have already for some time past closed their doors effectively with such devices as quotas, high tariffs or Exchange restriction.

The fact that they have closed the door not only against Japanese textiles but in many cases against each other and for innumerable varieties of merchandise, is poor consolation to us, and at the same time, highly deplorable for the interests of the

European countries concerned, as it will prove in the end detrimental to the healthy development of world trade without which no country can hope to maintain and improve its standard of living.

Monsieur Waddington at the last Meeting of this Committee pointed out, not without good reason on the face of it, that since Europe cannot lower their standard of living nor could they easily reconcile themselves to the loss of employment for their men, they are compelled to protect their industry by excluding in their home market foreign goods which offer better value than their own manufacture, and thus tend to disturb their internal price level. Although he has completely overlooked the interests of the consumers, his logic may still hold good so far as it is applied strictly within a given national area by assuming the general wage level to be roughly on an equal basis for every kind of worker. In other words, in France for instance, in order to maintain a standard of living for textile workers, the French Cotton Industry can theoretically claim from the French public to pay the French price because the French public is assumed to be earning an income equivalent to textile workers.

But I must confess my grave doubts as to the economic wisdom and the justice of equity of this policy of excluding competitive goods and forcing the consumers to pay higher prices, where extended to their Colonial markets where the standard of earning is far lower compared with that of the Mother country.

The same thing may be said as regards the recent measures adopted by the British Government in their Colonies and Protectorates. The natives of these countries are mainly dependent on agriculture, and the price they get in the world markets for their produce is considerably lower than the artificially maintained price level of European manufactured goods.

As an illustration, I may be permitted to cite the case of European agriculture. In order to enable European farmers to make both ends meet in the face of internal high cost of living, European Governments, such as France and Germany, are compelled to protect them by raising artificially the internal selling price of wheat to more than three times as much as the world's open market price:

					£ s. d.	per cent.
WHEAT:						
Liverpool	..	..	..	..	4 13 6	100
France	..	..	..	..	15 2 6	324
Germany	..	..	..	..	15 11 0	333

In other words, the Colonial agricultural population is receiving less than one-third of the income of that of European industrial workers.

To deprive these native farmers of the means of procuring the best value for their needs is plainly unjust, and at the same time detrimental to the manufacturing activities of European industries other than cotton textiles. For if these natives are allowed to procure their clothing at considerably cheaper prices it will give them a larger margin to spend on other articles, thus expanding their total purchasing capacity. If I am not mistaken, what in the

world to-day is needed most is to encourage consumption so as to get rid of the paradox of "Poverty amidst plenty."

I am afraid the present policy of many European Powers will cause a further shrinkage of consuming power among unsheltered masses of native farmers, and thus will retard the general recovery for which end we have been all working unsuccessfully for many years past.

Now let me come back again to the question of the European market.

Without any offence to the remarks made by Monsieur Waddington, I believe that it will be better business for any European nation to allow its public to procure Japanese goods if they represent the best value in the market and concentrate its resources in capital, knowledge and man power on the industry in which it excels.

I think Japan can, and is willing to buy in European markets many articles which Europe is capable of offering at better value than Japanese home products if only they are sensible enough to accept payment in kind from Japan.

Your Secretary has kindly compiled for our reference the state of Japanese Export and Import Trade during 1933. You will see Japan has to her credit roughly:—

Asia	271 million yen
Central America	16 "
South America	17½ "
Africa	90 "
	<u>394½</u> "

making a total of, say, 400 million Yen to the credit of her trade with these areas, whereas her trade with Europe, North America and Oceania stands to her debit to the extent of:—

Europe	100 million yen
North America	168 "
Oceania	146 "
	<u>414</u> "

Japan is mainly dependent for its export on silk and cotton and lately on Rayon, and what she earns in her trade with Asia, Africa, South and Central America, is passed on to Europe, North America and Oceania, in payment for her over-purchases in these areas.

Europe as a whole must feel satisfied with the state of its trade with Japan, as such a favourable export balance must be contributing to the welfare of the European industry. I am sure they will be reluctant to lose their export business and I can speak from my personal experience that Japan is more ready now to buy a larger amount of goods from Europe if she can only find the means of payment, and the only way to obtain foreign exchange is by exporting her goods somewhere.

In this assembly you are naturally preoccupied with the textile problem of each of your own countries, but you must not forget that

the cotton industry, although of great importance, is only one of many industries which collectively support the life of the nation.

You must realize that by restricting and hampering the natural expansion of Japanese textile trade, which at the moment appears to be able to serve the consumers most efficiently in its particular lines, you are inflicting, perhaps unconsciously, a very severe blow to your other national industries which are receiving orders to the extent of nearly 300,000,000 yen annually, with the prospect of a further increase if carefully handled in the spirit of trade reciprocity.

I must admit the present distribution of Japanese purchases in many European countries requires careful adjustment in the light of trade reciprocity, and whoever is willing to trade with us will have our earnest co-operation. But on the contrary, those who refuse to buy from us must not expect to retain their favourable trade balance with us.

Mr. A. KUFFLER (Austria) congratulated Mr. Shimada upon his statement, and pointed out that everybody agreed that Japanese competition was perfectly legitimate, but stressed the point that the *opposition* to Japanese competition was also equally legitimate. The crux of the matter from a European point of view, was that it was a question of life or death to our industries and population. One must give the people a means of livelihood. Mr. Shimada had said "Let Europeans take advantage of cheap Japanese goods." That would be all right if they had the wherewithal to buy these cheap Japanese goods. The only way of disposing of Japanese goods under those circumstances would be for Japan to go one little step further and give us their goods, then all Europeans would be "rentiers" which would be an ideal unattainable. Mr. Shimada, he said, states that we must produce as cheaply or cheaper than Japan, but would that help the position? It would help no one, not even Japan. The European population could not live on new industries such as radio, gramophones, armaments, etc. In most European countries at least one half of the population depended upon the pursuit of agriculture for their livelihood.

Therefore, if agricultural commodities were imported free of duty, those people would starve. The same argument would apply proportionately to the cotton trade and those dependent thereon. The problem before Europe was whether its industrial population were to live or not. Europe therefore, could not tolerate the present Japanese attitude. Through the medium of unity, European nations would perhaps be able to achieve more than it was possible to achieve by means of quotas and tariffs. Was Europe prepared to go out of business without a fight being made for its own economic existence? Europe's industrial monopoly had ceased, as Asia had founded a new industrial centre. This fact could not be denied. Nevertheless, in order to preserve its existing markets, Europe must take certain steps. Europe could not retain for itself the whole of the cotton trade of the world, but it must keep a certain proportion of it, and in order to retain that proportion, it must use every means within its power.

M. MAURICE DUBRULLE, the President of the International Wool Textile Organization, expressed his appreciation

at the opportunity which had been granted to him to attend the meeting. He stated that, as yet, the woollen industry had not been as severely affected by Japanese competition as had the cotton industry, but that general anxiety was being felt in woollen industrial circles on account of the extremely heavy Japanese purchases of Australian wool.

M. R. A. DE LA BEAUMELLE (France) entirely agreed with Mr. Kuffler in his opinion that the matter was a question of life or death for the European industry. In support of his argument, he quoted the following comparative figures of Japanese and French cotton cloths in West Africa :—

Bleached Cloth.

Japanese	French
91 centimes	1 franc 95 centimes

Printed Denims.

Japanese	French
89 centimes	2 francs 10 centimes

Figures of cotton cloth exports for the five-yearly period 1928-33, show the following variations as compared with those of the previous period. France decreased by 80 per cent.; Belgium decreased by 48 per cent., Italy decreased by 47 per cent, England decreased by 48 per cent., Japan increased by 47 per cent.

Customs duties would hardly compensate for the great disparity between European and Japanese prices. In some cases a duty representing an enormous percentage of the value of the goods would be necessary to make the Japanese price equal to that existing in Europe. Therefore, quotas are more efficient.

Mr. MILLS the Chairman, stated that Mr. Shimada's arguments were rather too subtle for Lancashire operatives to understand. He described the competition of Japan as being nothing less than devastating. It was impossible for the operative to cease work (and consequently cease receiving wages) and buy Japanese goods. He quite agreed with Mr. Kuffler in that it was perfectly legitimate for each country to safeguard the welfare of its population. Every country must take whatever steps it may decide necessary in order to achieve this end. He had been informed by Mr. Okada that some articles of Japanese manufacture were being retailed in this country at prices less than the cost of production in Japan. As an instance he produced a fountain pen made in Japan which could be obtained in England for 18s. per gross. In his opinion, Japan was selling her goods at unnecessarily low prices. Other countries were being driven out of business on account of this low price policy, and he instanced mills in Lancashire which had cost a quarter of a million pounds to erect, being sold for scrap for a mere three or four thousand pounds.

The financial aspect was serious enough, but there was another element of a far more poignant nature. He referred to the permanent loss of livelihood to the operative in Lancashire, which such a cut-throat policy entailed.

Mr. JOHN GELDERMAN (Holland) pointed out that, for

the natives in the Eastern countries, it was not only a matter of the prices they paid for their imported cotton goods, but still more of the prices they obtained for their own produce. In this matter it might be possible to do something although he agreed that the question under discussion was an internal one for each country.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL thought that, getting down to the basic factor of production, i.e., the speed of running spindles and looms, and taking into account everything which that factor entailed, nothing could be said in defence of the excessively low prices taken by the Japanese. We in England and Europe could run our spindles and looms as fast as the Japanese and do so in many cases, but that fact alone would not enable us to sell as cheaply as Japan. A price disparity of upwards of 70 per cent. in some cases in favour of Japan makes competition impossible.

Europe, he stated, was in exactly the same position regarding her surplus population as was Japan. If his operatives were being asked to forego their livelihood in order that the Japanese operative might be provided with work, then he stated, he was going to do everything that lay within his power to defend his own operatives. It was of no avail to anyone to attempt to pull down the standard of living. The world's price level would be forced to rise at some future date, and as that price level rose, so, proportionately would the purchasing power of the world increase. He pleaded for some scheme for the orderly regulation of the world's cotton trade. Referring to the Lancashire scheme, he stated that the same state of affairs existed in their own internal competition, as in the competition in the whole of the world's markets.

Mr. Catterall went on to state that, if Europe was to maintain its standard of living, the import of Japanese products would not only have to be regulated by quotas, but, in some cases, might even have to be prohibited altogether.

The point at issue, therefore, boiled down to this. How could the cotton industry of the world as a whole, Japan included, best organize itself during the next few years, until world prices improved? It was obvious to all, that never again would Europe transact the volume of business which she did prior to the Great War, but, at the same time, they must do everything that lay in their power to preserve what business remained to them, and under no circumstances could they allow their standard of living to be reduced too far.

Mr. Catterall concluded by entreating the Japanese, as members of the International Cotton Federation, to take the broad view, and to give full and wholehearted support to any scheme which would ensure a fair share of trade for each country.

Dr. HENDRIK VAN DELDEN (Germany) stated that he was rather surprised that no mention had been made of the wide disparity existing in the currency exchanges of the world. He traced the beginning of this currency upheaval back to the days immediately following the Great War. Germany, he stated, was the first country to devalue its currency, other countries followed suit, until now it was a case of those countries which had remained on, or returned to gold, being at the top of the table, the others lower and lower down, with Japan at the bottom.

They could not hinder the development of Japan, but he thought that the monetary question could, and should be settled. They must all come into line with their respective currencies. He instanced the chaos which existed in Germany just after the devaluation of the mark, when the price obtained by the baker for bread was not sufficient for him to buy the flour to bake the next baking of bread. He knew that there was great difficulty in getting the various nations to see eye to eye on this question, on account of the fact that one country is able to sell at a cheaper rate than another. It was, in his opinion, the delay in settling the monetary question which had caused the clock to break down . . . and it was at this point that the clock maker must commence to repair it.

Mr. SHIMADA wished to make it quite clear that it was not the desire of his country to attempt to force Europe to reduce her standard of living; on the contrary, it was Japan's aim to raise her own standard of living to a higher level, by creating more employment for her workpeople. He stressed the fact that the international trade of the world was not dependent upon the cotton industry alone. He emphatically denied that the Japanese cotton textile industry was being subsidized by the Japanese Government. The very fact that Japan buys in the world's markets more than she sells, was, in his opinion, proof positive that there were many classes of goods (i.e., machinery, steel, coal, etc.) which other countries could produce cheaper than the Japanese could. One often heard in these days that business had been reduced to barter, but was not this another name for international trade? Why not exchange goods which each country can best produce? He instanced the fact that Europe could produce machinery cheaper than Japan. The whole fabric of international trade, he reiterated, did not depend upon the cotton trade alone, but upon the exchange of goods.

Mr. Shimada concluded by reassuring the Meeting that it was Japan's desire to remain on friendly terms with every nation, and they regretted that their efforts to provide a livelihood for their population were offending anyone.

Mr. A. KUFFLER drew Mr. Shimada's attention to the fact that a deficit of 400,000,000 yen on her trade with Europe is counterbalanced by a corresponding surplus of about 400,000,000 yen on her trade with South America, and asked whether Mr. Shimada could explain the devaluated yen, in view of this approximately even balance.

Mr. SHIMADA stated that in 1933 there was actually a debit balance of 100,000,000 yen in Japan's international trade balance, and in addition to which there was a further deficit (not taken into account in the statistics issued) of about 100,000,000 yen in respect of interest on loans, etc.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL asked whether Mr. Shimada had any concrete proposals to place before the Meeting.

Mr. F. MILLS, replying to Mr. Shimada, said that Japan's debit balance would be improved if she charged more for her goods.

Sir THOMAS SMITH and Mr. F. MILLS wished to

know the reason for such a wide disparity between the prices of Japanese and European manufactured cotton goods.

Mr. SHIMADA stated that the Japanese always tried to sell their goods abroad at the highest possible prices, but the buyer invariably stated that they were too dear, and they were forced to reduce prices. They were not, he emphasized, selling at a loss.

Mr. MILLS thought that the Japanese could raise their prices in the world's markets and still remain the cheapest sellers. Furthermore, if Japanese goods were sold at higher prices their trade balance would improve and so would the value of the yen.

He believed that the excess of population in Japan was responsible for her textile and industrial growth.

Mr. Mills then asked what was the feeling of the Meeting upon the question. He did not think it was possible to formulate any resolution.

Mr. KUFFLER suggested the appointment of a Subcommittee to deal with the question of Japanese competition. He agreed with the Chairman when he stated that he thought it would be impossible to adopt a resolution.

Mr. F. HOLROYD (England) stated that the matter ought not to be allowed to lie on the table. If Japan believed that she could eventually obtain the whole of the world's cotton markets she was mistaken. Would the Japanese cotton textile officials be willing to sit down with them and consider means to overcome the difficulties which all were experiencing?

Mr. SHIMADA said that their European delegation had promised to study closely the possibilities of general co-operation and although, frankly speaking, he thought that the Japanese textile interests would be happier to be left alone, he knew that such a position would not be acceptable to Europe. He stated that he was returning to Japan in a few weeks when he would have the opportunity of placing the views of the Meeting before his own colleagues and of consulting them thereon. In the meantime, any plan for mutual co-operation which the International Committee could suggest would be most carefully considered by the Japanese cotton textile trade.

Dr. ERNEST ZUCKER (Czecho-Slovakia and Yugo-Slavia) agreed that a sub-committee be formed, consisting of representatives of the European and Indian cotton textile interests to investigate and report upon the question of Japanese competition.

After further discussion, however, Mr. MILLS, the Chairman gave it as his opinion that no further good could be done by pursuing the question further at this stage.

MOISTURE IN AMERICAN COTTON.

The GENERAL SECRETARY, in giving a résumé of his statement, which had already been circulated to the Meeting, explained that the returns from France had considerably improved the average moisture content figure, which would otherwise have been in the region of 8.9 per cent. The present figure worked out at 8.6 per cent.

M. R. A. DE LA BEAUMELLE agreed that the fact that they tested their cotton so meticulously in France was responsible for them receiving better shipments as regards moisture content.

Dr. G. MYLIUS (Italy) informed the Meeting that an official testing house was in course of erection at Genoa, and it was hoped that it would be ready to commence operations in September of this year.

Following upon the discussion upon Moisture in American cotton, Mr. MILLS, the Chairman, raised the question of false packing in that growth of cotton and complained bitterly about the trouble which England was experiencing in this connection.

Dr. HENDRIK VAN DELDEN also complained of the fact that they in Germany were also being caused a great deal of inconvenience by this evil, and stated that the practice was still going on despite continued resolutions of protest being sent from the International Committee to the American Government. He further stated that some protest should be made to the Indian Central Cotton Committee on account of the oily state of Indian cotton at present arriving in Europe, and also on account of the fact that the Indian bales were not stamped with the number of the ginner, according to the Indian Cotton Pressing Act. The General Secretary was accordingly instructed to communicate with the Indian Central Cotton Committee, asking that these defects should be remedied without delay.

Upon the motion of Mr. F. HOLROYD, it was decided to send the following resolution to the United States Department of Agriculture:—

“This Committee of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations respectfully refers the United States Department of Agriculture to the resolution taken at the Prague International Cotton Congress, in June of last year, in regard to the question of False Packing of American Cotton.

The situation in this matter, far from being ameliorated, continues to become decidedly worse.

This Meeting, therefore, strongly urges the United States Department of Agriculture to take immediate steps to terminate this practice, injurious not only to the spinning industry of the world, but also to the reputation of American Cotton.”

SISAL AS A COTTON BALE COVERING.

Dr. H. VAN DELDEN stated that he had received letters from various concerns asking why the spinners do not advocate the use of sisal for the purpose of baling cotton. In his opinion, the reason was simply that sisal, and jute as well for that matter, both gave rise to an excessive number of breakages in yarn. What the spinner wanted was a cotton covering, if possible.

Messrs. R. BRASSEUR (Belgium) and MYLIUS (Italy) stressed the fact that the use of sisal as a baling material for cotton would lead to an increased number of breakages in the yarn.

Dr. H. VAN DELDEN said that the spinner members of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, during their recent visit to

Egypt, had particularly emphasized the damage caused by yarn breakages, due to jute fibres. The remedy was to use cotton-for baling purposes.

Dr. G. MYLIUS thought that sisal tare would weigh more, and that cotton would adhere to the sisal bale covering.

M. R. A. DE LA BEAUMELLE stated that the French Association had also received letters in a similar strain to those mentioned by Dr. Van Delden, but they were of the same opinion as he (Dr. Van Delden) upon the question. M. de la Beaumelle believed that the Federation should take a resolution in favour of cotton bagging for American cotton as had been done with Egyptian cotton.

Mr. HOLROYD informed the Meeting that a test was at present being taken by the British Cotton Industry Research Association at two mills, regarding the respective merits of jute and sisal bagging. He thought that the Committee should not come to any decision until the result of that test had been made known.

Dr. VAN DELDEN stated that the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee had recently made a proposal to the Egyptian Government asking that body to prevent jute coming into contact with the cotton on its way from the cotton field to the ginneries and compresses. No coloured clothing was to be worn by the natives, and no jute string or bagging was to be used at all in picking or handling the crop from the field to the press.

M. DE LA BEAUMELLE thought that the Meeting should adopt a resolution against any other fibre than cotton being used as a baling material.

Mr. MILLS stated that there were two different kinds of sisal, one better than the other. The one which the Secretary had shown to the Meeting appeared to be the inferior one. Had anyone had any experience of the better quality?

Dr. VAN DELDEN stated that he thought that the General Secretary should obtain particulars of the cost of sisal, jute and cotton baling material, to place before the next Meeting of the Committee. He mentioned that American round bales were far better than were the square ones, from the point of view of bagging.

Mr. A. TOBLER (Italy) declared that Russian bales were now being covered with a cotton baling material, which was proving very satisfactory.

Upon the motion of Mr. Mills, it was agreed to defer the matter under discussion until the next Meeting, when it was hoped that the results of the spinning tests at present being conducted by the British Cotton Industry Research Association and the Department of Agriculture in Washington, would be available. Meanwhile the General Secretary was instructed to collect comparative figures as to the cost of jute, sisal and cotton bagging.

FORTHCOMING MILAN CONGRESS.

Upon the motion of Mr. A. KUFFLER, it was unanimously decided to appoint a small sub-committee consisting of a representative from England, France, and Germany, to collaborate with the

Italian officials in preparing for the holding of the International Cotton Congress to be held in Milan towards the end of April, 1935.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The financial statement for the year ending December 31, 1933, was laid before the Committee by the Treasurer, Dr. GEORGIO MYLIUS, and approved unanimously.

The Committee then adjourned for luncheon, and upon resumption, State of Trade Reports were read from those countries represented.

YARN PRICES AND CARTELS.

Dr. ERNEST ZUCKER (Yugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia made the following statement:—

“ With regard to the question of meeting overproduction, three alternatives are available. In the first instance, what is happening now in most countries, is a fight for the survival of the fittest, secondly, voluntary conventions, and thirdly, compulsory measures, in regard to working hours, contingents and price conventions.

The committee has always been in favour of voluntary conventions and against interference of the government. This standpoint corresponds with the old traditions of the cotton industry and I think on the whole, it is correct. But as things are to-day we have government interference, compulsory measures, and legislation as the most essential fundamentals of economic life. Therefore we must adapt our economic life to the present situation, although we are not of the opinion that this state of economic things is ideal. This new regulation of the economic life has been called by the Americans the New Deal. A proverb says that in whatever situation you are, you have to make the best of it, and I think we have to apply this rule also to the New Deal. It may be that in 10 or 20 years the world will again come to the decision that economic things regulate themselves best without any interference and compulsory measures. But I am afraid that we must adapt ourselves to the New Deal for the next 10 or 20 years. The New Deal means chiefly this: That man-made regulations can, and should, supplant the operation of natural economic laws in an individualistic system or, in other words, that a proper co-ordination of economic functions under governmental direction, can bring about and maintain equilibrium.

We are here in a country which has succeeded in overcoming the crisis without the New Deal by big economies in the budget, by adapting the currency to changed conditions and by introducing duties on imports of goods. It is a good sign for the whole world that such an important country like Great Britain has found a way out of the crisis, but other countries cannot apply the same measures as the British Empire, and with the same effect, especially as far as duties on imports are concerned, and those countries will perhaps not succeed in overcoming the crisis, without the principles of the New Deal.

During the last seven years, a great many projects have been undertaken to stimulate and increase consumption. This committee

intended to do so by influencing the Haute Couture and in other ways. There have been a lot of experiments to increase consumption, by lowering duties and customs, but all attempts have been useless. All these measures intended to increase consumption and to overcome overproduction so to speak, in an indirect way.

Now we must try to go the direct way, that is, as it is impossible to increase consumption, we must restore production.

The direct way means on one side, reduction of the production by quotas, and by reducing working hours. I think that one of the most essential measures of the American New Deal is that the working hours have been reduced to 40 hours and that now intentions are, to institute a further reduction to 36 or 30 hours, to curtail production with the chief purpose to supply work for the unemployed. The Exchange has been reduced by 40 per cent., the wages have been increased by 15 per cent., so that the capacity of competition of America with foreign competition has not been diminished. The distribution of the same quantity of work available for the country on a greater amount of working people, and with the same expenditure of wages calculated in gold, is the principle of this measure.

There are countries where the reduction of the working time from 48 hours to 40 hours will be sufficient to abolish unemployment and at the same time to reduce production to such a point, that there may be no more overproduction. In such countries the reduction of the working hours will be sufficient and there will be no need of other compulsory measures.

It is very essential that it is stated internationally that every reduction of the working hours below 48 hours should be in force for one year only when the former working hours automatically come into force again, i.e. the 48 hours' week. It is essential for the reason that it is much more difficult to change the 40 hours week, if it is stated and fixed by law, than as it is proposed here, if the 48 hours week is further acknowledged by law and the 40 hours week is only enforced as an emergency measure for one year.

From the standpoint of industrialists there should not be overlooked the fact that the abundance of means of production by machinery has depreciated the value of the mills. If, through the diminution of working hours the means of production become of more value again, then the value of the mills increases again and more approaches the replacement or erection value of the mills. We must not overlook the point however, that rationalization is a method of working, and improvement of machinery must lead us to a reduction of the working hours, if they are not met by greater consumption. The diminution of working hours from 48 to 40 hours, means a reduction of production of about 16 per cent. Where in former times, i.e. immediately after the war, 100 working people were employed in the cotton industry, there are to-day necessary, at the most, 84 men to do the same quantity of work. That means that 84 men are doing the work that in former times has been done by 100 people. Therefore, if the time of working hours is diminished to 40 hours, 100 people will be employed again to do the same quantity of work in 40 hours, which was in former times done by 100 men or women in 48 hours.

During times when consumption is increasing, the improvement of machinery and the rationalization of working methods will lead to lower prices of the goods, and to greater consumption. That was the case before the war. In times such as we have now in the crisis, where consumption does not increase, the improvement of machinery and rationalization of working methods must lead to the diminution of working hours, that must equalize and compensate the improvement of machinery and rationalization of working methods. In any case, improvement of machinery and rationalization of working methods can be equalized and compensated by greater unemployment and by an increase of the dole.

Let us not forget, that work has a moral value. It makes man content and confident in the future.

The second problem is the problem of national cartels. In times like these, when the Government is regulating exchange, enforcing embargoes of gold, fixing the working hours and regulating migration, production and free competition must be regulated too. Also under this item the regulation must be different in different countries. To be efficient it must be based on contingentments or quotas of production. This contingentment must only concern home consumption. Exportation must be free. By experience that we have had in Czecho-Slovakia, the same quotas for spinning mills must also be in force for woven goods produced by spinning mills for their own weaving sheds, and only the export of yarn can be free of the contingentment. Yarn exported in the form of woven goods must be a part of the quota and must be very strongly controlled for the reason that otherwise a control is impossible at all.

I think that it is essential that we agree about the question if this association should to-day advise the affiliated associations to aim at compulsory regulation of production and a diminution of the working hours. To elaborate an international scheme is not possible, as conditions are different in different countries, but if the Federation will deal with this question it will have commenced a very important task, worthy of all its zeal and ardour."

Mr. R. B R A S S E U R (Belgium) then submitted the following statement:—

NOTES ON THE AGREEMENTS BETWEEN COTTON SPINNERS.

" Numerous reports have shown that the present severe crisis in the European cotton Industry is due to the fact that the amount which can be produced exceeds the amount which can be consumed by the markets that remain open to this industry.

This position is revealed in an abnormal depression in selling prices.

Industrialists in various countries have advised the spinners to embark upon national agreements. In certain countries agreements have been made, usually following Government intervention. In others, attempts to reach an understanding have not met with success.

We will try to draw some general conclusions from the varied information we have gathered.

Among the agreements—or suggested agreements—between spinners the following may be noted:—

1. Yarn Selling Offices.
2. Agreements to establish minimum selling prices.
3. Agreements to restrict production, and thus adapt it to the requirements of the market.

Agreements (2) and (3) can, of course, be combined.

(1) YARN SELLING OFFICES.

The creation of these offices, grouping together an important percentage of the spindles (e.g. 95 per cent.) may constitute the ideal remedy for the cotton crisis.

Such an organization has many advantages :—

- (a) Direct remedy for the depression in prices.
- (b) Elimination of one of the causes of this depression by adapting the production of its members to the demand.
- (c) Control and limitation of credits.

This is the method which, in our opinion, presents the maximum of guarantees from three points of view :—

Efficacy of the agreement.

Fair treatment of its supporters.

Facility in controlling the members.

The abolition of direct contact between members and customers, the distribution of the yarns delivery instructions by an independent office under the control of a committee which enjoys the confidence of its supporters, and the moral ties which bind these supporters to the Combine, are all reasons which prevent such fraud as the secret payment of rebates to the customers.

In Belgium, a Selling Combine was created immediately after the war. At that time it included 90 per cent. of the spindles. Since then, new spindles have been installed and have remained independent, so that the Combine now includes no more than about 50 per cent. of the spindles.

Notwithstanding this, this selling combine is in a strong position and is effective.

(2) AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH MINIMUM SELLING PRICES.

In reality, such agreements aim at lessening the *effects* of the cotton crisis and not at eliminating the *cause* of it.

We are convinced that, in order to make these agreements efficient and lasting, it is essential to group the spinners in a Selling Combine. Certain countries, however, have tried other methods :—

(A) *Gentlemen's Agreement.* This is the type which various sections of the English spinning industry have tried during the last few months. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the precarious character of such agreements and the lack of guarantee which they offer. As an English manufacturer said recently in the *Manchester Guardian*: ". . . . If we proceed with so-called gentlemen's agreements, it soon appears that some of the members are not gentlemen. They will break the agreement in the hope of turning the loyalty of others to their own profit"

(B) *Control of Prices by a Committee.* This is the solution

to which the German spinners have turned. They have pursued their researches a long way, but in spite of remarkable efforts and preparations, the agreement has not yet been completed, at least this was so a few weeks ago.

It appears that one of the chief difficulties arises in classifying the kinds and qualities of the threads offered for sale. It seems difficult, moreover, to discover, even with scrupulous control, if some spinners do not secretly allow rebates to certain of their customers.

(5)

REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARKET.

We have realized, in Belgium, the impossibility of making all the spinners join our Selling Combine at present, as certain of our colleagues are unwilling to relinquish too much of their commercial independence.

In these circumstances, we have had to limit our negotiations with the spinners not included in the Combine to an agreement for restricting production. This solution certainly does not offer the advantages enjoyed by the Selling Combine. Its effects on selling prices, in particular, cannot be immediate; they will only be felt gradually as the balance between supply and demand is slowly restored. The supporters cannot be submitted to the same discipline as the members of the Combine, and they are not prepared, as are the latter, to work in a spirit of co-operation.

But if the suggested agreements constitute only a makeshift, at least they lead us to hope for less uncertain results than those understandings dealing *solely* with prices.

Mr. BRASSEUR then gave an outline of the Scheme which it was hoped to institute in Belgium.

By not joining the Convention instituted in Belgium, the non-supporters are doing the whole cotton industry—and themselves—incalculable harm.

In the course of the last few years, the Governments of several European countries, such as Poland, Italy, and Germany, have found that a position like this was injurious to the general public interest, and they have taken steps to force the dissentient minorities to join in the agreements formed.

As regards Italy, the recent reorganization of the Cotton Institute is interesting in more than one way.

Especially the collection, through the Customs, of a tax of 30 lire per 100 kg. on imported raw cotton is likely to give great power to the Italian cotton organization.

This power, based on realities, will enable our Italian friends to realize many points which other associations keep on their programme but with no hope to see them ever put into action.

Since this paper was written I have read with a very great interest all that has been printed in *The Times* of April 11 and 12, on this subject.

As far as I am concerned, I endorse all that *The Times* said. We suffer in Belgium and in Europe from an excess of machinery and production power and the position is getting worse every day. Some people will not understand reason and whatever you may tell them they seem stubborn and will not come to a mutually fair understanding.

In my mind as long as voluntary understandings are impossible, there are only two ways to get out of the muddle.

(1) Persuade the bankers that they must stop giving credit to those firms who are only kept afloat through their aid.

(2) Get the Governments to vote some special powers to force minorities to join when a majority of 80 or 85 per cent. has been formed.

These questions are of vital importance for most European countries. I think that our Federation will do a useful piece of work by keeping in close touch with all our associations, concentrating all information about these matters, and sending them on to those interested.

Mr. KUFFLER stated that the Committee had listened to two papers given by two very able gentlemen upon the subject of limitation of output and price agreements. He (Mr. Kuffler) had had 35 years' experience on the subject. He did not quite agree with the previous speakers; he believed that there was not enough cotton consumed or processed by the mills. What had occurred was that there was about the same quantity of cotton consumption to-day as there was in 1913. The deciding factor, however, in his opinion, was that the amount of machinery had increased enormously since 1913. This must naturally have the effect of raising the price of cotton, but depressing the price of yarn and cloth. It was impossible for an International organization such as the International Cotton Federation to organize or countenance what he termed "Universal dumping," which is what the export trade would amount to. Price agreements should form the Omega and not the Alpha of any convention. The selling possibilities should first be explored.

Mr. Kuffler then gave his own experiences. When they attempted to establish a price agreement in Austria they had to classify the various qualities. The immediate effect was to make some spinners depress their qualities in order to promote their sales. Then a sales bureau was established, basic prices were fixed for each quality; at once the standard of the qualities rose. The lesson to be drawn from this was that qualities must be guaranteed before prices are fixed.

Mr. Kuffler stated in conclusion, that it was obvious that there was too much machinery in the world to-day. The redundant machinery must be scrapped.

In effect, it was impossible to subject the cotton industry in one continent to conditions which one could not apply to the industry of another continent. The cotton industry of the world was *one* industry. You could not order the European section to restrict production and allow the Asiatic section to do as it liked. It was dangerous, in his opinion, to limit production and fix prices for Europe alone.

Mr. W. H. CATTALL agreed that it would be of no avail to control the European section of the industry, without at the same time controlling the Asiatic section. He was not, however, quite as pessimistic as Mr. Kuffler. The increased competition from artificial silk, together with changing fashions, had a large share in the annual $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in fabric production.

They in England were formulating a further scheme. He stated that one of their greatest difficulties in the execution of any such scheme was the 15 per cent. of spinners "sitting on the fence" refusing to declare themselves one way or the other. This minority element had led to the failure of previous schemes. To keep their industry alive, Mr. Catterall stated, they must find some means of dealing with the surplus spindles which render null and void any efforts put forward to rehabilitate trade. He did not, however, think that it would take a great deal of effort on the part of the International Cotton Federation to deal with redundancy internationally. All of them, he stated, including Japan and India and even China, were bound up together.

Mr. Catterall concluded by expressing the belief that the world's cotton trade would expand, in such measure as the world's population increases. In the scheme which she had under consideration, England was preparing for better times. A market in which all are sellers and no one is a buyer will lead to nowhere. And now was the time to act.

Dr. G. MYLIUS informed the Committee that the spinning section of the Italian Cotton Association had undertaken to obtain a sufficient number of acceptances to a scheme of a Consortium, having as its object the regulation of production. Having finally obtained the acceptance of over 70 per cent. of the spinning firms representing over 80 per cent. of the machinery, a delegation of spinners and manufacturers, presided over by the President, the Hon. Olivetti, had numerous interviews and discussions in Rome with the different offices.

Finally, the Ministries Council issued on March 3, 1934, a decree giving legal jurisdiction to the Instituto Cotoniero Italiano.

It will be remembered that this Institute was founded in 1912 with the purpose of instituting organized short time sufficient to balance production with demand and with the object of unifying the conditions of sales and payments.

During the last few years the powers of the Instituto Cotoniero had been limited to the control of the conditions of sale and payments but the new decree giving powers to enforce the reduction of production by means of short time, and at the same time pay compensation for the permanent stoppage of spindles, and/or scrapping of redundant machinery, has been reconfirmed. The necessary means have been furnished by the imposition of a tax on raw cotton. In accordance with the decree all spinning firms must be members of the Instituto and must carry out the provisions issued by its Committee. They are also compelled to notify daily the central bureau of all sales of yarn.

In this way it is expected that production will be balanced with the demand and as a consequence, the sale prices will rise to a level which will allow a margin of profit and permit of a more favourable activity to the spinning section.

This measure concerns only the spinning section, but indirectly it is expected that it will have a favourable effect also on the weaving section and it is hoped that also a consortium may be founded with the purpose of regulating the activity of the weaving section.

Mr. DE LA BÉAUMELLE was of the opinion that before any international agreement could be discussed any such international agreement was first and foremost subordinate to the existence of a national agreement in each country.

Dr. VAN DELDEN informed the Committee that in Germany they had also tried to come to some form of an agreement. A price convention, however, was impracticable, unless restriction of production was also dealt with. Among the many difficulties with which they had been forced to contend were the following:—

- (a) Firms working double shift. All must be put on a 48 hour working week.
- (b) Firms remaining outside the Convention. Government intervention was necessary in order to compel the minority to fall into line.
- (c) The standardization of Qualities.

Also, in order to ensure the smooth working of the convention in the spinning section of the cotton trade of any country a convention is necessary for the manufacturing section. That was what was already being done in Germany.

If these matters were adjusted in the various countries *individually* then they could soon be settled for the whole world. In times of universal adversity, it was easier to unite than was the case when times were good. There was too much machinery in the world. Each country would, in his opinion, have to be limited according to the quantity of machinery she had standing at the moment.

Mr. MILLS said that he had been wondering what the future held in store for the cotton industry. The problem of redundancy was one which was likely to arise over and over again, even after having been dealt with each time it arose. There was, he stated, every possibility of an increase in consumption and that belief did not tend to induce industrialists to scrap their plant. In his opinion, lack of goodwill was the cause of the failure of most schemes. Some kind of binding force was necessary. Giving his own experience of basic prices, Mr. Mills stated that he himself had refused prices which would have shown him a profit, simply because they were below the prices fixed by the scheme. A state of affairs making it impossible for anything to be gained by breaking the agreement would be ideal for all.

Mr. A. KUFFLER thought that the question could best be approached from an International point of view by the creation of a special department of the International Federation for the purpose of studying and reporting upon the various schemes already in existence in the different countries.

Dr. G. MYLIUS was of the opinion that, before Mr. Kuffler's scheme could be put into operation, each individual country would have to put its own house in order.

Dr. VAN DELDEN agreed with Dr. Mylius, stating that, first of all, each country must be given time to prepare a scheme to suit its own case. He went on to instance the recent erection of spinning and manufacturing mills in Egypt, and stated that this would place difficulties in the way of Egypt, disposing of the increased quantity of cotton already planted, at least as far as Germany was concerned. If Egypt is to become an industrial country she would import fewer manufactured goods which would mean that unless the balance of trade was to be upset, Egypt would not be able to dispose of her agricultural products, including cotton. He had already written to His Excellency Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha to this effect, and he proposed that the International Federation should officially draw the attention of the Egyptian Government to this matter, and point out the difficulties that may be entailed.

Mr. R. BRASSEUR also agreed with Dr. Mylius, and stated that the various national schemes in existence were not sufficiently advanced to be cited as examples for others, but he thought that the International Federation should circulate information collected from each country regarding this matter.

Mr. KUFFLER said that the work of this proposed special department would not interfere with the work already in progress on the various national schemes. He said that Associations which as yet, had no national schemes afoot, should be considered.

Dr. BÖHM agreed with Dr. Mylius, and said that, in his opinion it was too early for the establishment of the special department suggested by Mr. Kuffler. Perhaps at some future time it might be possible to proceed with the project. He also supported the proposition of M. Brasseur, whereby the International Federation should collect and distribute particulars of the various conventions and cartels already in existence. He made a proviso, however, that such information should not be published in THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN, without special permission being obtained from the country concerned.

The Committee expressed itself as being in agreement with the collection of these particulars and the General Secretary was instructed to act accordingly.

RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was unanimously decided that the present officers of the International Federation be re-elected *en bloc*.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

Mr. F. HOLROYD moved, and Mr. W. H. CATTERALL seconded that the German Association, through Dr. H. Van Delden, be warmly thanked for their cordial invitation to the International Committee to hold its next meeting in Berlin, during the latter part of October and that the invitation be accepted. This was carried with acclamation.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman (Mr. F. Mills) terminated the Meeting at 4.35 p.m.

At a dinner offered to the members of the Committee by the two English Associations, Mr. ARTHUR KUFFLER intimated his decision to retire from active membership of the Committee. In recognition of Mr. Kuffler's 30 years' service, as a member and one of the founders of the International Cotton Federation, the Vice-President, Mr. F. Mills, presented him with a handsome gold watch suitably inscribed and engraved.

Mr. KUFFLER, in acknowledging the gift, stated that it would always and ever remind him of the many happy associations which he treasured in connection with his activity as a member of the Committee.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL, President of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd., took advantage of the opportunity to express to Mr. K. Shimada the pleasure that the members of the Committee had always experienced of his presence on the International Committee during the last six years. Mr. Catterall wished Mr. Shimada a safe return to his native country and every good wish for his future health and prosperity.

Mr. SHIMADA suitably responded.





AUSTRIA.

COTTON SPINNING.

During the last few months there has been little change in the conditions of working of the cotton spinning section. According to the statistics relating to the spindles affiliated to the Association, about 80 per cent. are in operation, yielding an output of about 82 per cent. of full production on one shift.

About 25 per cent. of this activity concerned export business, which, during the first half of 1934, arose out of contracts secured during the last few months of 1933. Since that time the possibilities of doing business abroad have declined considerably. This will assuredly be shown in the export statistics for the next few months.

Exports of cotton yarns during the months of January to April were as follows :—

		1934	1933
		In 100 kg.	
Raw	.. .. .	18,866	14,592
Bleached	.. .. .	2,984	1,050
Dyed	.. .. .	388	424
Totals	.. .. .	<u>22,218</u>	<u>16,066</u>

On the contrary, during the same period, the following amounts were imported :—

Raw	.. .. .	3,124	3,670
Bleached	.. .. .	652	745
Dyed	.. .. .	698	714
Totals	.. .. .	<u>4,465</u>	<u>5,129</u>

COTTON WEAVING.

The weaving and manufacturing section is employed up to 75 per cent. of their capacity (single shift), but notwithstanding this, the price position has recently experienced a very unfavourable development. In spite of curtailed imports the internal competition between weaving concerns continues, and this has a considerable influence on their profit-making capacity. This development has its basis in the disorganization of the industry, since on grounds already mentioned imports have not only experienced no rise but have been somewhat reduced. Besides this, owing to the diminishing purchasing power of the population, there has been a steady decline in consumption.

Imports of cotton fabrics during the months of January to April amounted as follows:—

						1934	1933
						In 100 kg.	
Raw	..	..	..	..	..	6,054	5,989
Bleached	..	..	..	..	..	603	605
Dyed	..	..	..	..	..	501	476
Printed	..	..	..	..	..	265	342
Coloured woven	..	..	..	..	..	993	1,048
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	8,416	8,460

During the last few months wage conditions have experienced no important changes.

It is very difficult to make any forecast as to the future trend of business conditions, because the position of the spinners definitely depends on the development of the export position, whilst the weavers depend for their activity on the variations in internal consumption. The latter is, further, dependent on general political and economic conditions, and especially on the results from the foreign tourist season.

The original text in German is appended herewith:—

Im Besitze Ihres Geehrten vom 29. pto. erstatten wir im Nachstehenden den von Ihnen gewünschten Bericht:—

BAUMWOLL-SPINNEREI.

Die Beschäftigungsverhältnisse der Spinnereien haben in den letzten Monaten keine nennenswerten Veränderungen erfahren. Von den an der Vereins-Statistik beteiligten Spindeln sind ca. 80 % im Betrieb und zwar mit einem Rendement von ca. 82 % der Vollproduktion in einer Schicht.

Ungefähr 25 % der derzeitigen Beschäftigung entfallen auf den Export, welcher im ersten Halbjahr 1934 noch aus den Abschlüssen alimentiert wurde, die in den letzten Monaten des Vorjahres getätigt werden konnten. Seither haben sich Absatzmöglichkeiten im Auslande erheblich verschlechtert, was jedenfalls auch in der Ausfuhr-Statistik der nächsten Monate zum Ausdruck kommen wird.

Die Ausfuhr von Baumwollgarnen hat in den Monaten Januar bis April betragen:—

						1934	1933
						(in 100 kg.)	
roh	..	..	..	..	..	18,866	14,592
gebleicht	..	..	..	..	..	2,964	1,050
gefärbt	..	..	..	..	..	388	424
zusammen	..	..	..	..	..	22,218	16,066

Dem gegenüber wurden in der gleichen Zeit eingeführt:—

						1934	1933
roh	..	..	..	..	..	3,124	3,670
gebleicht	..	..	..	..	..	652	745
gefärbt	..	..	..	..	..	689	714
zusammen	..	..	..	..	..	4,465	5,129

BAUMWOLL-WEBEREI.

Die Weberei-Betriebe sind mit durchschnittlich 75 % ihrer Kapazität (in einfacher Schicht) beschäftigt, doch hat sich die Preisbildung neuerdings in sehr ungünstiger Weise entwickelt. Ungeachtet bestehender Einfuhrbeschränkungen verschärft sich der innere Wettbewerb der Webereien fortgesetzt, was die Rentabilität der Betriebe empfindlich beeinträchtigt. Diese Entwicklung hat ihre Gründe ausschliesslich in der Desorganisation der Industrie, da der Import aus dem schon erwähnten Grunde nicht nur keine Steigerung erfahren hat, sondern etwas herabgemindert wurde. Allerdings ist auch der Konsum infolge der schwindenden Kaufkraft der Bevölkerung in ständiger Rückbildung begriffen.

Die Einfuhr von Baumwollgeweben in den Monaten Januar bis April hat betragen:—

					1934	1933
					(in 100 kg.)	
roh .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,054	5,989
gebleicht .. .. .	..	..	..	..	603	605
gefärbt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	501	476
bedruckt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	265	342
buntgewebt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	993	1,048
zusammen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	<u>8,416</u>	<u>8,460</u>

Die Lohnverhältnisse haben während der letzten Monate keine nennenswerte Veränderung erfahren.

Was die voraussichtliche Gestaltung der geschäftlichen Verhältnisse betrifft, so ist es augenblicklich sehr schwierig, eine Prognose zu stellen, weil die Lage der Spinnerei entscheidend von der Entwicklung der Ausfuhr abhängt, während die Weberei in ihrer Beschäftigung an die Schwankungen des Inlandsverbrauches gebunden ist, der seinerseits wieder beeinflusst wird von der allgemeinen wirtschaftlichen und politischen Lage, insbesondere aber von den Ergebnissen der Fremdenverkehrs-Saison.

(Verein der Baumwollspinner und Weber Oesterreichs.)

BELGIUM.

The situation of the Belgian cotton industry is reflected in the light of the following data:—

A few years ago, the spindleage in Belgian mills totalled 2,200,000, of which 500,000 were working double shift. The demand at that time was sufficient to maintain 2,700,000 spindles, working single shift.

To-day there are 2,100,000 spindles working single shift and only running at 65 per cent. of normal productive capacity. The demand is only sufficient to maintain 1,300,000 spindles!

The weaving section is in a somewhat similar position, but the amount of short time being observed varies in the different manufacturing centres in the country.

In 1929 the Belgian cotton industry exported 50,900 tons of yarn and cloth to the value of 1,877,316,000 Belgian francs; in 1933 these exports fell to 27,100 tons valued at 773,963,000 Belgian francs.

The fall in the cost of living has permitted a reduction in wages of 3 per cent., both in the spinning and weaving sections of the industry; this reduction became applicable on April 16 last.

The following is the original report in French:—

La situation de l'industrie cotonnière belge est mise en lumière par les quelques chiffres suivants.

Il y a quelques années, les filatures comptaient 2,200,000 broches, dont 500,000 travaillaient à double équipe. La demande permettait donc d'alimenter 2,700,000 broches qui auraient travaillé en simple équipe.

Aujourd'hui, elles comptent 2,100,000 travaillant à simple équipe et à 65 pour cent seulement de leur capacité de production. La demande ne peut donc plus alimenter que 1,300,000 broches!

Les tissages se trouvent dans une situation analogue, mais le chômage se répartit de façon très inégale dans les divers centres du pays.

En 1929 l'industrie cotonnière belge avait exporté 50,900 tonnes de fils et de tissus, pour une valeur de 1,877,316,000 francs.

En 1933 ses exportations sont tombées à 27,100 tonnes valant 773,963,000 francs.

La baisse du coût de la vie a permis de baisser les salaires payés en filature et tissage de 3 pour cent à partir du 16 avril.

(Société Coopérative Association Cotonnière de Belgique.)

CHINA.

Cotton-mill activity in China was, on the whole, higher in early June than in early May, according to a report received by radiogram on June 13 from the U.S. Agricultural Commissioner's office at Shanghai. The Chinese-owned mills were said to have been operating at about 75 per cent. of capacity while the Japanese mills were operating at nearly full capacity. A month earlier the Chinese mills were running about the same rate as in early June, while the Japanese mills were running at 90 to 95 per cent. of capacity.

The Chinese Government's purchases of American cotton under the R.F.C. Loan are said to have been practically completed with purchases totalling about 168,000 bales. Of this, 52,000 bales are said to have been sold to mills up to early June, 16,000 bales were afloat, and 20,000 bales ready for shipment. The monthly rate of consumption of this cotton in May or early June has been estimated at about 4,000 bales.

ENGLAND.

SPINNING SECTION.

Compared with the previous quarter, the trade position shows little change. The state of employment in the spinning section of mills that were active reveals approximately 75 per cent of capacity.

The proposals of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd. for improving the conditions of the spinning

section, have been issued to all spinning firms in Great Britain for constructive criticism and modification, if considered necessary by the State of Trade Committee. Replies are due by July 27.

Among the main problems to which the Committee are applying themselves are the relation of production to demand; positive measures for the expansion of trade and the reduction of surplus spindlage.

WEAVING SECTION.

The state of trade in the manufacturing section is far from satisfactory, as the section is working at less than 70 per cent. of capacity, and the demand for cloth at remunerative prices is poor.

Changes in tariffs have had a disturbing effect, while the unsettled nature of wage rates has tended adversely to affect production.

The Enabling Bill received Royal Assent on June 28.

FRANCE.

Instead of improving, the situation in the cotton industry has, on the contrary, deteriorated since the publication of the last issue of THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN.

Prices continue to be extremely poor, demand is smaller than production, with the consequence that a diminution of orders is the result, and the stocks in the mills are becoming precarious.

In the various French cotton manufacturing districts endeavours are being made to create district agreements to formulate a uniform plan for the organization of the output of the spinners, with the object of adjusting production to the consumption.

If these groups, which are in close touch with one another, function normally, a certain improvement in the market is to be expected.

Actually at the end of July the degree of activity in the cotton industry could be estimated at about 60 per cent. for the Egyptian cotton spinning section, 65 per cent. for the American cotton spinning section, and 75 per cent. for the weaving section.

The second reduction of wages took place in the fine cotton spinning section in the Lille district towards the end of the month of May (3 per cent. for men, and 4 per cent. for women). No other alteration in wages has taken place in any other cotton industrial centre.

The following is the original report in French:—

Loin de s'améliorer, la situation de l'industrie cotonnière s'est plutôt aggravée depuis la publication du dernier numéro du *Bulletin*.

Les prix continuent à être des plus mauvais. — Quant à la demande elle est très inférieure à la production, ce qui fait que, par suite de la diminution continue des ordres en carnet qui en résulte, l'alimentation des usines devient assez précaire.

Dans des diverses régions cotonnières françaises des ententes sont constituées ou en voie de constitution en vue de déterminer uniformément par région la durée du travail dans des filatures et de réaliser ainsi un meilleur ajustement de la production et de la consommation. — Si ces groupements, qui seront d'ailleurs en liaison entre eux, fonctionnent normalement une certaine amélioration du marché devrait pouvoir en être attendue.

Actuellement (courant Juillet) le degré d'activité des manufactures peut être évalué à environ 60 pour cent pour la filature de coton d'Egypte, — 65 pour cent pour la filature d'Amérique et à 75 pour cent pour le tissage.

Le second palier de la diminution des salaires prévue dans la filature de coton fin de la région de Lille (3 pour cent pour les hommes et 4 pour cent pour les femmes) a été réalisé dans le courant du mois de Mai. — Aucune modification de salaire n'est intervenue dans les autres centres cotonniers.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR

COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

		1er trimestre Années	
		1933	1934
		Quintaux	Métriques
		<i>Metric quintals</i>	
A—Importations :			
<i>Imports</i>			
1. Fils de coton	1.843	1.682	
<i>Cotton yarns</i>			
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manufacturés	3.646	2.807	
<i>Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles</i>			
B—Exportations :			
<i>Exports :</i>			
1. Fils de coton, exportations totales	17.307	16.212	
<i>Cotton yarns, total exports</i>			
Destinations :			
<i>Destination :</i>			
Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat	3.936	3.960	
<i>Algeria, French colonies and protectorates</i>			
Marchés étrangers	13.371	12.252	
<i>Foreign markets</i>			
2. Tissus de coton et autres articles manufacturés, exportations totales	105.732	107.232	
<i>Cotton cloth and other manufactured articles, total exports</i>			
Destinations :			
<i>Destination :</i>			
Algérie, Colonies françaises et pays de protectorat	84.969	91.003	
<i>Algeria, French colonies and protectorates</i>			
Marchés étrangers	20.763	16.229	
<i>Foreign markets</i>			

(*Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française.*)

GERMANY.**SPINNING SECTION.**

During the second quarter of 1934 the brisk demand for cotton yarns has been, in general, maintained. Especially did calls on old contracts remain strong, so that cotton spinners were well employed during the whole of the period.

It is not possible to comment at present on the further development of the industrial position, since this is dependent to a large degree on the future supplies of raw material.

The original text in German is appended herewith:—

Im II. Quartal 1934 hat die lebhafteste Nachfrage nach Baumwollgespinnsten im allgemeinen angehalten, insbesondere war der Abruf auf alte Kontrakte unverändert stark, sodass die Baumwollspinnereien durchweg gut beschäftigt waren.

Bestimmte Angaben über die weitere Entwicklung der Geschäftslage lassen sich zurzeit nicht machen, da sie wesentlich von der künftigen Versorgung mit Rohbaumwolle abhängig ist.

(Gesamtverband der Deutschen Baumwollspinnereien, Berlin.)

WEAVING SECTION.

The increased business activity evident during the first quarter of 1934 persisted into the second quarter. Considerable quantities of fabrics were ordered for several months ahead.

The degree of activity attained in the first quarter of 1934 can be said to have been maintained also during the second quarter.

At the moment, however, it is impossible to state how the position of the cotton-weaving establishments will be affected as regards their raw material requirements by the measures imposed owing to the exchange situation.

The original text in German runs as follows:—

Die Geschäftsbelegung, die im I. Quartal 1934 eingetreten war, hat auch im II. Quartal 1934 angehalten. Es wurden auf mehrere Monate hinaus umfangreiche Gewebeabschlüsse getätigt.

Der im I. Quartal 1934 erreichte Beschäftigungsgrad konnte im allgemeinen auch im II. Quartal 1934 aufrecht erhalten werden.

Inwieweit die durch die Devisenlage gebotenen Massnahmen auf dem Gebiete der Rohstoffversorgung die Lage der Baumwollweberei beeinflussen werden, lässt sich augenblicklich noch nicht überblicken.

(Verein Süddeutscher Baumwollindustrieller e.V.)

HOLLAND.**SPINNING.**

The demand for cotton yarns is still very unsatisfactory, and selling prices are generally below cost price. There is some demand for cotton yarns from Germany, but as it is difficult to obtain payment in view of the existing currency restrictions only very few orders have been booked.

MANUFACTURING.

The demand from the home trade has been unsatisfactory, and the spring season has not brought the usual quantity of orders from the trade. Most weaving-mills are either working short time or have the greater part of their looms stopped.

For export there has been a little demand from the Dutch East Indies as a result of the quotas imposed there for bleached cotton goods. The orders booked have not been very considerable yet, as the prices obtainable are in most cases unremunerative. Also, the stocks in the Dutch East Indian markets, chiefly of Japanese goods, are still rather large, and buyers are therefore not inclined to pay the higher prices asked for goods of Dutch origin. The export trade to other overseas markets remains very poor, and the general outlook for the Dutch cotton trade seems far from promising.

ITALY.

Activity in the Italian cotton industry tended to diminish during the second quarter of 1934, when compared with the preceding period.

The causes of this diminution are to be sought in the increasing difficulties to be met with in disposing of manufactured cotton goods abroad.

The tone of prices has remained weak, and there has been a slight decline in the numbers of operatives employed.

The following table shows the position with regard to exports:

					1934	1933
					(In quintals)	
Yarns	..	..	..	..	93,132	93,827
Fabrics	..	..	..	..	82,178	119,720
Totals	..	..	..	..	175,310	

The original Italian text runs as follows:—

L'attività dell'industria cotoniera italiana durante il 2° trimestre di quest'anno accenna a diminuire rispetto all'andamento precedente.

Le cause di questa contrazione sono da ricercarsi nelle crescenti difficoltà che si incontrano nella vendita dei manufatti di cotone all'estero.

Il tono dei prezzi è rimasto fiacco e l'occupazione operaia presenta una leggera diminuzione.

La situazione dell'esportazione al 30 aprile era la seguente:—

					1934	1933
					(in quintali)	
Filati ..	..	..	..	..	93,132	93,827
Tessuti	..	..	..	..	82,178	119,720
Totale	..	..	..	..	175,310	213,547

(Associazione Italiana Fascista degli Industriali Cotonieri.)

JAPAN.

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association has decided that for the three months commencing October 1, 1934, the curtailment in cotton yarn production is to be further reduced from 15 per cent. to 11.2 per cent. plus four days' holiday per month. The strong demand for yarn in recent weeks is the chief reason for the decision to allow an increase in output.

It is estimated that this will result in an output higher by some 10,000 bales of 400 lbs. each per month, and that the December production will total some 310,000 bales (that for May was practically 280,000 bales). Doubt is expressed as to whether it will be possible for the larger output to be absorbed; should cotton textile exports not expand much beyond the present volume, then yarn prices are likely to be forced down. On the other hand, should prices be maintained, or rise, the possibility exists of Chinese yarn again being imported. Lanfeng 20's, for example, were being quoted at M. 182, which converted into yen is 200.20. Even when import duty and other charges are added, the c.i.f. Japanese price is no higher than 205 yen (the July quotation on the Osaka Cotton Yarn Exchange about the same date was 229.90 yen).

POLAND.

A report from Lodz, dated the beginning of May, indicates that the situation in the textile industry is unsatisfactory. Stocks have accumulated to a considerable extent and exert unbearable pressure upon prices, especially in the case of cotton goods. The expected increase in the sales had not occurred so far, and in order to take account of all those conditions the Spinners' Cartel was forced to reduce working time by nine hours per week.

(U.S. Department of Commerce.)

U.S.A.

No official report concerning the state of trade in U.S.A. has been received from any American cotton employers' organization, but the following extract is quoted from the July issue of the Bulletin of the National City Bank of New York.

In the latter part of May a decline of sales and increase of stocks in the cotton goods industry caused the code authorities to recommend a reduction of about 25 per cent. in mill operations, and the recommendation was adopted by the Administration, but the United Textile Workers interposed a demand for an increase of 33½ per cent. in hourly wage rates. This was adjusted temporarily by the promise of inquiries into running time and wage rates, which have not yet been concluded.

General Johnson issued a statement in which upon the subject of wages, he said:—

“As to wages it is clear that no such violent increase as 33½ per cent. in all wage scales, if any, can be considered at this time. The rise in the price of cotton textiles has been one of the chief consumer complaints.

"Including the processing tax, raw cotton costs have increased 150 per cent. There has been a 70 per cent. increase in labour costs due to the code and other influences, and an increase of 94 per cent. in cost of labour, material and supplies in cotton textiles.

"A very clear cause of decreased consumption is this increased cost and increased prices which flow from it. In this situation any such increase in cost would paralyse production and employment and defeat the very ends aimed at."

The following table shows the average hourly earnings in the industry in 1929, at the low point, in April, 1933, immediately after the introduction of the N R A codes, in August, 1933, and in April of this year. The figures are those of the National Industrial Conference Board and representing wages in Northern mills only:—

				Period	Hourly Earnings (In cents.)	Per cent. of 1929
Average	..	..	..	1929	41.9	100
April ..	..	..	..	1933	29.7	70
August ..	..	..	..	1933	42.7	102
April ..	..	..	..	1934	44.4	106

U.S.S.R.

Production of cotton fabric during recent months has continued on, or slightly above, the level of 200,000,000 metres (219,000,000 yards) per month, which is somewhat below last year's level at this time of the year, but apparently somewhat more favourable than during the last months of 1933. Output of cotton fabrics in April amounted to 210,600,000 metres (230,430,000 yards) or 92.1 per cent. of the monthly plan. Yarn production amounted to 30,475 metric tons (67,185,000 lbs.) in April, or 97.7 per cent. of the respective plan.

Production during the second ten days of May was reported to have increased as compared with the first ten days of the month, for which no data are available. Production of cotton fabrics during the second decade amounted to 68,804,000 metres (75,342,000 yards) or 97.1 per cent. of the plan for that period. On the basis of this figure, and in view of the fact that it represents a certain increase over the first ten days of the month, it would appear that total production of cotton fabrics during May was probably around 200,000,000 metres (218,720,000 yards) or about 5 per cent. below the previous month.

(U.S. Department of Commerce.)

YUGO-SLAVIA.

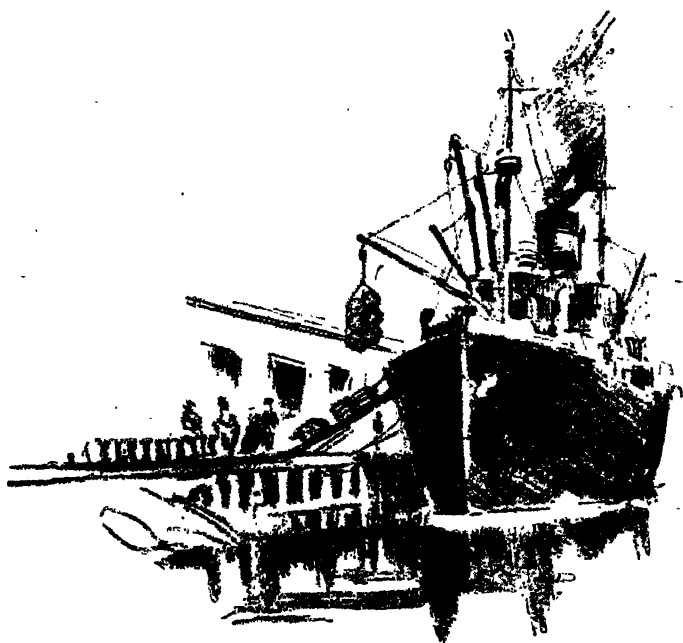
The present degree of occupation in Yugo-Slavia is above normal, and double shift is worked in many cases. This measure, however, is only temporary as many new mills are in the course of construction, and overproduction, which now already exists for many articles, is sure to become general and to force down working hours to normal, or even below normal working time.

The existing Yugo-Slav—Italian Clearing Treaty is flooding the country with cheap foreign yarns and textiles, and in order

to meet this competition, Yugo-Slav spinners and manufacturers are increasing their production, so as to be able to reduce their costs of production.

Cotton spinners are more especially affected, because the existing Clearing Treaty allows yarns and manufactured goods to be imported from Italy into Yugo-Slavia, at a premium of only 28½ per cent. over the official Dinar rate, whereas spinners cannot import cotton under the Treaty terms, and are therefore compelled to pay the actual market premium averaging about 47 per cent.

(Društvo Bombažnih Predilnic Kraljevine Jugoslavije, Ljubljana.)



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ARGENTINE.

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has issued a report on the 1932-33 cotton crop showing the extent to which production was prejudiced by drought and locust damage. An actual increase was shown in the area sown, which totalled 138,500 hectares, against 136,159 hectares in 1931-32 and 99,000 hectares in 1928-29, but the production of raw cotton was only 113,318 tons, compared with 124,994 tons and 92,644 tons respectively. The corresponding figures of the production of cotton staple were 32,511 tons, against 36,686 tons and 25,690 tons, and of cotton-seed 74,144 tons, against 84,333 tons and 64,519 tons.

It is reported that considerable interest is displayed in raising cotton varieties suitable for tire fabrics. Demand by the local cotton industry in 1933 practically doubled that of 1932.

(U. S. D. C.)

Picking on areas sown with early varieties was in full swing in March, and the fibre was of good quality. Abundant rainfall at the right moment has resulted in strong growth on the plantations. The area destined to this crop in 1934 is estimated to be about 20 per cent. greater than last year.

BRAZIL.

Previous estimates of Brazil having a bumper cotton crop this year are now confirmed, and it is estimated that from the abundant São Paulo crop alone there will be available for export approximately 50,000 tons. Classifications, so far, reveal a quality somewhat inferior to that of last year, but it is hoped that as the season advances there will be improvement both in type and length of staple. There has been an appreciable advance in local prices of raw cotton in São Paulo. Exports of São Paulo cotton during May amounted to 6,265 tons, making a total of 9,544 tons since January 1 last, of which the bulk has been consigned to foreign ports, England having taken about 68 per cent. of the amount shipped.

In the other important Brazilian cotton market, Pernambuco, cotton prices have also advanced, as the new crop will be late in arriving owing to the recent heavy rains. The market is steady, with prices ruling at above the Liverpool parity. It is not expected that the consumers in the Southern States will be buyers there when the new crop comes forward in August, except of the longer staples, owing to the bumper crop in São Paulo. Consequently it will be

necessary to export to Liverpool the excess of new-crop cotton over local requirements, and it is anticipated that prices may fall to the Liverpool parity for new-crop cotton.

BULGARIA.

Weather conditions in May were rather favourable to cotton, but development is slow. The considerable increase in the cotton acreage this year shown in the preliminary estimates (from the 1928-32 average of 14,800 acres it grew to 49,400 acres in 1933 and to 82,030 in 1934, and a high unit yield indicate an abundant production. It is expected to reach 139,000 centals (29,100 bales) as compared with 85,800 centals (18,000 bales) last year and an average of 20,400 centals (4,300 bales) for the preceding five years 1928-32. (*United States Department of Commerce.*)

CHILE.

It is reported from Chile that cotton is now being produced in the Lluta Valley, which lies inland from Arica. It is understood that last year some 33 per cent. of Chile's total requirements were produced in this manner and that ultimately the entire needs of the country could be satisfied. Apart from the minor contribution Chile is thus making to the world overproduction of cotton staple, it is perhaps natural that, in view of the current difficulties in providing the exchange necessary for essential imports, Chile should seek to grow cotton in her own territory adjacent to Peru, an established cotton-growing country.

CHINA.

Preliminary reports on the cotton acreage prospects in China indicate that perhaps the 1934-35 acreage may be as much as 10 per cent. higher than in 1933-34, according to a report from the Agricultural Commissioner's office at Shanghai about the middle of June. This is said to be due to the fact that returns from cotton in 1933-34 were more favourable than returns from other crops and to favourable conditions for planting this spring. Actual prices of native cotton in Shanghai in recent months have been slightly lower than a year earlier, but higher than during the early part of the 1933-34 cotton season. (*U. S. D. C.*)

COLOMBIA.

Cotton production in the cotton district of northern Colombia is located in the Departments of Atlantico, Magdalena and Bolivar, and the main centre for cotton trade is Barranquilla. Not less than 75 per cent. of the cotton grown in Colombia is raised in this district. In 1932 the production reached 2,060 metric tons of 2,205 lbs. each. In 1933 the production was estimated at 1,280 tons, and the 1934 crop was estimated at about 1,200 tons.

Local cotton manufacturers have decided to pay growers the equivalent of the cost of imported American cotton—that is, the c.i.f. cost plus customs charges. (*U. S. D. C.*)

ECUADOR.

The cotton crop of 1933-34 is estimated at about 2,500,000 lbs. of ginned cotton, an increase over the 1932-33 crop 1,850,000 lbs. according to local cotton ginner. The 1934-35 crop is estimated provisionally at about 3,700,000 lbs., a large increase over last year's crop. However, it is too early to make a definite estimate of the crop, which may be damaged during the season. The crop is planted generally in December and January and picked during August and September. Crop deliveries continue until the end of December or the beginning of January. It is believed that the better prices obtained by the growers for their cotton last year stimulated an increase in acreage. Another factor in this direction was the Government's regulation of imports and insistence that domestic mills purchase the local cotton at prices in line with the imported cotton.

FRENCH AFRICA.

Cotton exports from French West Africa in 1933 amounted to 1,580 metric tons (of 2,205 lbs. each), compared with 1,376 tons for 1932. Practically all of the shipments went to France. Cotton production in French Equatorial Africa in 1933 is estimated at approximately 15,000 metric tons of ginned cotton compared with 8,500 tons for 1932. (*United States Department of Commerce*)

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The 1933-34 crop is estimated at 99,000 centals (20,800 bales) of ginned cotton, while the production last year was 62,000 centals (13,000 bales) and the average for the years 1927-28 to 1931-32 was 14,500 centals (3,000 bales) only. This is an increase of 60 per cent. on 1932-33 and an increase of 600 per cent. on the average. These figures show the growth of cotton cultivation in French Equatorial Africa since 1930-31. The measures taken by the Government to encourage cotton-growing include the formation of cotton companies, the allocation of specified zones to development companies, the encouragement of cotton-growing by natives, the fixing of a special minimum price for purchases from natives, and a bonus on exports (*Int. Inst. Agriculture.*)

FRENCH MOROCCO.

The cotton crop, which underwent a considerable reduction in 1932, showed some increase in 1933, the area for the former year being 150 acres and that for the latter 370 acres. The average area for the years 1927-31 was 700 acres. (Percentages: 250 and 53 approximately.) The production of seeded cotton is estimated at 660 centals, while the five-year average is 1,720 centals. Percentage: 38.5.) (*Int. Inst. Agriculture*)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

Owing to the efforts of the Government to promote the distribution of seed in the Soudan, the Ivory Coast, and in Senegal, the area cultivated in these three colonies is greater. The crop con-

dition is satisfactory, and it is permissible to expect an increase in 1933-34 in production, which in recent years has been declining. (*Int. Inst. Agriculture.*)

JAPAN.

According to *The Osaka Mainichi*, the Overseas Office authorities will shortly issue a permit for the establishment of the Nichiman Menka Saibai Kyokai (Japan-Manchuria Cotton Cultivation Association).

The Association will be capitalized at 2,000,000 yen, with which it is to develop the cotton-growing industry in Chosen and Manchuria. It will have its headquarters in Tokyo, and branch offices in Keijo and Hsinking.

MEXICO.

Mexico's cotton production this year, expected by many to show a large increase because of curtailment in the United States, will not be as large as earlier anticipated, according to a U.S. Department of Commerce report. Production for 1934 is now estimated at 272,000 bales, an increase of about 10 per cent. over the 1933 crop of 245,000 bales.

A Mexican crop of 272,000 bales, however, would be the largest since 1928-29, when production was 278,460 bales and the third largest since the 1926-27 record crop of 359,820 bales.

A bumper cotton crop was indicated at the beginning of the year in Mexico, the Department states, but lack of rainfall in the Torreon district, the largest producing region, has served to hold down production.

Unofficial reports estimate Mexican consumption of cotton for 1933 at between 218,000 and 220,000 bales, while 1934 consumption is expected to increase by about 12,000 bales. This would make a total domestic consumption of about 230,000 bales, the largest in five or six seasons. (*Dallas Morning News.*)

Mr. Arno S. Pearse, writing from Mexico City, has forwarded the following reliable crop estimate for Mexico, together with interesting information regarding the various staple lengths produced in the different districts.

PROSPECTS OF COTTON CROP, MEXICO, 1934

	B	C—500 lbs.
Torreon (Laguna district), $\frac{7}{8}$ in.,-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (at times 200,000)	..	100,000
Matamoros, 1 in.	..	50,000
Laredo, irrigated, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.,-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (neppy)	..	20,000
Lower California, 1 in.,-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.,-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (mostly)	..	20,000
Ciudad Juarez, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.,-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	..	15,000-20,000
West Coast, 1 in.,-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	..	10,000
Vera Cruz, Caxaca	..	5,000

In good years Laguna will yield 200,000 bales, but this year owing to shortage of rain only half of this figure is anticipated. All of the Mexican cotton, like Californian, is neppy in character, and

therefore it is generally quoted 75 American points below corresponding American prices.

NIGERIA.

The approximate exports of American type cotton to the end of March were 88,000 centals (18,400 bales of 478 lbs.), that is, about the same figure as last year's exports at the corresponding date 87,000 centals or 18,200 bales). The final figure of total exports for 1932-33 having been 89,000 centals (18,600 bales) it is probable that the final figure for this season will not be much different. Exports of improved Ishan cotton to the end of March, 1934, were about 6,000 centals (1,250 bales), and it was hoped that the total exports for the season would reach 12,000 centals (2,500 bales). Nevertheless, even taking in account the present slightly better market situation, it does not seem very probable that such a high figure can be reached, as the March forecast of total exports was in 1933 5,200 centals (1,090 bales) and the actual final figure was reduced to 3,400 centals (720 bales).

PARAGUAY.

The cotton crop of 1934 is estimated by local officials at about 10,000 metric tons of seed cotton, which is equivalent to about 14,000 bales of 500 lbs. each. The crop movement usually takes place from April to June. (*U. S. D. C.*)

PERU.

Cotton production in some of the northern valleys is not up to the earlier expectations because of insect damage, but larger acreage in other sections of the country is expected to bring this year's production to a somewhat higher figure than that of last season. Trading in cotton is reported to be unusually active, and it is estimated that about 100,000 bales have been contracted for.

(*U. S. D. C.*)

QUEENSLAND.

A record crop of cotton is being harvested in most of the cotton-growing districts of Queensland, and negotiations have been concluded for the export of a large part of it overseas. Proceedings were seriously hampered in some centres by a strike amongst the pickers, which, however, did not spread to any extent. The ginneries are still scenes of animated industry as truckload after truckload of cotton is shunted in.

The Industrial Arbitration Court decided on March 26 to issue an award to cover employees engaged in cotton picking. The new picking rates are: Ordinary, 10s. 6d. per 100 lbs., clean-up; 13s. per 100 lbs., snap-pick 5 per cent. These rates, it may be pointed out, are 1s. 6d. below the rates agreed to by the Federal tribunal in 1931. This reduction was regarded as necessary by the court, owing to the reduction in the bounty, and the large proportion of the crop to be exported.

It is to be hoped that in the near future the two industries, cotton

growing and dairying, which harmonize so well on an individual farm, may be carried on simultaneously, for land that is not specially suitable for dairying offers the best means of utilizing the fodder and grass crops that have to be grown in rotation with cotton if the latter is to yield the maximum returns.

It is also hoped that the future of cotton-growing in Queensland will soon be placed on such a permanent and sound basis that the industry may expand to the importance which it should attain. If an Australian market were made available for a fair proportion of the product, 200,000 acres of cotton could be grown each season in Queensland.

Cotton-growing must be considered as one of the potentially important factors in the economic life of this State.

(*Textile Journal of Australia.*) .

ST. VINCENT.

The area returned as being under Sea Island cotton for the season 1933-34 is 1,216 acres, as compared with 670 in 1932-33, an increase of 81.5 per cent., and 3,074 on the average of the preceding five seasons, a decrease of 60.5 per cent. Corresponding figures for Marie Galante: 719 acres, 886 and 1,006 respectively. Percentages: 81.1 and 71.5.

During the quarter ending March 31, 1934, neither fungoid nor insect pests did any appreciable damage. The percentage of stained cotton was stated to be small, except in a few inland localities. The unit yield was expected to be low, about 100 lbs. per acre, this being mainly due to the abnormally wet weather conditions that were experienced at the end of last year.

SUDAN.

COTTON PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1934

SEASON 1933-34.

The Department of Agriculture and Forests, Khartoum, issued the following cotton progress report for May:—

	Area under Crop Feds.	Picked to date Kantars of 315 Rottles	Estimated Total Yield Kantars of 315 Rottles	Estimate 1932-33
Gezira Sakel :—				
Syndicate	155,936	409,638	409,638	375,476
K.C.C.	18,991			
Tokar Sakel	37,700	20,029	22,222	95,513
Kassala Sakel	31,146	60,100	61,000	27,120
Dueim Sakel	500	1,046	1,046	11,057
Private Estates Sakel ..	4,947	15,627	15,627	
Total Sakel	249,220	506,440	509,533	509,166
Irrigated American	12,300	53,584	53,584	39,569
Rain Grown	59,414	86,800	86,800	33,584
Total American	71,714	140,384	140,384	73,153
Total Sakel and American	320,934	646,824	649,917	582,319

1 Kantar = 99.051 lbs.

UGANDA.

Cotton sales to the end of April amounted to 1,008,000 centals 220,700 bales of 478 lbs. as compared with 1,112,000 centals 232,600 bales) to the same date in 1933, but it is unlikely that the total crop can reach last season's figure, although beneficial rains during the month have improved the crop situation.

U.S.S.R.

Cotton sowings were completed by the beginning of June, being about ten days in advance of those of last year. The area sown in Uzbekistan, which is the most important cotton area in the U.S.S.R., amounted to 99.7 per cent. of the plan. Sowings in Transcaucasia were finished by May 18. In the new cotton-producing districts (Ukraine, North Caucasus, Crimea) the plan for sowings was also executed almost in full.

Vegetation in the chief cotton regions of Central Asia and in Transcaucasia is 10 or 15 days late on account of the heavy and continuous rainfall, some fields being under water. Rainfall in the new producing regions, on the other hand, has been slight.

EMPIRE (BRITISH) COTTON GROWING.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation recently issued their annual report, which contains a résumé of the results obtained on their experiment stations in the various British Colonies. The following countries are dealt with: India, Australia, South Africa, Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Nigeria, Gold Coast, West Indies, Cyprus, and Fiji.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF COTTON GROWN IN NEW FIELDS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE (Bales of 400 lbs.).

Tabulation extracted from The British Cotton Growing Association's Annual Report.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Gold Coast	100	100	100	200	200	200	2,500
Nigeria:							
Southern Provinces	10,000	4,300	7,200	8,700	4,600	1,300	900
Northern Provinces	15,400	20,600	23,500	29,200	14,400	5,500	22,800
West Africa ..	25,500	25,000	30,800	38,100	19,200	7,000	26,200
Uganda Protectorate	132,000*	138,500*	204,000*	128,000	200,200*	207,400*	294,900*
Kenya Colony ..	1,200*	650	2,000	2,000	900*	1,700	3,100
Tanganyika Territory	22,000	27,400*	20,500	25,000	10,600	16,500	28,500
Nyasaland and Rhodesia	5,600	4,800	6,500	11,000	6,200	5,800	6,100
Union of South Africa	10,200	11,000	9,800	16,200	8,200	2,800	1,800
East, Central and South Africa ..	171,000	182,150	251,800	160,200	226,100	234,200	334,400
Sudan	158,900*	129,200*	170,000	168,500	128,500	248,500	188,200
West Indies	5,700	5,000	5,500	5,700	5,100	3,700	2,600
Australia	6,000	8,500	6,000	14,000	10,500	5,000	18,900
Iraq	1,800	5,200	4,600	3,800	1,000	400	400
Fiji	1,000	1,000	300	400	300	100	100
Sundries	5,000	3,500	3,500	3,800	4,500	3,500	3,000
Total	374,900	359,950	472,500	414,000	395,200	502,400	518,800
Approximate value	£9,412,000	£9,386,000	£11,284,500	£7,476,000	£4,315,000	£5,800,300	£6,540,800

In addition there has been a production of improved long-stapled cotton in the Punjab and Sind during the 1932-33 season of 241,000 bales.

* Denotes exports.

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Official Acreage Report, 1934.

The report issued on July 9, by the Washington Department of Agriculture on the acreage of cotton under cultivation on July 1, indicates a decrease of 31.4 per cent. on the area planted last year. The total acreage is returned at 28,024,000 acres, against 40,852,000 acres planted in 1933, 36,542,000 acres in 1932, and 39,109,000 acres in 1931. Lower California is estimated to have 62,000 acres under cotton, against 54,000 acres last year, but these are not included in the United States total.

The following table gives details by States, with comparisons (in thousands of acres):—

	1934	1933	1932	1931
Virginia	57	76	71	71
North Carolina	977	1,320	1,261	1,213
South Carolina	1,286	1,811	1,678	1,768
Georgia	2,141	2,855	2,705	3,115
Florida	88	119	107	142
Missouri	289	473	410	355
Tennessee	760	1,132	1,081	1,057
Alabama	2,215	3,210	3,061	3,214
Mississippi	2,636	3,820	3,897	4,030
Louisiana	1,237	1,767	1,702	1,834
Texas ..	10,914	16,050	13,502	14,979
Oklahoma	2,645	4,133	3,171	3,403
Arkansas	2,306	3,548	3,436	3,341
New Mexico	97	129	114	119
Arizona	132	140	114	178
California	225	223	124	194
Other States	19	26	18	16
Total	<u>28,024</u>	<u>40,852</u>	<u>36,542</u>	<u>39,109</u>

The Department of Agriculture, in a supplementary report, says that the above returns show a substantial reduction of acreage in all States with the exception of Arizona and California. The

acreage in the western Belt is reduced proportionately more from 1933 than the eastern Belt, due to the relatively high acreages planted last year in the western states, while in the eastern Belt 1933 acreages were more in line with the normal acreage. The reduction this year is mainly due to the effect of the crop control programme, with the restricting influence of the Bankhead Act on those planters who have not signed the acreage-reduction contract. The estimated acreage this year is the smallest since 1905.

GRADE, STAPLE LENGTH, AND TENDERABILITY OF COTTON GINNED IN THE U.S., TOTAL CROP, 1933.

Published by the United States Department of Agriculture Bureau of Agricultural Economics in co-operation with State Agricultural Experiment Stations, and estimated from data obtained from the Classification of Samples representing American Upland and American-Egyptian Cotton, classed according to Official Cotton Standards of the United States.

SUMMARY (PRELIMINARY)

	1933		1932	
	Bales	Per cent.	Bales	Per cent.
Total crop as reported by the Bureau of the Census	12,660,000	100.0	12,703,300	100.0
Total American upland	12,650,300	99.9	12,695,000	99.9
Total American-Egyptian	9,700	.1	8,300	.1
Grades (American upland) ..				
Extra white, good middling and above ..	273,100	2.2	110,300	.9
Extra white, strict middling	597,300	4.7	134,300	1.0
Extra white, middling	422,700	3.3	86,600	.7
Extra white, strict low middling ..	187,200	1.5	98,100	.8
Extra white, low middling and below ..	42,000	.3	30,700	.2
White, good middling and above ..	275,800	2.2	260,600	2.0
White, strict middling	2,487,300	19.7	3,146,700	24.8
White, middling	2,950,300	23.3	4,468,300	35.2
White, strict low middling	1,135,200	9.0	1,570,300	12.4
White, low middling	235,900	1.9	330,000	2.6
White, below low middling	62,500	.5	168,100	1.3
Spotted, good middling	482,400	3.8	194,200	1.5
Spotted, strict middling	2,138,000	16.9	1,053,700	8.3
Spotted, middling	1,030,500	8.2	672,900	5.3
Spotted, strict low middling	220,800	1.7	213,400	1.7
Spotted, low middling	55,300	.4	77,600	.6
Yellow tinged, strict middling and above ..	11,700	.1	13,500	.1
Yellow tinged, middling and below ..	9,800	.1	20,300	.2
Light yellow stained	500	—	500	—
Yellow stained	200	—	100	—
Grey, strict middling and above	1,800	—	7,100	.1
Grey, middling	1,100	—	3,000	—
Blue stained	100	—	—	—
No grade	28,200	.2	34,700	.3
Total tenderable	11,785,800	93.2	11,500,300	90.6
Total untenderable	864,500	6.8	1,194,700	9.4

CROP DAMAGE FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

The New York Cotton Exchange Service in a recent report quotes details of the reduction of yield from a full crop due to various causes, and gives the official records on this subject:—

Records of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that every cotton crop is reduced from a "full" or potential yield per acre to a greater or less extent by unfavourable weather conditions and insect depredations, as well as by other causes. The question in the minds of the cotton trade at the present time is whether the current cotton crop will be subjected to more or less damage from various causes than usual. During the past ten years the average yield of cotton per acre has been 177.1 lbs., a reduction of 36.5 per cent. from the ten-year average "full" or potential yield of 279 lbs. Unfavourable weather conditions caused more damage during the past ten years than insect depredations; the damage from unfavourable weather averaged 19.9 per cent. as compared with insect damage of 13.7 per cent. Deficient moisture caused a slightly larger percentage loss during the past ten years than weevil damage. During the ten years from 1924 through 1933 deficient moisture reduced the "full" or potential yield by 11.6 per cent., on an average, while weevil depredations reduced it 10.3 per cent.

PERCENTAGE REDUCTION OF COTTON YIELD FROM FULL YIELD PER ACRE

Year	Climatic Damage				Insect Damage			Total* Damage from all Causes	Actual Yield per Acre	" Full " [•] Yield per Acre
	Deficient Moisture	Excessive Moisture	Other Climatic	Total Climatic	Weevil	Other Insects	Total Insects			
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	lbs.	lbs.
1915 ..	6.5	5.7	6.8	19.0	10.2	2.0	12.2	36.5	175.5	282
1916 ..	9.2	9.1	6.9	25.2	14.2	1.5	15.7	42.4	165.6	288
1917 ..	15.1	1.7	8.7	25.5	8.0	3.7	12.3	39.0	167.4	274
1918 ..	23.8	0.0	4.5	29.2	5.4	2.5	7.9	40.3	164.1	275
1919 ..	2.7	15.3	3.2	21.2	13.0	5.8	18.8	41.9	165.0	286
1920 ..	2.2	8.4	2.1	13.1	19.7	4.3	24.0	39.0	186.7	306
1921 ..	8.6	4.3	3.1	16.0	31.2	4.2	35.4	52.9	182.5	281
1922 ..	10.3	4.9	2.3	17.5	23.3	3.4	26.7	45.2	148.8	272
1923 ..	7.2	8.0	2.8	18.0	10.2	7.4	26.6	45.5	136.4	250
1924 ..	14.0	5.0	2.3	21.3	8.1	3.9	12.0	34.7	165.0	253
1925 ..	24.6	1.4	3.0	29.0	4.1	2.2	6.3	36.0	173.5	271
1926 ..	5.3	3.2	2.9	11.4	7.1	8.9	16.0	29.5	192.8	273
1927 ..	6.4	4.9	2.8	14.1	18.5	4.4	22.9	38.5	161.7	263
1928 ..	4.4	7.3	4.9	16.6	14.1	3.4	17.5	36.4	163.3	257
1929 ..	10.8	7.2	6.0	24.0	13.3	2.5	15.8	43.8	164.1	262
1930 ..	27.7	2.8	6.3	36.8	5.0	1.9	6.9	47.1	157.0	267
1931 ..	8.3	2.6	3.5	14.4	8.3	1.8	10.1	27.8	211.5	293
1932 ..	8.0	3.9	6.1	18.0	15.2	3.1	18.3	42.7	173.3	302
1933 ..	6.8	2.6	3.7	13.1	9.1	2.2	11.3	28.6	208.5	292
1924-33 (average)	11.6	4.1	4.2	19.9	10.3	3.4	13.7	36.5	177.1	279

* Includes a small percentage damage from "plant diseases" and "other causes" not enumerated above.

Our National Cotton Policy.

By W. L. CLAYTON. Submitted to The Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations, at Houston, Texas, May 7th, 1934, and extracted from A.C.C.O. Press, Houston.*

I

ACCORDING to Government statistics, there are about two million cotton farm families in the South. Estimating five to the family, we have a total of ten million people, or about one-third of the Southern population, directly dependent for their main cash income upon cotton. They pay their taxes, educate their children, buy their clothing, agricultural implements, etc., with the proceeds of their cotton crop.

In addition, picking, ginning, transporting, compressing, warehousing, merchandising, oil milling, etc., require the employment of probably a minimum of 750,000 people for three and one-half to four months in each year.

Obviously, there are also a great number of people in the South indirectly dependent upon cotton for their employment.

It is, therefore, conservative to say that more than half the Southern population derives its chief cash income directly or indirectly from the raw cotton industry.

Southern investments in industries and facilities directly dependent upon cotton production, such as ginning, compressing, warehousing, oil milling, shipping, etc., probably exceed \$500,000,000 in value.

(Nothing herein refers to the cotton textile industry, unless so stated.)

Approximately 60 per cent. of our cotton crop is exported, but this 60 per cent. supplies only about 40 per cent. of the raw cotton consumed abroad.

Obviously, then, the price of cotton is fixed in the world markets by supply and demand, and cannot be fixed otherwise.

Raw cotton accounts for about one-fifth of the total exports of the U.S.A. It has, for a long time, been the largest single item in our export trade. In some years, the total value of our raw cotton exports has exceeded one billion dollars.

Certainly, no important group or community in the whole United States is so dependent upon the preservation of its export markets as is the cotton South.

II

That our protective tariff works a great hardship on the Southern cotton farmer, in raising the prices of the goods and services which he requires and in adding enormously to the difficulties of payment by foreign buyers of his cotton, is so generally

* Appointed to make recommendations to the Administration on a National Policy for the United States on International Economic Relations.

understood and admitted by all informed persons that it is deemed unnecessary to present any argument or proof in support of this proposition. The relative facts should, however, be briefly outlined.

Prior to the World War, not only were our tariff rates moderate, in comparison with the rates of the present Hawley-Smoot Tariff, but we were then a debtor nation, and the heavy annual remittances which we were required to send abroad as interest and amortization on our debts greatly simplified the problem of payment for the export of our agricultural surpluses, principally cotton.

Going into the war a debtor nation, we came out of it a creditor nation. Our heavy lending and investing abroad during the first post-war decade made us, by 1929, the world's greatest creditor nation.

Under those circumstances, enlightened national self-interest should have pointed the way to an immediate reversal in our tariff policy and to a realistic treatment of the political debts, to the end that our agricultural surpluses might continue to find a market abroad, and that the solvency of our foreign debtors might be preserved.

Instead, as everybody knows, we chose the path of economic nationalism, raised the tariff materially and conceded little on the war debts. Our debtors, for the most part, paid as long as they could in gold. When their gold ran out, payments practically ceased. Meantime, so far as a market for our agricultural surpluses was concerned, the answer to our policy was to be found in 6-cent cotton and 40-cent wheat.

Nationally, our treatment of this whole problem indicates that we are still unwilling to face the facts. Our policy has placed an intolerable burden on our agricultural surplus-producing population. Cotton ranks first in this classification. The resort to Governmental artificialities, palliatives and nostrums has already added to the burden, and there is great danger, unless certain of these policies be soon discontinued, that irreparable injury will be done.

The record of more than a century shows the South to be the most efficient producer and distributor of raw cotton in the world.

Given the same free market in which to buy her supplies that she must use in the sale of her cotton, with the added facility of payment in goods by the foreign buyers of her cotton, the South could, without fear or favour, more than hold her own against all competitors as the chief source of world supply of raw cotton.

Under a continuation of our present high tariff, forcing the South to buy in a protected market, while selling in a free market, it appears almost certain that the Southern cotton farmer, without relief of some kind, must gradually lose ground in his struggle to hold his foreign markets.

If relief is to be continued in the form of Governmental payments conditioned upon restriction of production, as provided in the present programme, then it is certain that a few years only will be required to complete the destruction, already set in, of our foreign markets for cotton.

III

Using an index figure of 100 as representing the average of prices received and paid by farmers for the years 1909 to 1914

inclusive, the Department of Agriculture is authority for the statement that the February, 1933, index for cotton was 44, whereas for the things which the farmer buys it was 104 $\frac{1}{2}$, giving the cotton farmers' dollar a purchasing power at that time of 42 per cent. of its pre-war value; the corresponding figures for March 15, 1934, are 94 for cotton and 121 for the things which the farmer buys, giving the cotton farmer's dollar a purchasing power of about 77 cents at that time. (This formula is accurate only as to *price*. We should not overlook the fact that the cotton farmer destroyed four million bales of growing cotton; hence, the 77-cent result gave considerably less wealth-exchanging ability than the bare formula would indicate.)

These figures show that while there has been a very substantial improvement in the economic position of the cotton farmer as compared with a year ago, he is still in a position of great inequality as compared with his pre-war status.

It is certain that the position of the cotton farmer a year ago, as outlined above, was intolerable; that not only was he reduced to a standard of living certainly no better than that of the peasants of Eastern Europe but that he had lost the ability to pay his taxes and to pay the interest on his debt, and that the destruction of his buying power seriously threatened the disruption of the whole commercial fabric.

IV

The Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed in the summer of 1933. Under that Act the Department of Agriculture arranged with Southern cotton farmers, under a rental payment, to destroy about one-fourth of their growing crop, in consequence of which the number of acres of cotton harvested in the United States of the

	Acres
1933 production was	30,036,000
as compared with the number of acres harvested in the previous year of	35,939,000
showing a <i>reduction</i> from the previous year of	5,903,000
For the same year (1933) the acreage planted to cotton in foreign countries was	44,500,000
as compared with acreage planted in 1932 of	40,500,000
showing an <i>increase</i> of	4,000,000
Thus, it will be seen that the world cotton acreage in 1932 was	76,439,000
whereas for the year 1933 (after destruction of 10,000,000 acres of growing cotton in the U.S.A.) the world acreage was	74,536,000
showing a reduction in world acreage from the previous season of only	1,903,000
For the year 1934 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has leased about 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 acres of land previously planted to cotton, as a result of which it is indicated that the cotton acreage in the South for 1934, including new land, will be about	27,500,000

On the other hand, advices already received from several important foreign cotton-growing countries indicate a substantial

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increase in acreage in those countries in 1934. This is particularly true of Egypt, Mexico and South American countries. American manufacturers of gin machinery report the best export business in many years. One important manufacturer states that he sold more gin machinery for export in the first three months of this year than he sold in all of 1931, 1932 and 1933.

In a circular put out by Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., of New York, under date of March 27, 1934, they have the following to say:—

"In spite of the fact that the aggregate acreage of foreign growths is at its peak for all time, figures of the Department of Agriculture show that, while some countries have increased, others have decreased. If all cotton-growing countries should at the same time plant their top acreage which has been in cotton in previous years, next season's foreign growth acreage could increase approximately 6,000,000 acres. This, of course, does not allow for any new land going into cotton of which there is an abundance in South America, and given time, we believe also in Russia.

"This season's foreign growth acreage was 44½ million against America's harvested acreage of 30 million, wherefore, it is not beyond the realm of possibility that next year we may have 50 million foreign versus 25 million American."

In a press notice put out by the United States Department of Agriculture, dated March 8, 1934, regarding the foreign cotton situation, we find this:—

"In the period 1921-25 heavy boll-weevil damage in this country caused cotton prices to rise greatly reaching an extreme maximum in 1923 of 31 cents a pound. The estimated foreign cotton acreage, excluding that of Russia, greatly increased under this unusual stimulus from 28,000,000 acres to almost 41,000,000, or 46 per cent. . . . It is evident that foreign growers are able to make rapid increases in their acreage, in response to high prices."

It should be said here that experience has shown that prices do not necessarily have to be *actually* high in order to induce increases in cotton acreage abroad, or for that matter, in the U.S.A. Acreage is increased when prices of cotton are high *relatively* to those of other crops which compete for the farmer's land and labour. (Witness 1933, when both foreign and American acreage in cotton was increased over 10 per cent. in the face of cotton prices, almost the lowest on record, but nevertheless offering better returns to the farmer than other available crops.)

If instead of the fifty million acres devoted to cotton abroad, which Messrs. McFadden mention as a possibility in 1934 there should be only a 10 per cent. increase in such acreage over the

	Acres
1933 figures, the total would then be	48,050,000
and this added to the indicated acreage in the U.S.A.	
above	27,500,000
would give us a total world acreage in cotton of ...	76,450,000
which would put us right back to the world acreage of 1932, so that the efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to reduce acreage would have succeeded only in reducing U.S. acreage by ...	8,439,000
and at the same time increasing foreign acreage by	8,450,000

It is true that the yield per acre in foreign countries is not on the average nearly so great as that in the U.S.A., but it is probably fair to say that this difference would be balanced by a considerably greater yield in the U.S.A. on a small acreage than on a large acreage, due to land selection, greater fertilization, more intensive cultivation, etc.

It is not unreasonable to expect, therefore, that the world production of cotton in 1934 will certainly be no smaller than the 1932 crop, and may even be larger.

If these probabilities are realized, any reduction in the world surplus of cotton, as of the season 1934-35, must come from increased consumption rather than decreased production.

On this point there is reason to believe that there will be a moderate increase in world consumption of cotton during the present season, over season 1932-33, but all indications are that this increase will be confined to foreign-grown cotton, and that there will be an actual decrease in the consumption of American cotton.

Prices of American cotton are now higher in comparison with Indian, Brazilian, Peruvian and some other growths, than for some time, in consequence of which we find many spinners again switching from American to foreign growths. Large sales have recently been made in the Liverpool market of Brazilian cotton, at prices 1 cent to 1½ cents under equivalent American qualities.

V

While the reason given for the Governmental programme of restriction of cotton acreage is to bring about a reduction in the existing surplus of American cotton, it can hardly be denied that the real reason is to effect an advance in cotton prices. There would be no complaint of the surplus if the price were satisfactory. Everyone will applaud the wish, and indeed, the necessity, to raise the cotton price level in order to restore the buying power of the cotton producer, but the hazards involved demand that any programme adopted be a sound one and not one whose probable failure would leave the intended beneficiary in far worse condition than before.

If any evidence were needed of the price motive back of the acreage restriction programme, it would be found among other things, in the continued holding off the market of the 2,000,000 bales of Farm Board Cotton plus Government lending of 10 cents per pound on another 2,000,000 bales without liability on the part of the borrower for any loss occasioned by a decline in the market.

It may be interesting to look into the origin of this unprecedented surplus of American cotton (13,250,000 bales July 31, 1932; 11,700,000 bales July 31, 1933).

Anything which artificially raises the world price of American cotton, or artificially prevents a decline in such price, has a similar effect on almost an equal quantity of foreign-grown cotton (production 1933-34 of foreign-grown cotton—12,150,000 bales; U.S.-grown cotton—12,850,000 bales. All indications for the 1934-35 season point to a foreign production considerably larger than in the U.S.A., due to the Bankhead Bill and the A.A.A. programme of restriction). In other words, we must raise the price on two bales, in order to enjoy the benefit of a higher price on one bale.

Experience has demonstrated, however, that prices of foreign-grown cotton do not fully respond to our artificial stimulants.

Hence, the effect of such stimulants is to destroy the normal price relationships between U.S.-grown cotton and foreign-grown cotton, with the result that a substantial substitution of foreign for American-grown cotton takes place, or else that any shrinkage in world consumption falls disproportionately upon American-grown cotton. Witness the following figures:—

WORLD CONSUMPTION AND CARRY-OVER OF COTTON IN THOUSANDS OF BALES

American Cotton in Running Bales (Round Bales as Half Bales); Foreign Cotton in Bales of 478 lbs. net.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Consumption U.S. grown	15,244	13,046	11,141	12,568	14,435
Carry-over U.S. grown	4,517	6,187	8,919	13,228	11,754
Consumption foreign grown	10,577	11,805	11,216	10,501	10,367
Carry-over foreign grown	4,850	4,926	5,027	4,184	4,493
Total consumption	25,821	24,851	22,337	23,069	24,802
Percentage of consumption U.S. grown cotton to total consumption all growths	59.03%	52.49%	49.83%	54.48%	58.20%
Total carry-over	9,367	11,113	13,946	17,412	16,247
Average price 10 official spot markets in U.S.A., Aug. 1 to Nov. 30	18.40c	17.60c	10.30c	10.30c	6.72c

To get the full significance of the above figures, it must be remembered that the Federal Farm Board commenced its "stabilization" operations in the latter part of October, 1929, having announced at that time that it was prepared to lend 16½ cents on Middling cotton at the ports and that it had available practically an unlimited amount of money for this purpose. Following the above announcement, the Federal Farm Board engineered a corner in the New York cotton market in the May and July, 1930, positions, causing the price of those months to advance to over 200 points above the new crop months and, at the same time, to a level considerably above the price of foreign-grown cotton. (The extent to which normal price relationships were distorted by this operation can perhaps best be understood when it is said that some 8,000 bales of American cotton were shipped back to the U.S.A. from Europe and Asia for delivery on New York futures May and July, 1930, the level to which those months were forced making them the best market in the world for the cotton.)

The recession in world commerce, which commenced in 1929, caused a reduction in world consumption of all cotton by only 970,000 bales in season 1929-30 compared with the previous season, but in consequence of the price-raising devices of the Federal Farm Board, the consumption of the U.S.-grown cotton *declined* by 2,198,000 bales, whereas the consumption of foreign-grown cotton *increased* by 1,228,000 bales.

In the following season 1930-31, the Federal Farm Board continued its stabilization operations, accumulating an additional 2,000,000 bales of cotton, which was held off the market. This gave them a total impounded stock of about 3,250,000 bales.

As a result of the depression and a continuation of price-raising or price-supporting efforts on the part of the Farm Board, the consumption of American-grown cotton declined in season 1930-31

another 1,005,000 bales, whereas the consumption of foreign-grown cotton declined only about 589,000 bales.

Season 1930-31 was the first, by the way, since the Civil War, when consumption of foreign-grown cotton exceeded American-grown cotton.

Thus, in two years, U.S. cotton lost markets for 4,103,000 bales, whereas foreign growths gained markets for 639,000 bales.

The Farm Board's operation was described as an emergency operation, but let us see what it did to the cotton farmer:—

In the seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33 the Farm Board engaged in no stabilization operations in cotton.

With a huge surplus, a large portion of which (3,250,000 bales was held by the Farm Board, the price of cotton declined to almost the lowest levels in history and ruled at 5 cents to 6 cents per pound throughout practically the whole of the 1931-32 season. In season 1932-33 the price was not much better.

These low prices found U.S.-grown cotton selling well below the world price, so that in two years time, we recovered in 1932-33 about 3,300,000 bales of the business which we had previously lost, and during the same period the consumption of foreign-grown cotton declined about 849,000 bales.

The lesson which the above figures teaches is that Governmental artificial price-raising or price-supporting devices can temporarily advance or support the market, but that the result is the loss of valuable foreign markets for our cotton, and that the only way in which we can get these markets back is a reversal of the process by which we lost them, that is, to drive the price of our cotton below the world price and thus starve foreign producers into the relinquishment of that which we had voluntarily surrendered to them. Incidentally, in recovering our markets by this method, in seasons 1931-32 and 1932-33, with prices at 5 cents to 6 cents per pound over a period of two years, we almost drove the South into bankruptcy and certainly reduced the standard of living of the Southern cotton farmer to a level no better than that of the peasants of Eastern Europe.

We have not yet finished paying the bill for the so-called emergency programme of the Farm Board. There are still 2,000,000 bales of this Farm Board cotton on hand, and it must sooner or later come on the market.

Thus, it will be seen that the unwieldy surplus which forms the basis of the A.A.A. programme is due, largely, to Farm Board operations, because in addition to the evidence given above of markets lost, Farm Board operations prevented normal supply readjustments from taking place, due to the establishment of artificial prices, preventing acreage-reduction in the same degree in which it would have taken place had prices been left to the law of supply and demand.

Further contributing to the building up of this surplus has been the liberal lending of many millions of Government money for financing cotton production, and the policy of the Government not to require such cotton to be sold for liquidating such loans. In many cases the cotton has been taken over and carried by the Government in order to hold it off the market.

Is there any reason to believe that the consequences of the

A.A.A. programme will differ substantially from those which followed the Farm Board operations, as described above?

The aim of both plans is the same—the raising of prices. It is true that the A.A.A. goes a step farther than the Farm Board in providing for acreage reduction, but of the 74,536,000 acres of cotton harvested in the world in 1933, the A.A.A. can exercise a restrictive influence over only the 30,036,000 acres in the U.S.A., the remaining 44,500,000 acres being outside their jurisdiction. From past experience, and present indications, a price-raising, or price-supporting, programme based on a restrictive influence applied to the 30,036,000 acres in the U.S.A. is certain to exert an influence for expansion on the 44,500,000 acres in foreign countries.

The success of any price-raising programme for cotton based on artificial means of whatever kind will inevitably breed its own failure. Any temporary distortion of price relationship between cotton and other crops is certain to find its corrective in increased production, decreased consumption, or both, resulting in the eventual restoration of a normal supply and demand relationship.

VI

The statement is sometimes made that the present dollar price for cotton (April 23, 1934, about 11½ cents) is equivalent to only about 7 cents in gold, which is too low to encourage expansion of foreign production.

Such statements overlook the fact that all important cotton-producing countries are working on a depreciated money basis, all of them having preceded the U.S.A. in going off the old gold value. As will be seen from the following table, the currencies of most of these countries are depreciated even more than the dollar.

As a matter of fact, to-day's price of cotton (April 23, 1934) measured in gold, is unchanged from a year ago. Cotton has not advanced: the dollar has merely been devalued in terms of gold.

Country	Old Par (Gold) (1924-26) \$	Quotations April 11, 1934, (Converted to Gold dollars)	
		Old Par \$	Percentage Depreciation per cent.
England	4.866	3.049	37
Egypt {	Based on fixed percentage with England—same depreciation		
South Africa {			
India (rupee) .. .. .	.365	.2291	37
Argentina (peso) .. .. .	.4245	.1945	54
Brazil (milreis) .. .. .	.3245	.0505	84
Peru (sol) .. .. .	.4866	.1417	71
Mexico (silver peso) .. .. .	.4985	.1636	67
China (Shanghai dollar) .. .. .	.4985	.2056	59
United States	1.00	.5906	41

A year ago, based on prices of 6½ to 7 cents in gold, both American and foreign cotton growers increased their cotton acreage, or had made arrangements to do so, by 10 to 11 per cent. over the previous year.

This should be convincing evidence that, even at this low price, cotton was the most lucrative crop to which cotton farmers in this country and abroad could apply their land and labour. Hence,

the increase in foreign countries can only partially be blamed on the destruction of one-fourth of the U.S. acreage. (Some of the foreign acreage is below the Equator, where planting takes place in September-October.)

The plough-up campaign was expected and intended to materially advance the price of cotton. It has not done so, because the price of cotton, in gold, has not advanced, but the Farm Board operations, the plough-up campaign, the Bankhead Bill and the A.A.A. reduction programme have temporarily served to prevent normal supply and demand readjustments from taking place and have acted as an invitation to the foreign cotton-producing world to take up the acreage and markets which we are surrendering—an invitation which all the evidence indicates is being accepted with alacrity.

To-day, every nation is seeking to limit its imports and expand its exports. Raw cotton is a commodity which always finds a ready market for export, because so many of the principal cotton-importing nations cannot, for climatic reasons, produce cotton, regardless of the price. (A condition which, by the way, does not apply to wheat.) Hence, cotton possesses more of the attributes of gold in settling international balances than perhaps any other commodity.

Spain, Greece and Jugo-Slavia are making serious efforts to produce cotton for their home industries, in order to reduce imports.

Great Britain, Belgium and Italy are doing their best to increase Colonial cotton production, in order to confine their trade, as much as possible, to their respective national families. Japan is doing likewise in Manchukuo and Korea.

In the past our foreign cotton growing competitors have, in most cases, been handicapped by inadequate transportation facilities. This handicap is being overcome to some extent, not only through river and rail facilities, but in the construction of motor highways.

Improvement in transportation in foreign cotton-growing countries serves the double purpose, for them, of facilitating the outward movement of cotton and the inbound movement of food-stuffs, thus releasing for cotton land formerly required for food. A striking example of this is to be found in the recent completion of a railroad from the wheat fields of Siberia to the cotton fields of Turkestan.

Our national cotton policy overlooks the fact that cotton is not exclusively an American commodity, but is a world commodity. Unless all present signs fail, foreign production in season 1934-35 will considerably exceed U.S. production.

If cotton were exclusively an American commodity, what would be said of a programme of acreage restriction for influencing prices which took in only 40 per cent. of the acreage, leaving the other 60 per cent. free to increase acreage at will? And still, this is exactly what we are attempting in the world cotton situation, the only difference being that any temporary benefits which may result from the present plan will go largely to foreigners.

It should not be overlooked that any action designed to raise prices, by artificial means, has the same harmful effect, if, in failing

to raise prices, it, nevertheless, prevents or delays a decline which would have to come if the market had been left to follow the workings of natural law.

Nothing has been said herein regarding the Bankhead Bill, seeking by compulsion to limit the U.S. cotton crop to 10,000,000 bales. The principle of this bill is so destructive of our most cherished political and economic traditions that it is almost inconceivable that it will be in force longer than one year.

The A.A.A. programme, however, is of much more dangerous character, because, while voluntary, its immediate benefits are made so attractive that expedient self-interest causes about 95 per cent. of the farmers to embrace it as the only available way out of their present difficulties.

VII

Will we ever get back the markets which we are now surrendering to our foreign cotton-growing competitors? If so, how?

Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has outlined the situation which faces us, in his excellent paper, "America Must Choose."

He has clearly shown the national and international paths which we can travel and has pointed out the tremendous readjustments which must be made, whichever path is chosen.

Secretary Wallace has also indicated a third choice—that of a planned middle course.

In my opinion, there is, so far as cotton is concerned, no middle course, if by that is meant Governmental limitation of production of cotton, in order to secure for the cotton producer a price for American cotton artificially maintained above the world price.

Any device which we may adopt with the intent and effect of artificially supporting the price of American cotton in the world markets can have only one result, and that is the gradual abandonment, year by year, of a part of our world markets for cotton, until, in the end, we will have surrendered all such foreign outlets, leaving only the American market, using normally about 6,000,000 bales annually.

Our foreign markets now take about 8,500,000 bales annually, valued at present prices at about \$500,000,000. This trade certainly gives employment to more than 1,500,000 Southern families as farmers, labourers in picking, ginning, compressing, storing, cotton-seed oil milling, shipping, merchandising, etc.

It is a serious matter to experiment with a trade of this magnitude, furnishing as it does economic life blood to a great and populous section of our country.

Merely a casual regard for the teachings of economic history should convince us that, in the end, we can hold none of this trade except on the basis of price, quality and service.

Those who argue that we had better surrender our foreign markets rather than hold them at prices obtainable on a competitive basis with other cotton-growing countries, must point out some new occupation for the more than 1,500,000 families which its loss would deprive of their present livelihood, to say nothing of the destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars invested in cotton gins, cotton-seed oil mills, cotton compresses and warehouses and cotton docks

in the Southern States, not to speak of the vast investments in railways and highways and equipment, all of which more or less depend upon the cotton crop

VIII

Nothing has been said herein regarding the possible development of substitute products for cotton. It is, of course, well known that there are already many things which may, under certain conditions, be substituted for cotton, such as rayon, silk, wool, linen, jute, paper, etc., etc.

Unquestionably, substitution is taking place, but it is difficult to ascertain to what extent. The present processing tax on cotton, amounting to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, is bound to be a factor in causing consumers to shift to some extent, at least, to these other commodities which pay no processing tax, particularly rayon.

IX

SUGGESTION OF A NATIONAL COTTON POLICY.

The only sound policy for relief of our agricultural surplus producing population is a drastic reduction in the tariff and recognition of the uncollectibility of the war debts, so that our surpluses may again find a market abroad at compensatory prices.

If this be politically impossible, then we must make the tariff principle protect our producers of agricultural surpluses. The only way in which this can be done as to cotton is to subsidize, in one form or another, our production of cotton for the domestic market, free absolutely of any condition of acreage reduction.

It is admitted that this simply means the adoption of one artificiality in order to preserve another—a process which is due to go on and on until eventually the whole false structure collapses.

If the protected group persists in its refusal to give ground, the sooner it is forced to admit within its circle all producers, agricultural as well as industrial, whether for domestic or export, the quicker will the whole rotten fabric give way, enabling us to start building anew on a foundation of social justice and economic truth.

The so-called Domestic Allotment Plan is provided for in the present law, and can be applied without requirement of acreage reduction. Under that plan, prices would be permitted to reach natural levels, but the producer would be compensated by the Government, up to "parity" price, on the domestically consumed portion of his production. He should be left free to produce or not to produce for export at the world price.

Our present policy means the complete loss within a comparatively short time of our export markets for cotton. If we must become reconciled to that, then those who are responsible for such policy can hardly escape the further responsibility of redirecting the economic energies and resources of the South into other and more remunerative channels.

If there are such channels, the experience of a century has failed to develop them. Possibly those responsible for charting our present course have in mind some other and more profitable activity to which Southern labour and capital can turn; if so, they have thus far failed to indicate it.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRADE.

According to Mr. F. L. Gerdes, cotton technologist of the Delta Ginning Experimental Station at Stoneville, Mississippi, speaking to a conference of the Georgia Ginners' Association at Atlanta, the quality of lint from seed cotton of a high moisture content, can be improved from one to two grades by carefully conditioning the seed cotton, before passing it through the gin.

The quality of the ginned lint, moreover, can be affected by the rate of feed during the ginning to the extent of one-half to a full grade, he reported.

The use of a vertical dryer developed by the engineers of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering was recommended as "one of the most practical and economical means of moisture removal for the present-day farm organization." Results obtained with this dryer, Mr. Gerdes said, compare favourably with those of sun-drying or storing.

The speaker, citing the results of the vertical dryer, said that more improvement was obtained by drying seed cotton of the longer staple cottons of the same moisture content. With cottons longer than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in staple length, drying at the optimum temperatures caused enhancements in grade, ranging from one-half to slightly more than one full grade, when the moisture content of the seed cotton ranged between 12 and 16 per cent. No appreciable benefits have been observed from drying seed cotton with a moisture content less than 12 per cent.

Spinners, will no doubt, be surprised to hear that cotton freshly picked contains such a high percentage of moisture. It is therefore not remarkable that moisture tests on American cotton, delivered at the European mill, shows such a high percentage as 11 and 12 per cent.

Mr. Gerdes said that the engineers and fibre technologists of the co-operating Bureaus of Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Economics are exerting every effort to effect a scientific approach to the problems of cotton ginning; as evidence, he referred to some other problems associated with cotton ginning, and the manner in which they were being investigated. He pointed out a number of laboratory methods now being used in measuring the effects of ginning processes on cotton quality, such as tests for moisture, length, colour, strength, neps, naps, motes, seed coat fragments, spinning, and the like. Studies which are being made as a basis for the development of new and improved methods and apparatus for measuring cotton quality in relation to ginning were also mentioned.

INSECT PESTS IN TEXAS.

Although present in many fields, boll-weevils and flea hoppers are decreasing in number, according to Dr. F. L. Thomas, chief entomologist, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Of the various causes which contribute to reduction from full yield per acre of cotton, in Texas in the last nine years deficient moisture caused a greater average reduction than the boll-weevil alone, but when other insects are included, deficient moisture ranks second, according to figures released by the Bureau of Cotton Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

COTTON SEED BREEDING.

The *American Cotton Crop Service* in a recent report gave the following information in regard to the quality of cotton-seed used in U.S.A. :—

Crop observers from all parts of the Belt have commented on cotton growers' desire to increase the quality of the fibre of the 1934 crop, stating that practically all pedigreed planting seed was sold during the winter months. However, so many varieties of cotton are grown in the Belt that the problem of improvement is very complicated. Concerning this problem, Dr. C. B. Doyle, of the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry, writes as follows :—

“ For many years the U.S. Department of Agriculture has kept a record of the names of cotton varieties cultivated in the United States. More than 1,200 different names have been listed, about 400 of which have been added in the last ten years. From one state alone about 150 variety names have been reported.

“ Many of these varieties are renamed older varieties, with no separate characters sufficiently distinct to justify different names. Comparatively few varieties now being cultivated in the United States have been subjected to any selection or improvement that could properly be called breeding.

“ During recent years superior high-yielding varieties of upland cotton producing a staple $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and longer have been bred and developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, by the State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and by competent private breeders. These varieties are adapted to the entire range of climatic and seasonal conditions in the cotton-growing regions of the United States, from Virginia to California, and have been awaiting necessary improvement in the cotton industry to bring them into more popular demand and wider utilization.

“ For many years a vigorous campaign has been conducted by Federal, State and responsible private organizations to encourage the wider planting of these superior varieties, in order to improve the average quality of the fibre produced. Encouraging progress has been made in the last few years, but the fact still remains that only about 5 per cent. of the approximately 600,000 tons of seed required to plant the American crop is being handled by breeders and seed dealers, the remaining 95 per cent. being largely of ordinary mixed gin-run stocks, producing a large proportion of short, irregular fibre with poor spinning quality.”

COTTON FARMS IN U.S.A.

The *American Cotton Crop Service*, Madison, Fl., give some interesting figures with respect to the number of cotton planters in U.S.A., which we quote herewith:—

The Voluntary Cotton Acreage Reduction Agreement and the proposed Bankhead Bill have aroused considerable speculation concerning the probable acreage to be planted in 1934, as well as the allotment of cotton that may be ginned tax-free. In allotting the number of bales to states and counties that may be ginned tax-free, the figures will be based on the number of farmers engaged in cotton-growing. According to the 1930 Census, there were 1,086,726 farmers engaged in cotton culture. Farms on which cotton was the principal source of income numbered 1,640,025, classified as follows: Owners, 444,476; managers, 3,354; and tenants 1,192,195. The difference between the total numbers of farmers growing cotton and the number of farms on which cotton is the principal source of income is accounted for by farmers in some sections planting small amounts of cotton on lands that cannot be classified as cotton farms. These data are presented in tabular form below:—

COTTON FARMS AND COTTON ACREAGE BY STATES, 1930

(Bureau of Census)

State	Total Cotton Farms (Number)	Average Acreage per Cotton Farm (Acres)	Total Acreage in Cotton Farms (Acres)
Virginia	3,438	78	269,226
North Carolina	77,116	61	4,666,373
South Carolina	109,900	62	6,817,234
Georgia	172,395	75	12,932,731
Florida	5,832	77	434,307
Missouri	13,526	54	723,952
Tennessee	63,076	54	3,382,108
Alabama	206,835	63	12,995,301
Mississippi	259,198	48	12,567,477
Louisiana	115,123	45	5,154,611
Texas	349,458	108	37,905,389
Oklahoma	86,314	118	10,191,762
Arkansas	168,701	55	9,259,329
New Mexico	2,873	106	303,261
Arizona	2,747	134	367,488
California	2,971	167	496,492
All other	712	53	37,952
	1,640,025	72	118,504,993

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NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

Officials of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange have been invited to remove that institution to Gulfport, Mississippi, a port situated on the coast-line, east of New Orleans, La., should the Louisiana Legislature adopt a Bill which would place a two cents tax on all transactions carried out in the Cotton Exchange of New Orleans.

Readers will remember that New York City authorities endeavoured to institute a similar decree, and threats to remove the New York Cotton Exchange to the State of New Jersey compelled the New York City authorities to abandon their intentions.

CROP REPORTS.

Mr. C. I. Revere, of the firm of Munds, Winslow & Potter, communicates the following under the date of July 7, 1934:—

The fate of the crop, in our opinion, still hangs in the balance. A rather prolonged period of clear weather with high temperatures has done much to check weevil propagation in the eastern Belt, even including portions of the Mississippi. Opportunity has been given for needed cultivation. We doubt, however, if the South Atlantic States have made the recovery with which they have been credited. Our *Mr. J. B. Gordon*, who has recently undertaken the task of crop observer for us, informs us that while improvement has resulted from recent weather, it is doubtful if full recovery can be achieved over areas which suffered so much in the early spring from low temperatures and continued rain. Some of our correspondents confirm *Mr. Gordon's* view, and even go so far as to state that the two Carolinas and Georgia will have a hard time making the quota allotted to them under the Bankhead Control Bill.

The central Belt, particularly Arkansas, has an excellent prospect, with weevil damage a late summer possibility, but not a present menace.

It has been too hot and dry in Texas. Some of our friends, and we believe a large proportion of the Texas cotton trade, take the view that the crop in that state, while showing need of moisture, is not yet really damaged. They contend that good rains within the next ten days would aid materially in the production of a normal crop. We believe, however, that it would require generous and well-distributed rains over a fairly long period to achieve such a result. There is too much of a disposition to figure rainfall averages instead of applying specific tests. The June average of

*On July 5, 1934, the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana passed a measure levying a tax of 2 cents on each \$100 transaction by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
(*Cotton Trade Journal*, July 11th, 1934.)

rainfall for the 79 stations of Texas was .63 of an inch, far below normal. This exhibit is impressive enough, but the severity of the drought is still further accentuated when we note that out of the 79 reporting stations in Texas, 47 received less than a quarter of an inch in June, and 17 reported no precipitation at all.

Missrs. Weil Brothers, Montgomery, Alabama, in their semi-monthly crop letter dated July 2, 1934, state the following:—

Dry weather, accompanied by high temperatures, was general over the entire Cotton Belt during the last half of June. This was a continuation of conditions in the western Belt, and followed wet weather and comparatively cool nights in the eastern Belt. Under such favourable conditions a great deal of progress was made in cultivation, and weevil propagation was checked. The crop has hardly regained any of its lateness, however.

Fears for large areas in Texas, because of continued drought and lack of subsoil and topsoil moisture, have directed particular interest there. Although the crop up to now has withstood these unusual conditions and abnormal heat, good rains are becoming more and more necessary, if a satisfactory yield is to be secured. With more adequate rainfall, crop conditions in Oklahoma continue favourable. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi, including the Delta, the crop has made satisfactory progress. Fields are clean, the plant normal and healthy in appearance. In Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, farmers have been enabled to remove grass and weeds, the plant taking on a better tap root and developing well. In the southern sections blooming and squaring are generally very satisfactory. Summing up, it is our opinion that the crop is in fair to good condition.

The Fossick's Statistical Bureau, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., write under date July 6 as follows:—

Abandonment promises to be unusually heavy this year—many individual crops are extremely spotted. Abandonment due to

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hopeless prospects may be added to by Government check, proposed to prevent possible chiseling, of contract acreage.

Weather conditions during the week made it one of the most favourable for cotton since the beginning of June, but it was far from ideal. The Central Belt crop progressed satisfactorily, but there was considerably too much rain in numerous southern localities.

Georgia and the Carolinas still show the adverse effects of the long wet spell prior to about the middle of June, but are now mostly out of the grass, and growth, which was sappy, has improved in character. Georgia is recovering much more slowly than the Carolinas, and it is unlikely that any of the three states can make a full crop, although North Carolina is in better position to do so than either of the other two.

Oklahoma would be benefited by a good general rain, and most of Texas is urgently in need of moisture. Many Texas localities received some rainfall during the week, but it was mostly of but temporary benefit. However, except for evidence of deterioration in a few spots, the plant is holding up well, and with good rains in July and August would be all the better for the dry May and June.

Weevil activity quite generally has been checked, but infestation is still heavy enough and general enough to prove an adverse factor of major importance. A wet spell, which many fear may follow the long spell of dry weather from Alabama westward, would be favourable for weevils.

June was unfavourable for the crop. Not only was there no improvement but there was a loss of several points in the condition. The plant averages small in size, a condition for which there is yet time, although limited, to overcome.

The Belt generally will need good rainfall during July and August for good growth and satisfactory fruiting, at the risk of weevil damage. In our judgment the Atlantics, by reason of the packed condition of the soil due to the long wet spell, will need more rain and need it sooner than sections westward.

The American Cotton Crop Service, Madison, Florida, in reporting on the crop condition in U.S.A. on July 12, writes as follows:—

Crop advancement was relatively slow or made practically no gain for the week ending July 9. Scattered showers failed to break the drought in Texas, and the crop made little or no progress except in the north and north-eastern portions. More than 50 per cent. of the Texas cotton acreage is suffering from drought, with sub-soil moisture for the months of May and June only 37 per cent. of normal. In South Texas rains would be of little or no benefit to the short crop already indicated in this area. In the Panhandle much cotton has died from drought and hot winds, and condition for the state is below average, according to late returns from crop reporters. Except in some western counties, Oklahoma is not materially suffering for moisture but a good rain would be very

beneficial. Condition in Arkansas is good, but North-Western Louisiana needs rain. In the area east of the Mississippi river the weevil threat has been further accentuated by showers and relatively low temperatures since July 1.

Heat control of the weevil continued over most of the western half of the Belt during the first eight days of July, and it is now practically certain that the Texas and Oklahoma crops will suffer only light top crop damage. However, in the eastern half of Arkansas, North-Eastern Louisiana and Mississippi, the rapid development of the first generation along with little temperature control points to excessive damage. Our crop observers in this area all state that damage will be heavy except where the pest has been judiciously poisoned. In the southern half of Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, weevil increase since July 1 has been very rapid, and in the extreme southern edge of this area March-planted fields in many areas already show maximum infestation with all fruit destroyed, except a few bottom bolls. In the heavily infested fields weevils are now puncturing small bolls, and will begin migrating to the late-planted fields by mid-July. Although the first half of the first weevil generation was largely killed by heat during the last half of June, enough weevils have hatched of the last half of the first generation since July 1 to materially lower yield prospects east of the Mississippi river.

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President . ROGER SEYRIG.

Vice-President : H.E. EMIN PASHA YEHIA.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE :

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H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pacha, Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Finance.
 H.E. Emine Pasha Yehia, Cotton Exporter, Alexandria.
 Dr. Lawrence Balls, Chief Botanist, Ministry of Agriculture.
 Fouad Bey Abaza, Director, Royal Agricultural Society.
 Youssef Nahas Bey, General Secretary, General Agricultural Syndicate.
 Constantin J. Choremi, President, Alexandria General Produce Association.
 Hussein Enan Bey, Egyptian Section.

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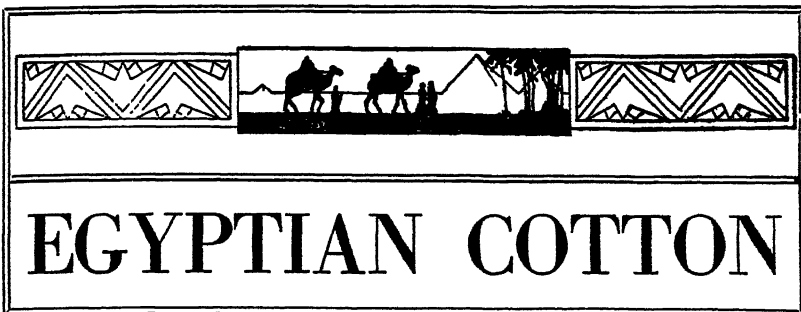
Czecho-Slovakia:

Ing. Otto Pick, Firma E. G. Pick, Oberleutensdorf.

The Minister of Agriculture of Egypt and the President of the International Cotton Federation are ex-officio members.

General Secretary: N. S. PEARSE.

Hon. Secretary: JOHN POGSON



MINUTES of the Meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, held in Alexandria, at the Bureau of the Commission de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal, 16, Rue Sésostris, on Thursday, February 15th, 1934, at 11 o'clock a.m.

There were present: H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha (President); H.E. Emine Yebia Pasha, H.E. Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey, H.E. Hussein Bey Enan, Mr. Constantine Choremi, Dr. W. Lawrence Balls, A. Weinstein, Secretary (Egyptian Section); Dr. James Templeton, Mr. Arno S. Pearse, Mr. D. A. Newby (Manager of the Alexandria Testing House), and many representatives of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters' Association; Mr. W. H. Catterall and Mr. William Heaps (England); Mr. Roger Seyrig (France); Dr. Hendrik Van Delden (Germany); and Mr. N. S. Pearse (General Secretary).

His Excellency AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA, President of the Committee, opened the meeting with the following address:—

Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Egyptian members of the International Cotton Committee, allow me to extend a most hearty welcome to our colleagues who have come so great a distance to discuss with us questions relating to Egyptian cotton which interest us as producers and exporters as much as they interest them as consumers.

I welcome you, gentlemen, on this soil of Egypt, so dear to us, but by no means alien to you, as it is this soil that grows that remarkable product the destinies of which preoccupy our thoughts and absorb our energies as much as they engage your efforts and tax your wits.

Cotton, like many things in this world, suffers from the misfortune of being often talked about by people who know little or nothing about it. This cannot, however, apply to a gathering like the present, where the vital interests of a commodity so fundamental in importance to everyday life are to be examined by people of wide experience and first-hand knowledge in matters relating to cotton.

Special importance must be attached to our meeting at this time when the general feeling is that we are just rounding the corner in the world crisis in general and in the cotton crisis in particular.

I cannot help thinking that there is something more than the mere feeling of optimism which is characteristic of most people who have had to deal with cotton in this country. Even in the heart of the deepest darkness they could always point to a ray of hope that would disperse the gloom and replace pessimism and despair by optimism and faith.

This time I am not inclined to judge them too severely. The ray of hope is there. We see signs of it in the world consumption of cotton this season as compared with the last few seasons. The total world consumption

of cotton of all growths during the four months from August 1 to November 30, 1933, was the largest for any corresponding four months' period since the 1929-30 season, reaching as it did the figure of 8,521,000 bales as against 7,875,000 in the corresponding portion of last season; 7,777,000 two seasons ago, and 8,624,000 in 1929-30.

The total consumption figures for the year ending on July 31, 1933, show a marked improvement over the previous year. The world consumption of cotton for the year that ended on July 31, 1933, was 2,030,000 bales over that of the previous year.

With regard to Egyptian cotton in particular, the stock in Alexandria on August 31, 1933, amounted to 1,723,799 cantars as against 3,283,103 on August 31, 1932, 4,068,608 cantars on August 31, 1931, and 3,456,971 on August 31, 1930.

Exports from Alexandria during the period from September 1, 1933, to January 31, 1934, went up to 4,699,000 cantars as against 2,797,000 cantars in the corresponding period of last season, 3,394,000 the season before, and 3,196,000 in the 1930-31 season. As you see, gentlemen, the statistical position of Egyptian cotton is much stronger than it has ever been since the crisis started. Moreover, I should like to lay stress on the fact that our cotton has become abnormally cheap compared with American cotton. In spite of the uncontested superiority of our growth in every respect over American cotton the premium of Egyptian over American during the last five months have been extraordinarily low, one might even say to a ludicrous degree.

The average premium of Sakel over American for September, 1933, was 33.8 per cent.; October, 1933, 28.1 per cent.; November, 1933, 32.2 per cent.; December, 1933, 34.4 per cent.; January, 1934, 41 per cent.

The average premium of Uppers for September 1933, was 8.1 per cent.; October, 1933, 4.1 per cent.; November, 1933, 4 per cent.; December, 1933, 5.5 per cent.; January, 1934, 7.3 per cent.

We have every reason to believe that more and more will be bought of our cotton, because it pays the consumers to buy it, even with premiums a good deal higher. That is partly why we feel that we are rounding the corner, because cotton experts would not have reached the figures I have mentioned if there was not an increased demand for manufactured goods, and there could have been no better demand if the consuming classes had not become better off than they were.

The fact that we are in this period of transition makes our discussions on the questions contained in the agenda of special interest. I do not, however, intend to go in detail through any of these subjects, but I do wish to refer briefly to just a few points to which I should like to call your attention in particular.

There is the question of humidity, which we have been able, through the good will of the exporters on one side and the spinners on the other, to solve to the satisfaction of both parties. The full and valuable report of Messrs. Hewat, Bridson & Hargreaves, who are in charge of the Testing House under the auspices of the Board of Trustees, gives you a clear picture of the valuable work done since the last report, a summary of which I had the pleasure of laying before you last summer in Prague. Much progress has been made since that date. Up to the end of January, 1933, the tests carried out totalled 3,237, but this large increase is due almost entirely to tests demanded in connection with cotton arrivals from the up-country ginning factories and transactions between local merchants in Alexandria.

Demands for conditioning tests in respect of steam-pressed cotton lots before shipment have practically ceased, and since March, 1933, 80 tests only have been requested.

The various difficulties met throughout the work have been partly solved by the managers and the Board of Trustees. There are certain other problems of a local nature which we shall tackle with the Minet-el-Bassal Exchange Board, and we have every reason to believe that they will continue to show the same conciliatory spirit as hitherto. But the point I should like to make clear in the presence of our spinner colleagues is our feeling that so far they have not shown the interest it was hoped they would in the work of the Testing House erected here. It was the

spinners who opened the question of humidity, and we did our utmost to meet their wishes because we had the reputation of Egyptian cotton at heart. Now the Testing House is there, it is being managed by a well-known firm under the auspices of a Board of Trustees in which the Government is represented by two men, one of whom, the President, is very well known to the spinners, and in which the spinners themselves are represented. We find a difficulty in understanding why it should be left out in the cold after all the expenses incurred and after all the wearisome discussions that took place in Barcelona, Alexandria, Paris, Windermere and Prague.

You will visit the Testing House this afternoon. You will see how it functions, and you will appreciate, I am sure, the efforts that have been made to meet your wishes. I hope and believe that once you have ascertained personally the services it has rendered and will be able to render, you will not hesitate to convince your colleagues of the International Federation that the Alexandria Testing House should rightly be considered the Testing House for Egyptian cotton, and should be supported accordingly. The other question to be dealt with here in Alexandria relates to standard types. There are two sections in the proposal submitted by our colleague, Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey. The first concerning Egyptian standard types for grade is simple enough. The way the types are established, as provided for in the Minet-el-Bassal regulations, though capable of slight improvements, still remains satisfactory. I cannot see a justification for any objection to the establishment of a large number of copies of these types, to be sold to any would-be buyer.

It is in the interest of the trade in Egyptian cotton that these official types should be universally known.

The other half of Nahas Bey's proposals is not so easy, though it is by no means impracticable. The establishment of standard types of Egyptian cotton for quality, length and strength is a question which was raised three years ago when we last met in Egypt. Its approval met with certain objections. I have no intention of accusing the exporters of objecting for the pleasure of so doing, but they have been accustomed all these long years to a certain regime which has not worked badly, and they naturally hesitate before agreeing to a change, especially as the proposals came at a time of a world crisis, the end of which had not been clearly visible.

Without in any way trying to influence a decision that may be taken, I should like to call the meeting's attention to two points:—

- (1) That these standard types were applied successfully during the war.
- (2) That though it may seem difficult at the present time to establish standard types for *Sakel* and similar varieties, I am inclined to think that this is not the case with regard to *Uppers*.

I do not wish to take up more of your time. I propose to postpone my views on the other questions which will be discussed in Cairo until Saturday morning, when I shall again have the opportunity of referring briefly to such matters as cotton bagging, varieties of Egyptian cotton, the competition it is encountering from artificial silk and from other growths, and to other subjects.

Allow me, my friends from Europe, to extend to you once more a most hearty welcome.

Mr. D. A. Newby, of the firm of Messrs. Hewat, Bridson & Hargreaves, Managers and Secretaries of the Testing House, then gave a résumé of the report, published in I.C.B. No. 47, pp. 293-301.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL, President of the English Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and of the Bolton Master Cotton Spinners' Association, said: I am very much impressed with Mr. Newby's remarks, and I am happy to say I appreciate all his explanations, and agree that a uniform method of testing should be adopted.

I think that the Testing House at Alexandria should be the starting-point, thus avoiding the inconvenience of taking samples out of the bales at the port of disembarkation, which is sometimes two to three days distant from the nearest Testing House.

Your report of the tests is very instructive to us, and I suggest that it should be published and distributed very widely. But we in England have

run our Testing House for a great many years, and although we are interested in the point of view of the Egyptian Testing House, namely, that Alexandria should be the Testing House, and the sole Testing House, we cannot help thinking that it is difficult to admit this point of view now. I would like to say that you have to make progress slowly. H.E. the President will no doubt agree with me that though much progress has been achieved since the commencement, yet the exporters have carried out tests in the Alexandria Testing House in connection with cotton shipments to a very small extent as compared with tests requested for cotton coming from up-country.

One cannot expect the Alexandria Testing House to function perfectly in so short a period. Our visit to-day will, however, enable the delegates to see the Testing House in full operation and to examine the procedure. This may induce them to a different point of view from what some might hold up. However, spinners in Europe have been following a different procedure, viz., by testing at the port of disembarkation or at the mill, and this has worked satisfactorily for so many years that I am doubtful about their readiness to admit that Alexandria should be the sole Testing House. As time goes along, they may change their point of view; this will depend largely on what we shall report to our colleagues.

I am sure that the progress made since the Alexandria Testing House was started will induce them to have more cotton tested in Alexandria than heretofore. Whatever may be the objections of the spinners to a change, I think that we should all do our best to make the Alexandria Testing House function well. But at the present moment, we spinners of Lancashire can hardly agree to the view that Alexandria should be the only testing place.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I am not in a particular hurry to have an opinion from Mr. Catterall and his colleagues on our Testing House until they have visited it, but I would just like to say one or two words about certain of his statements.

He said that ever since the Alexandria Testing House was started considerable progress has been made. I should like to point out that progress has been made, but not in the direction which was considered to be the right direction, and as we should like to progress.

I should like to direct his attention to the statement I made, and which I take from the report of the Managers:—

“Demands for conditioning tests in respect of steam-pressed cotton lots before shipment have practically ceased, and, since March, 1933, 80 tests only have been requested.”

I am sure you will agree that this is rather serious, and that if any progress has been made it has not been towards the aim we had before us when we started the Testing House.

When I said we want the Alexandria Testing House to be the sole Testing House, perhaps I did not make myself quite clear. I meant it to be the premier Testing House where tests are carried out. If any spinner wants the testing made again on arrival of the cotton, he may carry it out. But I desire to lay stress on the fact that with the present constitution of the Board of Trustees, where the Egyptian Government, the Egyptian Cotton Exporters and the International Federation are represented, absolute confidence may safely be felt that the tests are properly carried out.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: I would just like to explain to the meeting why we seem a little slow in admitting that tests should be carried out in Alexandria. Every spinner knows quite well when he analyses his accounts at the three, six or twelve monthly periods what moisture he had in his cotton, so that he can definitely ascertain the difference in weight to be attributed to moisture. He often has no complaint with the shippers as regards the dampness in cotton, so long as the percentage is inside the limits agreed upon. But when we analyse our accounts at the end of the three, six or twelve months period for invisible loss, and we find that our expenses have gone up, then we begin to take tests on the cotton we are receiving.

Dr. HENDRIK VAN DELDEN, President of the German Cotton Spinners' Federation: I would like to explain that things are not quite the same on the Continent as in England. That is why I support the

suggestion that the Alexandria Testing House should be *the* Testing House. The cotton shipped from Alexandria is sold to the Continent on the weight as determined in Alexandria. If the cotton loses or gains in weight during the voyage nobody should be held responsible for that. I know of many southern harbours where shippers have had to sustain heavy losses of money on account of differences in weight which occurred on the way.

If we, on the Continent, get the assurance that the Testing House in Alexandria functions well, we shall be glad to advise our spinners to adopt the method of testing regularly in Alexandria. We all know that as regards American cotton the case is different. For Egyptian cotton it is a matter of confidence between the spinner and his shipper. We have been investigating the matter closely in Germany, and found American cotton to contain from 7.5 per cent. to 14.5 per cent. This never happens with Egyptian cotton, where the difference reaches some 2 per cent. at most.

Therefore, as regards moisture, I will report to my colleagues what we have heard to-day, and give a close account of what we shall see this afternoon. I have no doubt that the results of our visit will prove satisfactory from every point of view, and that we shall go back with the full conviction that we are being well served.

M. ROGER SEYRIG: J'ai bien peur de ne pas mériter les applaudissements que vous venez de décerner à mon collègue. Cependant je dirai que le commerce que j'ai connu avec les exportateurs d'Alexandrie depuis près de 30 ans, je l'ai toujours connu comme étant un commerce sain et je peux dire, à peu près sans exception, comme un commerce honnête. Par conséquent, sur ce point là, je ne crois pas contredire mon collègue.

Sur l'opinion que le filateur continental peut avoir de la façon de faire le conditionnement et de l'endroit où il doit être fait, alors nos avis s'écartent un peu et même beaucoup.

J'ai écouté avec soin ce qui vient d'être dit par S.E. le Président et par mes collègues d'Angleterre et d'Allemagne.

Je ne voudrais pas, en vous disant que de mon côté, j'estime qu'il faut laisser faire le temps, avoir l'air de vouloir classer l'affaire, mais il faut nous mettre en présence des difficultés que nous envisageons, nous filateurs du continent, au moins en France. Il ne peut y avoir d'utilité à une prise d'échantillon, et à une mesure de conditionnement, que si la prise d'échantillon et le conditionnement sont faits, venant d'une balle terminée.

Dès l'abord, on constate que si l'on veut opérer de la sorte pour les balles qui viennent aux quais ou qui sont sur le point d'être embarquées, on se trouve devant des complications considérables. Il faut ouvrir une balle sur dix à expédier et, ensuite, on doit ou reconstruire ces balles ou les expédier ouvertes. Vous connaissez tous les inconvénients qui en résultent.

Vous avez ici, en Egypte, une légitime fierté de savoir manutentionner le coton et de faire des balles correctes, ce qu'on ne sait pas encore en Amérique. Eh bien, ne compromettez pas cet acquis qui est important. Il est certain que des balles voyageant avec les cercles ouverts et le coton exposé, cela n'est dans l'intérêt de personne, surtout s'agissant d'un coton comme le coton égyptien où la qualité prime tout le reste.

Par conséquent il y a là une difficulté tellement grande à résoudre, que j'estime que ce ne sera même pas possible.

Certains cas peuvent se trouver peut-être dans lesquels il y aura un avantage à faire tout de même vérifier avant l'embarquement. Mais je dirai que ce seront des cas dans lesquels un soupçon préalable se sera produit. Ici ils ne peuvent être que très rares.

Quant à la qualité de vos essais, quant à la façon dont le conditionnement est agencé, je suis convaincu que les choses sont faites parfaitement. Je me félicite d'avoir à les examiner cet après-midi. J'ai présidé le Bureau de Conditionnement du Havre et j'ai pu observer que les choses se font très simplement et très méthodiquement. Je suis sûr que vous arriverez à les faire aussi simplement et aussi méthodiquement.

Je me permets à ce propos une légère observation: le Bureau du Havre arrive à ne rien coûter du tout. Peut-être pourrez-vous arriver au même résultat.

Vous avez des prises d'échantillons qui sont faites et des échantillons qui sont abandonnés, or on ne peut pas faire entrer dans une farfara le coton provenant des échantillons examinés. Ceux qui sont passés au Bureau de Conditionnement ont cependant une valeur qui suffit, au Havre pour couvrir les frais de conditionnement.

Je vous signale ce point de détail et je crois qu'il n'y a donc pas lieu de se soucier d'une façon très grave des frais de conditionnement. C'est une question qui est facilement résolue.

Mais l'essentiel de ce que nous voyons, nous filateurs français, d'accord avec nos collègues anglais, et un peu moins avec nos collègues allemands, c'est qu'il nous paraît très difficile que ce soit une loi de ne faire le conditionnement qu'à Alexandrie. Quant à considérer le Bureau de Alexandrie comme un Bureau type destiné peut-être dans un avenir très prochain à régler vis-à-vis de tous les Bureaux de Conditionnement, les méthodes qu'il faut employer pour conditionner bien, c'est un rôle que votre Bureau peut très bien jouer.

Ces méthodes que vous aurez poussées à fond et établies de façon définitive et dont vous aurez constaté toute la portée, vous pourrez probablement les imposer et les exiger de tous les bureaux de conditionnement auxquels vous pourrez vous adresser dorénavant.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I could not really catch the right opinion of Mr. Seyrig, I could not say whether he wants to condemn testing in Alexandria, because I did not notice anything in his speech aiming in that direction, but he seems to be quite convinced of the idea that the private testing houses in Europe, and in Havre in particular, are most worthy of the confidence of the people working in the Egyptian cotton trade, and that they are perhaps as worthy as the Alexandria Testing House. supposing that the Alexandria Testing House has reached the stage of perfection.

I do not want to argue with Mr. Seyrig on this point. I do not wish to infer that the Havre Testing House is not perfect, but I should like to state the case on a basis of fairness. We have in Alexandria a Testing House placed under the supervision of the Government, and a Testing House in which the spinners and the exporters, the two interested parties, are permanently represented. Then we find private testing houses managed by private individuals with the greatest possible honesty, but the element of fairness, both parties not being permanently represented, is wanting. In our case our Testing House is not only under Government supervision, but both interested parties are there, and are always there. It is the case where samples have to be taken long distances away and where the representatives of sellers may or may not be present.

M. ROGER SEYRIG: Je voudrais simplement dire un mot.

Si les quelques paroles que j'ai prononcées ont pu faire croire que dans mon opinion il y ait beaucoup de meilleures organisations que celle de votre Bureau de Conditionnement, je me serais certainement mal exprimé, et j'apprécie pleinement les points sur lesquels S.E. le Président vient d'insister à savoir: qu'il y a un organisme tripartite à la tête duquel se trouve un expert du Gouvernement. Je n'ai pas entendu amoindrir les vertus attachées à votre Bureau de Conditionnement.

Cela n'empêche pas pourtant que je dois maintenir mes vues sur la difficulté qui existe à procéder ici, et je crois que ces difficultés sont et resteront dirimantes.

M. M. SALVAGO: Je dois dire que les difficultés pratiques que vous avez soulevées au début n'existent pas.

Lorsqu'on brise les balles à Alexandrie pour retirer un échantillon, cela ne se fait pas sur le quai, mais dans la presse même, au moment où le coton tombe de la presse et est pesé. C'est à ce moment-là qu'on brise la balle pour prélever un échantillon et la balle est repressée. S'il y a cent balles, on prélève des échantillons de dix balles au hasard.

Mr. NORMAN S. PEARSE, General Secretary of the International Federation gave an extract of the report published in the appendix, pointing out that the tabulation comprises shipments from 57 exporters, of whom 13 had succeeded in shipping below 8.5. The lowest was 7.56, representing

2,514 bales, but 31 firms shipped cotton over 9 per cent; it appeared as though the shippers were endeavouring to make 8.9 the standard. What the spinner wanted was 8.5 and not 8.9 as standard.

H.E. the CHAIRMAN, addressing Dr. W. Lawrence Balls, asked whether a particular variety or the places from which the cotton originates had anything to do with the degree of moisture.

Dr. W. LAWRENCE BALLS said that, as regards variety, there was no evidence that it was a cause of difference in moisture, and if there was a difference it could but be very slight. But as regards difference of places, the variation in moisture may go up to 5 per cent. Thus the weather obtaining in Alexandria last week caused some bales, the cotton of which was being tested, to go up in weight on account of natural humidity. For these bales the percentage was over 10 per cent. But on the average the thing works out perfectly.

M. ROGER SEYRIG: Cette question que S.E. le Président vient de soulever est très intéressante.

Nous avons des résultats en France qui semblent indiquer qu'il y a sensiblement plus d'humidité dans les cotons Sakel et dans les Giza, que dans les cotons de Haute-Egypte.

Si le Bureau de Conditionnement, aidé par vous, Messieurs, pouvait faire quelque mesures méthodiquement organisées sur ce sujet, je crois qu'il y aurait là un intérêt primordial.

J'ajoute qu'en ce qui concerne les essais qui ont été faits chez nous-mêmes, sur tous les lots que nous avons reçus, nous avons constaté cette année encore, mieux que l'année dernière, une sensible amélioration. En somme, on s'est organisé méthodiquement pour avoir la moyenne qu'il faut. C'est tout ce que demandent les filateurs.

Je peux dire que contre 34 échantillons ayant donné un avantage, un excédent de fibre, c'est-à-dire, moins de 8.5 d'humidité, nous avons eu 92 échantillons qui ont donné plus, et les excédents pénalisables étaient très faibles, c'est-à-dire que nous sommes arrivés à une situation qui se rapproche énormément de la moyenne. Si nous obtenons ce résultat d'avoir presque une véritable uniformité, je crois que tout le monde devra s'en féliciter.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I propose to proceed to the next question, namely, the proposed amendment to the humidity agreement as regards the costs of the tests.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE HUMIDITY AGREEMENT CONCERNING COST OF TEST.

Mr. RALPH CARVER: Your Excellency, I wish to ask a general question about the humidity agreement. I understand that the agreement is to remain in force for three years, starting from the Prague Congress. Are all these conditions binding on everyone in Egypt, the Continent and England?

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I understand it is binding on all members of the International Federation.

Mr. RALPH CARVER: Has every spinner agreed to it?

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I should think so.

Mr. RALPH CARVER: And if every spinner does not adhere to the agreement, how can we bind him?

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: In that case you will have to complain to the International Federation.

Mr. RALPH CARVER: And similarly that every Alexandria exporter is bound to follow out the terms of the agreement.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: Since this agreement has been accepted by the General Assembly of the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse, I think if anybody does not adhere, a complaint should be filed against him at the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse, and this organization will devise the measures to be taken against him.

Mr. RALPH CARVER: I should like it put on record that this is

ment as regards the cost of tests to be borne either by the exporter or by the spinner.

M. ROGER SEYRIG: La question de la partie à laquelle incombe le paiement du conditionnement, n'est pas une clause de l'agrément de trois ans. Elle n'en fait pas partie.

A moins que mes souvenirs ne me trompent l'engagement de trois ans auquel vous faites allusion, ne comprend pas la question du paiement.

S.E. EMIN YEHIAPACHA: C'est un renouvellement portant sur la question dans son ensemble.

M. H. KUPPER: La résolution stipulait clairement "*sans changement*" aucun au sujet de l'humidité; sans changement à n'importe quelle condition; l'accord a été renouvelé pour trois ans. Il était tacitement entendu que les conditions resteraient absolument les mêmes.

M. ROGER SEYRIG: La question n'est pas du tout dans l'accord, elle n'y figure pas; elle n'a pas été englobée.

M. H. KUPPER: Personne n'en a parlé, on a dit: "*sans changement aucun.*"

M. ALBY: C'est un ensemble.

Mr. H. CARVER expressed the same views.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: In spite of that, what we are trying to find out is how the spinners can be encouraged to use the Alexandria Testing House, and we feel sure, if you agree to this amendment, it will be an incentive for the spinner to use the Alexandria Testing House more freely.

Dr. H. VANDERDEN: I think if there is anything that will improve the existing agreement we should not hesitate to make it more perfect, and I think that this proposal of Mr. Catterall is an improvement which will lead to a more general recognition of the Alexandria Testing House, and therefore I second that resolution.

• Mr. NORMAN S. PEARSE then gave extracts from the moisture tabulation collected during the past six months, showing that out of a total of 57 shippers 31 would have to pay for the cost of the test under the terms of the resolution, should the same be adopted.

FARGHALY BEY: I see no reason for changing.

M. ALBY: Je me permets de faire observer que, même si la Séance aujourd'hui décide quelque chose, nous ne pourrions pas entrer dans les vues de Mr. Catterall d'accepter le paiement du test.

Nous ne pouvons pas l'accepter actuellement, parce que cette question a fait l'objet d'une résolution qui a été votée à l'unanimité par tous les membres de notre association. Nous sommes liés par notre résolution et nous ne pouvons pas prendre ici d'autres résolutions.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: Cela signifie simplement que vous allez soumettre la chose à votre Assemblée Générale.

FARGHALY BEY: Si Messieurs les fileurs acceptent que le testing soit fait à Alexandrie, nous pourrions accepter les propositions, mais tant qu'il n'est pas fait à Alexandrie, je ne crois pas qu'ils accepteront.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: We agree then that the question will be submitted to the General Assembly.

There is a proposition from Mr. Catterall that as a trial measure the agreement should *only* apply to tests made at the Alexandria Testing House for a period of one year.

To sum up, in case the percentage of humidity is between 8.1 per cent. and 8.9 per cent., the person demanding the test should pay the expenses. In case it is above 8.9 per cent. it is the exporter who pays; if it is below 8.1 per cent. it is the spinner who pays.

I therefore propose the amendment of the humidity agreement concerning the cost of the test.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: I agree to this modification.

Mr. ALLEMANN: It ought to be arranged that of all tests there should be made out an official certificate in duplicate, one to be sent to the spinner and the other to the Alexandria shippers. Otherwise, how are the exporters to know when they have shipped cotton below 8.1 per cent. I have never received any advice of having supplied excess of cotton.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: The question is simple enough now, I think. The proposal of Mr. Catterall to be adopted as a trial measure for one year, provided the test is carried out by the Alexandria Testing House. That will suit everybody.

FARGHALY BEY: That will be an added inducement to spinners to use the Alexandria Testing House.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: It is to be understood that this sub-amendment is subject to approval of the General Committee of the Exporters' Association of Alexandria.

It was then decided to adjourn the meeting until 5.30 in the afternoon.

PROPOSAL OF ESTABLISHING EGYPTIAN STANDARD TYPES FOR GRADE.*

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA opened the proceedings for the afternoon with the following address:—

We have dealt this morning, and I hope successfully, with the question of humidity and the desire to make the Alexandria Testing House the testing house for every country. I do not mean to deal any further with this subject this afternoon; we shall leave the resolution till the last meeting of the Committee.

The next question on the agenda is that of the standardization of types. In this connection I should like to point out quite clearly that there are two separate sections to the proposal submitted by Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey. We have in the first instance the types for grade.

The present system of making up the types which form the basis of the transactions in Minet-el-Bassal leaves little room for modification. I do not say that it is perfect, but if there is anything wrong, I am sure we shall not find much difficulty in putting it straight in co-operation with the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal, which has always shown goodwill to collaborate if necessary.

With regard to these types being made known to everybody, I take it that it is in the interest of the trade to get people to know these types. I cannot see any professional secret in the making of these types, nor any inconvenience in selling them to any person who would like to buy them.

If, for instance, any association, or any importer would like to keep these types for reference, I do not see why this should meet with any objection.

This question is absolutely separate from the other question, which is the standardization of quality, length and strength, which, as I said in the morning, is not very easy, although I think to a certain extent, not impracticable.

I should prefer, in order to save time, that we should start on the discussion of the first section of the proposition. The discussion is now open.

I may state that the comments prepared by the Alexandria Exporters' Association only concern the second question of the proposition.

Mr. CIGUREL: You are no doubt aware, Gentlemen, how difficult it is and how much time it takes to make up the samples for the standard types. Merely for the types needed by our Bourse, we need two months to get them ready for the Committee of Minet-el-Bassal. If we were to make up a great number of sets of types it will take years, and I wonder how this is practicable and how we could possibly manage. I think the difficulty is so great that the suggestion seems impracticable.

* The paper prepared by Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey on this subject will be found on p. 314 in the last issue of the INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: If it takes one month and ten men to make up four sets of samples, then it only means doubling the number of workers to obtain double the result.

Mr. ALIEMANN: Besides the question of preparation, we have to make up all the types equal. In order to execute Article 2 of the Règlement of Minet-el-Bassal, we need nine members of the Committee, of whom seven at least must agree. The main difficulty lies not in having the types prepared, but approved.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN: This is done in other countries. Whenever you visit foreign Bourses, you find the types of American cotton, but you never find the types of Egyptian, as if it were to be kept a secret.

Mr. HERBERT CARVER said that it was relatively easy to make up types and put them in boxes sealed under glass in Alexandria, these types to remain there untouched, but it was rather difficult to think of making up a great number of *identical* types to be sold to any exporter or spinner applying for same. Furthermore if these samples are to be sold in boxes which are not sealed, they would not be of much use. The present system seems to work quite satisfactorily.

Mr. CIGUREL said that there was no secret at all in the matter. Egyptian cotton may not be known abroad *by types* but it was well-known to the spinners all the same. The proof is what it is exported yearly and I think we do our utmost to make Egyptian cotton known.

M. KUPPER: J'aimerais savoir comment Nahas Bey entend que les filateurs trouveraient un champ plus étendu pour leurs approvisionnements en ayant des types standard et comment les affaires y gagneraient.

Je suis d'avis que c'est une erreur de croire que les affaires y gagneront, ou bien qu'il y aurait de plus vastes approvisionnements et cela parce qu'avec les types standard, on ne dispose que d'un nombre limité de types alors qu'à présent le filateur peut choisir parmi des centaines de types établis par les Maisons d'Exportation.

Du temps du Cotton Control Commission on n'avait qu'un certain nombre de standards et si ce régime avait donné satisfaction, on l'aurait maintenu.

M. ROGER SLYRIG: Messieurs je crois qu'il faut que nous précisions les différences qui existent entre les besoins des filateurs de coton d'Amérique et ceux des filateurs du coton Jumel.

Le filateur des cotons d'Amérique attache une importance extrême à la propreté de son coton, ce qui pour moi, correspond à la classe. Sur ce point, je crois que nous sommes tous bien d'accord. Quand nous parlons d'étudier la première partie de la proposition de Nahas Bey, nous entendons la classe, c'est à dire, en réalité la propreté du coton.

Le filateur de coton américain fait un filé que je peux qualifier de tout venant, par rapport à celui du coton Jumel, et il attache une importance extrême au $\frac{1}{2}$ pour cent ou au $\frac{1}{4}$ pour cent de dechet qu'il fers en plus ou en moins selon le type.

C'est pour cela que les standards américains ont été établis agréés par les Bourses et admis par les filateurs. Aujourd'hui toute Bourse qui a besoin de comparer les cotons qu'elle reçoit au standard, est libre de faire appel à la réserve des standards. Ceci donne lieu à un travail considérable qui est révisé tous les deux ans, et ce travail réunit à Washington des experts et des gens de premier plan qui sont choisie parmi la plupart des intéressés.

Ici, l'importance que nous attachons à la propreté du coton Jumel, est certainement grande, mais elle n'est pas du tout aussi essentielle que celle que l'on attache au coton d'Amérique. De sorte que l'établissement de standards, au point de vue classes, peut avoir pour nous un certain intérêt, et, à cet égard, les filateurs ne sont pas en désaccord avec la proposition de Nahas Bey. Seulement, il faut savoir jusqu'à quel degré va cet intérêt. Quand nous achetons sur un type d'une Maison d'Alexandrie dont nous connaissons les types, nous ne savons pas au fond, à moins d'exception, quel est dans le marché le nom qu'on donne à ce coton ou, en d'autres termes, son classement.

Si nous avons des standards de classement nous saurons que le coton

acheté selon tel type déterminé correspond à tel standard; nous y trouverons un certain intérêt. C'est pourquoi nous sommes tout prêts à étudier la proposition de Nahas Bey, mais cet intérêt ne nous détachera pas du coton que nous sommes habitués à acheter, parce qu'indépendamment des qualités qu'il peut avoir en commun avec le type standard, il y a d'autres qualités qui, selon les besoins de chacun des filateurs, sont aussi essentielles. Néanmoins, il est certain que l'établissement de ces standards, comme l'a défini Nahas Bey, n'est nullement désagréable aux filateurs.

Sans doute y recourrons-nous dans une mesure limitée, d'autant plus limitée que l'établissement de ces standards coûtera plus cher. Mais je crois, étant donné qu'il n'y a pas, en dehors de Liverpool, de Bourses de coton qui soient arbitrées sur le Jumel, que les quantités que vous aurez à en faire, ne seront pas très importantes. Par conséquent, le travail que vous prévoyez être énorme, ne sera pas très considérable.

Notre opinion est que nous sommes d'accord, si l'Assemblée le désire pour faire voter la proposition de Nahas Bey.

M. CICUREL dit qu'à son avis, la grosse difficulté réside dans le grand nombre de variétés cultivées en Egypte et qui n'existent pas en Amérique, variétés qui changent d'année en année, sans compter que la fibre elle-même change.

Si pour chaque variété, on devait établir des types de chaque classement et, de plus, établir ces types en un grand nombre d'exemplaires, on aboutirait à des chiffres incroyablement haute.

Mr. MCEWAN: The system of buying American cotton is altogether different from that of buying Egyptian. If we are going to establish standard types, we shall change the whole method of buying Egyptian cotton. Here cotton is bought against types and personally I do not see what advantages could be expected for the exporters or for the spinners.

Mr. ALLEMANN: We are establishing just now 6 types of each variety, which means in all 42 different types.

Dr. VAN DELDEN: I have the impression that this question proposed by Dr. Nahas Bey is a very far-reaching one for Egyptian cotton, and would seem to be a revolutionary proposition. One cannot judge at present whether it will be for good, or whether it will do harm to the Egyptian cotton trade. It is a delicate matter, and I must have the opinion of my German colleagues before I can express my definite opinion. There is a good deal of conservatism among the spinners, and they may wish to maintain the present system. The principle is: will spinners and dealers accept this? As this is too serious, it cannot be answered by one representative.

ALY YEHIA BEY: I believe that it will facilitate matters if we try this proposal only on certain cottons as has been done in years past. But if you think of the practical character of the proposition and of the transformation in a business carried on for long years, you will find too many arguments against the practicability of such a system. It is true standard types have been adopted in America, but the characteristics of Egyptian cotton are entirely different from those of American. In America there are a few very big states producing cotton where you could detect differences, but here in Egypt you do find differences of characteristics not only in cotton coming from various Provinces, but even in the cotton coming from different villages, because of the great number of small cultivators. The whole cotton comes into Minet-el-Bassal and is classified there. I think it utterly impossible to standardize more than by grades and staples; and to standardize only by grades in neglecting colour, roughness and shades, etc., would serve no purpose either for the exporter or for the spinner. I cannot think this is possible as the spinner wants to have what he has been used to having, and standard types will not be welcomed by spinners.

Mr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY: Messieurs, notre honorable collègue, Dr. Van Delden a parlé de révolution, mais celle-ci est en réalité bien bénigne. Tout ce que nous demandons, c'est de faire connaître à nos clients les types qui sont en vigueur dans notre Bourse.

L'Amérique a commencé par faire les types de classe, les types de grade. Elle a rencontré au début une certaine résistance. Je ne sais pas si elle est égale à celle que nous rencontrons en ce moment.

Mais il ne s'est pas écoulé un temps très long avant que les types de classe en Amérique aient été adoptés par l'univers entier.

Aujourd'hui nos honorables collègues les filateurs nous disent : " nous ne savons pas ce que cela va donner."

C'est une idée nouvelle qui heurte un certain conservatisme, mais même si on la taxait de révolutionnaire, je dirai que sans révolution il n'y a pas de progrès. C'est la condition essentielle de tout progrès.

Nous disons, au lieu de faire 4 exemplaires de nos types, nous allons en faire 30 ou 40; nous allons les répandre dans toutes les Bourses du monde; si cela aboutit à un résultat pratique satisfaisant tout le monde, on continuera à augmenter le nombre des exemplaires, si non, on s'arrêtera.

Je ne pensais pas rencontrer sur cette première question tant d'objections de la part de Messieurs les exportateurs.

On nous parle de la difficulté matérielle de confectionner 40 types au lieu de 4, ce travail exigeant beaucoup de temps. Je ne crois pas que ce soit là une difficulté de nature à nous arrêter. Nous pouvons d'ailleurs adopter les types standard de grade pour deux ans, au lieu d'une année, ce qui n'apporterait aucun trouble dans les transactions, mais leur donnerait au contraire plus de stabilité.

On m'a objecté également : " Comment dites-vous que cela élargira le champ des transactions ? " Eh bien oui, le jour où nos types de classement finiront par être adoptée par le commerce mondial, et que le filateur s'habitue à demander du " fully-good-fair " ou du " good " de telle ou telle variété au lieu de demander à son vendeur le type spécial numéro tant, j'estime que ce jour-là il trouvera à s'approvisionner dans des conditions de prix meilleures, et ces conditions l'inciteront à s'approvisionner davantage en coton égyptien.

C'est pourquoi je dis que cette façon de faire servirait tant les intérêts des producteurs que du commerce lui-même. Et, si, aujourd'hui, du point de vue pratique, il y a une question de temps ou une question d'un peu d'argent à dépenser, je ne pense pas que ce soit là des difficultés qui doivent nous arrêter et nous empêcher de faire connaître nos types aux marchés étrangers.

Aujourd'hui Liverpool a créé des types de coton égyptien. Mais ces types ne sont pas conformes à ceux d'Alexandrie.

Puisque la Bourse de Liverpool a senti le besoin d'avoir ces types, au lieu qu'elle se donne la peine de confectionner nos types, et de les mal confectionner, nous les lui fournirons nous-mêmes. Cela ne peut préjudicier à qui que ce soit.

Je ne sais pas encore s'il y a d'autres objections que je n'ai pu saisir. Lorsque nous nous cantonnons sur le terrain du *type de classement*, je ne vois pas comment il peut y avoir des objections sérieuses à ce que nous fassions ces types en un plus grand nombre d'exemplaires pour les mettre à la disposition des filateurs. Si ces Messieurs s'habituait à effectuer leurs achats sur cette base quitte à faire eux-mêmes leur combinaison des mélanges qu'ils désirent, ce sera tant mieux, sinon le système actuel continuera à fonctionner. Nous ne demandons aucune loi obligatoire pour adopter un nouveau système. Nous demandons seulement à faire un pas en avant, à faire un progrès. Je ne vois aucun empêchement sérieux quant à la première partie de ma proposition.

M. TORIEL : Les explications que vient de nous donner Nahas Bey sont très intéressantes, mais je ne crois pas que nous puissions discuter la première partie de sa proposition sans parler de la seconde.

Si nous envoyons des standards de classe, à qui cela servirait-il ? Le coton égyptien ne vaut que par sa soie. Je crois qu'il faudrait ou discuter les deux propositions à la fois pour voir s'il y a lieu de les adopter ou les rejeter, ou abandonner complètement la première.

Mr. ROSS said that with regard to the remarks of Aly Yehia Bey, the establishment of types in Liverpool buying and selling against contract, is used purely and simply for future deliveries.

M. ROLO : Nous ne demandons pas mieux que de vendre le plus possible, vu que c'est notre métier. Par conséquent, nous sommes tout à fait d'accord pour chercher à augmenter le volume de nos ventes.

Or pour faire la concurrence au coton Soudanais, qu'avons-nous? Le mélange de la soie. C'est cela notre force et nous risquons de la perdre et de diminuer le volume de nos affaires si nous nous avisons de faire des standards.

M. G. ALLEMANN: Nahas Bey a dit que l'Amérique a inventé les standards, mais je crois que les standards existaient déjà bien avant, à Liverpool. D'ailleurs, les standards du coton égyptien existant à Liverpool n'ont pas été touchés depuis 17 ans si je ne me trompe; ils ont perdu leur couleur et pourtant on continue à travailler là-dessus.

M. FARGHALY BEY: Nahas Bey vise l'intérêt du producteur dans sa proposition.

Or, je ne pense pas que l'intérêt du producteur soit protégé par la création d'un type standard, parce qu'actuellement, nous savons qu'il y a certains filateurs qui ont des types standards; il y en a une dizaine sur quelques milliers de filateurs.

Or, ce sont justement ces filateurs qui achètent meilleur marché que les autres. Ce n'est un secret pour personne. Comme résultat, la proposition aurait pour effet de diminuer le prix de vente avec une répercussion malheureuse sur les producteurs qu'en entend avantager par cette proposition.

M. ROGER SEYRIG: La solution pratique, nous, filateurs, ne pouvons pas vous l'apporter, puisque nous ne sommes pas habilités d'une façon générale et nous n'avons pas qualité pour dire que les filateurs accepteront dès maintenant l'établissement des types standards.

Je crois que ce que peut faire notre Comité aujourd'hui, c'est de poser une question, et cette question serait la suivante:—

“Références aux filateurs pour savoir si l'établissement de types standard, peut avoir un intérêt et peut justifier les dépenses qui en résulteraient.” Dans le cas où la réponse serait affirmative on pourrait commencer par un essai qui toucherait à ce qu'il y a de plus simple, c'est à dire, par exemple, les Achmouni.

Mais je crois, qu'avant de prendre une détermination, il faut faire attention à l'objection de M. Toriel que ce n'est pas là l'essentiel.

Nous pouvons très bien avoir des standards qui nous permettront de comparer les types que nous achetons dans différentes maisons à une classe déterminée, mais l'essentiel est certainement tout ce qui concerne la fibre.

En Amérique, en effet, c'est surtout la perte au poids qu'en fait en filateurs qui importe, mais en Egypte, c'est la nature, c'est la qualité, c'est tout ce qui s'ajoute à la classe. La détermination de nos filateurs serait donc très nette. Il est impossible pour le filateur d'entrevoir le changement de la méthode, si l'on pense au particularisme de chacun quant au coton qu'il emploie.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: We spinners have no mandate to deal here with this matter. When we go back we shall submit it to our colleagues. But as I have heard no one speak in favour of this change, I think Nahas Bey ought to start his revolution by propaganda work to convince the Alexandria Exporters that his proposition will be for the good of the trade.

I might mention that when a change was broached among the 19 million English spindles in the Egyptian section a few years ago, 14 millions were against any change, so until we have some concrete proposition, I do not think we can go back to submit any change in the buying methods to our members.

M. KUPPER: Nous avons eu l'expérience de la Cotton Control Commission. Si les filateurs y avaient trouvé un avantage, il est certain qu'ils auraient exercé une pression sur nous pour continuer avec le système C.C.C. Mais dès que la C.C.C. a cessé d'exister, ils sont retournés à l'ancienne pratique des affaires. Donc cette révolution nous l'avons faite mais les filateurs ne semblaient pas y tenir.

Comme l'a dit très justement M. Toriel, nous ne pouvons pas séparer la théorie de la pratique. La première proposition appartient à la théorie, et la seconde constitue l'application pratique.

Mr. H. CARVER: Some remarks have been made by Nahas Bey about new possibilities for Egyptian cotton. I do not know how many

standard types should be made up and sent abroad if the proposition were to be adopted, but the number would not by far equal the amount of types actually sent by the exporters. The types made up by the different firms are considered as a very fine piece of work and the spinners find a whole range available, from the extra down to inferior qualities, from which they can choose the type best suited to their needs.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: If I may be allowed to summarize the discussion, it seems to me that the arguments submitted by exporters turn round the following points:

In the first place, it would be a work of great expense and of great fatigue, reaching almost the stage of impossibility, to prepare a huge number of types of different varieties to be made available for any would-be buyers.

In the second place, that the present system of particular types belonging to each individual firm has worked so well that there is no necessity to introduce a change.

In the third place, that Egyptian cotton is bought on the strength of its quality. The superiority of Egyptian cotton is the most important factor in its marketing and that the question of standard types just as are prepared by the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse will not do anything to promote the trade in Egyptian Cotton, or advance it any further.

Fourthly, that as Mr. H. Carver said, Egyptian cotton is so well known through the intermediary of the exporting houses who send their types everywhere abroad and who try to get their product pushed by all means that there is no need for the proposition of Nahas Bey.

Lastly as stated by Farghaly Bey, if Dr. Nahas Bey means to protect the interests of the producers, experience has shown that spinners who have bought on the standard types have always paid the cheapest prices (I am just quoting), and, therefore, the producers themselves will not profit much by introducing the change proposed.

Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey, on the contrary, says:—

(1) that it is a means of propaganda for Egyptian cotton to have standard types known abroad.

(2) that in America, standard types have worked splendidly and have done a good deal to make American cotton known to the spinners and there is no reason why the same system should not be followed in this country.

(3) that if a change is considered a revolution, a revolution is necessary if progress is to be affected.

I do not want to influence anybody in his opinion about this, but I must say that there are certain points which may have been so far overlooked in the examination of this question.

In the first place, we here in Egypt are beginning to grow considerable quantities of cotton, much more than we have done in the past. This change in the amount of production, which is undoubtedly for the good of the country, necessitates dealing with new methods of distribution, and also new facilities for marketing that huge crop which will be coming on during the next few years. It is absolutely necessary that we should push Egyptian cotton, and not miss any means of making it known, and not only rely on the exporters through their "chronic" types, but through putting the standard types as prepared by the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse in every centre where Egyptian cotton is dealt in. I cannot see why, when we go to the Exchange of Le Havre, or of Bremen, we find standard types of Peruvian, Indian or American cotton, and we do not find Egyptian cotton, as if Egyptian cotton was a secret, the knowledge of which should be known to the exporters only.

Not one argument has been said which could convince me why we should not have standard types for grades in all the Bourses. Why should we refrain from doing it? Is it because, as M. Cicurel said, it means a lot of time, worry and fatigue to prepare? That argument does not hold, and I should not be inclined to look upon it as a serious objection.

From this point of view only, I am inclined to support the first section of Nahas Bey's proposition. Why should not there be standard types available for the different centres of distribution.

In the second place, with the increase in the Egyptian cotton crop which

is bound to come, as more land is put under cultivation year after year, we shall be having in a few years a 12 million cantars crop. We ought to try and get some spinners who are actually using American cotton to use Egyptian cotton. In order to persuade them to do so, do not you think that we should trade with them, and deal with them on the basis of standard types of grades just as they are doing with regard to American cotton? Try and show them that there is no big difference between the two, otherwise they will continue to buy in the same way as before. On the other hand, if you show them that the system is so complicated—and spinners are rather conservative, as my friend Dr. Van Delden said—they will hesitate to use Egyptian cotton instead of American. I think you should submit Egyptian cotton to the new potential users in the same way that American cotton is offered and then it will be easier to convince them to use Egyptian cotton in place of American cotton. As I said before, I do not want to influence your decision but I have just made my point of view clear to you.

Mr. CIGUREL: I think that I was under the wrong impression, namely that anybody would be allowed to ask for standard types. But so long as it is a question of preparing types for such centres as Le Havre or Bremen, the proposition may be carried out after all.

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY: Dans ma proposition, j'avais parlé de la collaboration du Ministère de l'Agriculture. Il me semble que si vous acceptez cette collaboration pour la confection des types, le Ministère avec son personnel, vous déchargez un peu des peines et de la perte de temps pour vous la confection d'un grand nombre d'exemplaires.

Acceptez cette collaboration; de cette façon sans que vous soyez effrayés par la perte de temps, nos types seraient signés par le Ministère de l'Agriculture comme en Amérique et ce ne sera que meilleur au point de vue pratique.

M. ROLO: Mais il faut des experts pour cela.

M. MOHAMMED FARGHALY BEY: Dernièrement, lorsque le Comité du Coton faisait les types, il fallait au moins une demi-heure pour la confection de chaque boîte. S'il s'agit de faire 5 ou 6 boîtes ou au maximum, une dizaine de boîtes, une pour chaque bourse, comme vous le disiez pour Le Havre, Liverpool, Bremen, New-York, ce serait certainement pratique et nul ne douterait de la grande utilité de la proposition. Mais s'il faut faire 50 boîtes de types, à la fois, la chose se complique. Nahas Bey suggère la collaboration des experts du Ministère de l'Agriculture. Je crois que ceci n'est pas de leur compétence. Mais on pourrait avoir l'aide des experts du Comité d'Appel, que nous estimons être aussi compétents.

M. TORIEL: Si on envoie à chaque Bourse des types de classes standard, je voudrais savoir quelle va en être l'utilité, sauf en ce qui concerne les Bourses qui, comme celle de Liverpool, travaillant les livraisons futures. S'il y a une certaine utilité, je voudrais la connaître. Pour le filateur, je crois qu'il ne pourra pour se baser sur ces types. Et si c'est une question de propagande, je dirai que la propagande d'une classe n'est pas une propagande.

Voilà pourquoi je pense que les deux questions doivent marcher de pair, l'une ne peut pas être détachée de l'autre.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I should like to reply to M. Toriel.

In the first place, there is no doubt that many people dealing in cotton, in Europe, know little about Egyptian cotton and, when they see it, they do not recognize it because they have always been using American, Indian or Peruvian.

I remember a few years ago we sent for the first time types of cotton to the Bourse of Bremen. I was assured when I visited that Bourse that many people would not recognize Egyptian cotton; they had been dealing all their life in American cotton and they had no idea what Egyptian cotton looked like.

If you examine statistics you find that our export trade with Germany has increased considerably during the last few years. Not only with Germany, but with some of the countries who buy through the Bourse of Bremen, like Hungary, Denmark and Sweden. That has come about through propaganda, and the spreading of cotton in Bremen and the various

methods of propaganda adopted by our Government have been responsible for the increase in our export trade to Germany and the countries round about. I cannot see that there can be any divergence of opinion on the fact that to make Egyptian cotton known in the centres of distribution is one means of propaganda for Egyptian cotton.

His Excellency then asked if the meeting had any objection to standard types being put at the disposal of the various centres of distribution. He thought that Dr. Nahas Bey would, for the time being, be satisfied with this partial solution. No objection was raised and the proposition was carried.

STANDARD TYPES OF EGYPTIAN COTTON FOR QUALITY, LENGTH AND STRENGTH

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I will now speak on the second section of Nahas Bey's proposition, which is much more delicate—the question of standard types as regards quality, length and strength. I am very sorry Dr. Nahas Bey* is not present to defend his proposition, and I think it falls upon me to do so.

I do not mean to influence your decision on what I consider a very delicate question, but I should like to state that on more than one occasion standard types for quality were used with no small degree of success.

First of all, during the war the C.C.C. types were quite satisfactory to my knowledge, and then recently when the Government in 1930, through your very kind help, had to make a "Farfara" on its cotton and steam pressed it, you did make standard types for the Government yourselves. At a meeting held in Alexandria the representatives of the leading export houses were present and they agreed on the feasibility of it and actually did it.

So the thing is not so impracticable as some of the gentlemen present would picture it. It was done in the past and with great success. You may not agree with me that it was with great success, but having dealt with Government cotton on more than one occasion, I am inclined to say that we have been able to get rid of cotton, not of the best, on those very types you made.

It may be difficult at this stage, when the fate of Sakel is in the balance, when the varieties nearest to Sakel are moving up and down year after year, and their consumption has not yet reached a stable stage, I say it may be difficult with regard to Sakel, and such varieties, at this stage to suggest the making of standard types. But what about Uppers? As far as I know, "Uppers" has got very many years to live and "Uppers" is the nearest cotton to American. Is there any practicable possibility of making standard types for Uppers?

That is the question I should like you, gentlemen, to examine.

M. TORIEL: Je ne vois pas où est l'utilité, pour le filateur, d'avoir des types standard car il continuera sans doute, malgré que ces types standard soient en sa possession à exiger de son exportateur qu'il lui garantisse ses propres types.

Ce n'est pas que nous ne voulons pas faire de propagande, mais il faut reconnaître que cette question doit être étudiée soigneusement avant qu'une décision soit prise. La question est assez importante, pour que dans le sein de notre Comité, comme dans le sein des Comités des filateurs, on l'étudie à fond.

Je ne vois pas comment on pourrait prendre aujourd'hui une décision.

L'examen de la première partie nous a montré qu'on pourrait envoyer des types standard qui seraient là, dans les Bourses de l'Etranger, comme un genre d'exposition. Ces types ne peuvent pas être employée. Le soie sera une soie courte ou longue. On ne pourra pas établir des types égyptien de toutes les soies.

MOHAMED FARGHALY BEY: Vous avez mentionné; Excellence, que les cotons du Gouvernement ont été vendue sur des "types standard."

* Dr. Yousef Nahas Bey had excused himself and retired, having had to leave for Cairo by the 7 p.m. train

Je crois, pourtant, que ces cotons ont été vendue sur "échantillons prélevée sur ces cotons," ce qui n'est pas tout à fait la même chose.

D'autre part, je crois que certains cotons du Gouvernement, les meilleurs, ont été vendue sur certains types de l'exportateur lui-même, ce qui fait que la question de la comparaison avec les types standards, ne se pose exactement.

Par ailleurs, le filateur de coton égyptien est très jaloux de la qualité qu'il emploie. La plupart des filateurs des Jumel répugnent à ce que la concurrence sache la qualité qu'ils emploient. Chacun d'eux tient à ce que les agents qui lui offrent le coton ne fassent pas savoir à d'autres filateurs, les types qu'ils emploient.

En établissant des types "standard," il est probable que les filatures eux-mêmes trouveraient que ce n'est pas à leur convenance.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I just want to comment upon one point. Before it was pressed, the Government cotton was made into standards of a certain number of types agreed upon between the Government and the exporters, and the cotton was subsequently distributed to be "Farfara'd." It happened that those types were almost the same as many of the types on the market, and that was how they were sold.

M. ROLLO: Je voudrais faire observer qu'il n'était pas question de *grade*. Il était surtout question de la *soie*. C'est pour cela que tout le monde voulait le coton du Gouvernement.

M. KUPPER: Pour répondre à votre question, Excellence, au sujet des cotons Haute-Egypte, je dirai que puisque on est d'accord d'écarter de la question les cotons à longue soie, il y a lieu de prendre en considération différentes facteurs: il y a des différences de couleur, il y a des nuances à observer. Certains filateurs demandent un coton "silty," d'autres un coton "rough." Il y a le "short staple," le "long staple," le "medium staple." Je me demande si l'établissement de standards de classe seulement pourrait faire l'affaire des filateurs.

MOHAMED FARGHALY BEY: Nous sommes d'accord sur le premier point, relatif aux types standard à envoyer dans les divers centres, mais pas sur le second point.

Mr. ROGER SEYRIG: L'opinion des filateurs, nous la connaissons d'avance, n'est certainement pas favorable à l'établissement des types standards de soie et de qualité de toutes espèces.

Il nous semble, comme nous venons de l'établir, que c'est quelque chose comme si on demandait l'établissement des types de "Vin de Bordeaux"! Il y a bien les *qualités*, mais il y a aussi les *crûs*. Nous avons un peu l'illusion qu'en nous adressons à tel ou tel exportateur, il pourra nous fournir un coton de telle ou telle provenance qui correspond aux particularités que nous demandons. Comparé aux standards, ce coton accusera des différences beaucoup plus grandes pour le filateur qu'il n'en trouve dans le coton d'Amerique et même dans celui du Pérou.

Pourquoi? Parce, que à ma connaissance, au moins en France, il n'y a presque pas un filateur qui fasse le même filé que son voisin, non seulement à cause de l'échelle des numéros qui est certainement très ample, mais à cause de la résistance que nous désirons obtenir pour nos fils cardés, peignés, etc. De sorte que les besoins de chacun sont définis autrement que les besoins de son voisin.

Peut-on arriver à établir une uniformité de types, même en "Uppers," qui soient assez nombreux, pour que chacun y trouve sa satisfaction? Je crois que c'est difficile, sinon impossible.

Il est certain que nous avons besoin, comme le disait M. Kupper les une d'un coton rude, les autres d'un coton brillant. C'est notre clientèle particulière qui nous le demande.

Si encore nous pouvions standardiser nos filés, nous-mêmes! Mais cela n'est pas possible et, dans tous les cas, il n'est pas question de prendre tous les types de tous les exportateurs.

Il est question de définir un certain nombre de qualités-types auxquelles tout le monde pourrait se référer. Ces qualités de coton sont tellement

nombreuses qu'elles exigeraient l'établissement de types dont le liste serait excessivement longue.

Si nous pouvions avoir des types parmi lesquels tout le monde pourrait choisir et qui correspondraient de façon absolue aux besoins de chacun, le chose pourrait se concevoir. Mais la multiplicité de nos besoins est telle et les moyens de leur donner satisfaction si nombreux et si variés, qu'il est standardisation des types ne me paraît pas pouvoir répondre aux besoins de la filature.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I have here a proposal from Dr. Balls, which reads as follows:—

"It is desirable that about ten standard types of Uppers, including Zagora, being all of the same grade, should be distributed to the principal Cotton Exchanges in order to familiarize users of American cotton with the available qualities of Uppers and so to widen the market demand for the increasing supply which is being produced."

Mr. H. CARVER: This proposal is only a postponement of the first section of the proposition.

Dr. W. LAWRENCE BALLS: My proposal is in effect a postponement of the decision until these gentlemen of Minet-el-Bassal have had time to consider it more fully. There is a case for trying this standard type distribution in the case of Uppers, from the point of view of familiarizing users of American cotton with Egyptian.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: It looks to me that you cannot send types to different Exchanges without defining in some way what they are, unless it means types for *grades* but not for *staples*.

M. TORIEL: Je suis tout-à-fait d'accord avec ce que vient de dire Mr. Catterall. Si vous envoyez des types de classe qui seraient des types de soie courte, ce serait un réel danger. Les quelques personnes qui ne connaissent pas le coton égyptien, s'imagineraient que nous n'avons pas d'autre coton. Ce serait faire de la mauvaise propagande. Je crois qu'il ne faudrait pas toucher à la soie pour le moment. c'est dangereux.

La soie est une question qu'il faudra étudier.

Mr. R. CARVER: There is also a practical difficulty, namely staples go by length; therefore, how is Dr. Balls going to prepare and send the bales?

Dr. W. LAWRENCE BALLS: Bales have been sent in that form.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: In view of the conflict of opinions expressed on the subject, I propose that the question be postponed until the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse has had an opportunity of examining more thoroughly the possibility of adopting standard types for Uppers, in consultation with the spinners. Do you agree to this?

M. ROGER SEYRIG: J'aimerais ajouter à cette proposition de notre Président, une suggestion.

Au fond, à l'heure qu'il est, nous ne pouvons pas nous représenter au juste, combien il faudrait de types pour répondre aux différents besoins.

Pourquoi la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal ne ferait-elle pas dans son sein même une étude préparatoire tendant à établir par elle le nombre des types nécessaires pour arriver à satisfaire tous les besoins que chacun de vous connaît?

Je crois que cette étude serait très instructive, parce qu'elle montrerait un nombre de qualités extrêmement grand, qualité de couleur, qualité de longueur, qualité de brillant, de résistance, de rudesse, de douceur, qui vous amèneront à un nombre de types si considérable, que la question sera jugée par les constatations que vous ferez.

M. ALLEMANN: En réponse à M. Seyrig, je voudrais dire que tout dépend encore du classement. Pour les classements hauts il y a beaucoup plus de différences à faire que pour les classements bas. La question devrait donc être étudiée en premier lieu par les exportateurs.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA said that the exchange of views had shown that the question was at too early a stage to be settled immediately. After the exporters have studied it carefully, the result of

their study shall be submitted to the spinners, and only then could a decision be arrived at.

M. KUPPER: Il ne me reste qu'à remercier le Comité et, en particulier, S.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha, pour l'aimable invitation qu'il a adressée à notre Corporation pour prendre part à l'intéressante discussion qui vient d'avoir lieu.

Si nous n'avons pas pu tomber d'accord sur toutes les questions traitées je crois quand même pouvoir assurer S.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha, ainsi que les filateurs, que nous, exportateurs, nous n'avons qu'un désir et qu'une ambition, c'est, de servir tant le cultivateur que le filateur.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: I thank you very much, gentlemen, for the trouble you have taken in these discussions. I am sure the exchange of views is always useful in such a work as we are all doing. I thank you.

The meeting was closed at 7.25 p.m.

MINUTES of the Meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, held in the Library, Cotton Research Board, Giza, on Saturday, February 17th, 1934, at 11 o'clock a.m.

There were present: H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha (President); H.E. Emine Yehia Pasha, Mr. W. H. Catterall, M. Roger Seyrig, Dr. Hendrik van Delden, Mr. William Heaps, Dr. W. Lawrence Balls, Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey, Mr. Constantin J. Choremi, H.E. Fouad Abaza Bey, H.E. Hussein Enan Bey, Mr. Arno S. Pearse, Mr. Hugo Lindemann, Mr. G. Allemann, H.E. Osman Abaza Bey, Dr. James Templeton, Mr. C. H. Brown, Mr. H. A. Hancock; Mr. N. S. Pearse (General Secretary); Messrs. A. Weinstein and L. Dichy (Secretaries).

His Excellency AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA, the Chairman, in opening the Session, said:—

Gentlemen, in my address to you on Thursday I confined my remarks to the two subjects that were on the Agenda for that day: humidity and standardization of cotton. I promised to lay before you to-day the rest of the points calling for special consideration in connection with the new varieties of cotton, cotton bagging and the competition between Egyptian cotton and artificial silk on the one hand and between Egyptian cotton and other growths of cotton on the other. As I said before, I do not mean to go in detail through any of these subjects, leaving the thorough examination to your discussions.

With regard to the new varieties, two comprehensive papers contributed by Hussein Enan Bey and Fouad Abaza Bey about Giza 7 and Maarad respectively were submitted to you at Prague last summer. There are two valuable papers presented this time by Dr. Balls and Dr. Templeton. The first deals with the production of white cotton in Egypt. The demand for white cotton for hosiery manufacture has been increasing rapidly during recent years and the Peruvian Tanguis cotton is failing to meet that demand on account of the mixing to which it has been subject for some time. Our specialists here think that if we can supply a variety of cotton white enough to meet this demand and which would be of such a high yield as to justify its sale at a reasonable price, we shall be rendering a valuable service not only to the trade but to ourselves as well. The question of high yield is of the utmost importance and at the same time is the one not always easy to attain. The efforts of the Botanical Section in the Ministry of Agriculture have been crowned with a certain degree of success with Giza 25, if I may be permitted to speak of success at such a fairly early stage

of experimentation. There are two points in this connection I should like to raise for discussion and to which I should like to draw special attention and would be particularly interested to know the opinion of our colleagues representing the spinners:—

(1) The necessity of arriving at an approximate estimate of the quantity the spinning world would need to purchase of white cotton of extra fineness and strength in order that we might have an idea of the area which we might safely devote to its production.

(2) How far is the theory true that says that extra-length would handicap its sale, and to what extent?

Dr. Templeton's note deals ably with the different varieties experimented upon by the Ministry of Agriculture during recent years. It shows quite clearly the stages which Giza 7 went through before it came to attain the position it occupies at present among our cottons. I should like to state in this connection that in the opinion of experts we are likely to have a crop of that superior variety varying between 1½ and 2 million cantars this year. If we can arrive at having it always sold as Giza 7 and not mixed with Sakel, it is sure to continue to hold the position it now holds. It is immune to wilt and gives a comparatively high yield and in the opinion of the Chief Botanist of the Ministry of Agriculture "is likely almost entirely to replace Sakel in the near future."

Speaking of Sakel I should like to refer to the very useful inquiry carried out by the International Federation regarding the deterioration of that variety. The French spinners, as represented by their cotton syndicate say "nous avons remarqué que d'année en année le coton Sakel s'est détérioré en ce qui concerne tout spécialement la soie." The Italian spinners, represented by the Associazione Italiana Fascista degli Industriali Cotonieri, state that "Sakellardis cotton has deteriorated considerably as compared with previous seasons, not only in the length of the fibre, but also in its evenness, cleanliness and strength." A German spinner interrogated on the subject writes saying "the experiences which we have had in the last few months with Sakel deliveries have been the worst with regard to staple for several years." An English spinning firm approached on the subject says "undoubtedly the quality this year, except perhaps in the higher grades, is very inferior to that of previous seasons. The cotton has less body, the fibre is shorter and of less strength; the quality is rougher—the silkiness often seems to be missing." The Swiss Spinners', Doublers' and Weavers' Association says "we have noticed a decided and catastrophic deterioration in samples of Sakel of the 1933-34 crop placed before us."

I have no reason to doubt the truth of any of these statements. Sakel, like everything else, has advanced in age after it has done very useful and necessary work, and after it has been a source of wealth during a good number of years to producers, exporters and consumers, but I am just wondering if it is fair to attribute all this deterioration of age. We know for certain that there has been a good deal of mixing of Sakel with other varieties, especially Giza 7. Isn't it reasonable to think that at least a good part of the deterioration attributed to Sakel is a result of that mixing, especially when we notice that since the Giza 7 crop has grown, and has come more into use, this deterioration has increased? This is one of the points I should like to be examined. Another point is whether, in the opinion of the spinners, Sakel, as such, can be dispensed with altogether. Will a cotton like the Giza 7, for example, be able to stand all the usages for which Sakel has proved so useful on account of its strength and silkiness?

Speaking of mixing, I must refer to the measures that are being taken lately by the Ministry of Agriculture to combat this pernicious habit. Instructions have been sent out to the Inspectors to keep a vigilant eye, meetings are being held in the big centres to explain the dangers of mixing, and we do hope that these measures are only the beginning of a campaign which will continue with more force.

I now pass on to the other item in to-day's *ordre du jour*, namely, the question of cotton bagging.

I have no intention of repeating what was said before you at Windermere and at Prague. Dr. Balls has started his note at the point where we left the

subject at Prague. He points out that the experiments made since then showed :—

(a) That the breakages in mule spinning, and also the breakages during winding, are markedly less when the bags used in the various stages of cotton production and marketing are of cotton.

(b) That there is at least 8 piastres per bale extra value as the result of eliminating jute.

The author of the paper asks whether it is administratively possible to effect the change of cotton bagging from jute to cotton, and if it is commercially desirable.

Personally, I do not see that it is impracticable to bring about the change from an administrative point of view. But the point I should like to be seriously considered is the cost of such a change, and who will support it. Considering the damage done to the mills, I am personally of opinion that a good deal can be said in favour of the cost being supported by the spinners. It is this point, however, that I should like to be thoroughly thrashed out at this meeting.

I do not think that the time at our disposal this morning will permit of our discussion going further than these questions: cotton bagging and varieties of cotton. I, therefore, think that it will be out of place to refer now to the other questions which will be dealt with in Monday's meeting. It will be then, I presume, that a brief reference to the competition between Egyptian cotton and other growths and between Egyptian cotton and artificial silk will be desirable.

Fouad Abaza Bey asked permission to submit to the Committee a Note on his recent visit to the Sudan.

(*New Cotton Varieties*: Ref. Note submitted by Dr. J. Templeton, Chief Botanist, Botanical Section, Cairo, page 303, I.C.B. No. 47.)

Dr. H. VAN DELDEN said that the unanimous view of the spinners is that Giza 7, in spite of the qualities it has in common with Sakel, cannot replace Sakel.

It has been said that Sakel was deteriorating. This has been noticed, but it is certainly mixture with other varieties that is responsible for this deterioration. Dr. Templeton quotes the percentages of only 40 per cent. Giza 7 and 125 per cent. Sakel exported of the total arrivals in Alexandria, which is an evidence that Giza was mixed with Sakel. It is an impossibility to distinguish one from the other—and what is exported under the name of Sakel is getting worse every day, whilst Sakel may not really be deteriorating at all.

As an International Committee, we must impress the idea that, for the sake of the reputation of Sakel no mixing should be allowed at all in Alexandria.

M. ROGER SEYRIG dit que, tout en étant d'accord avec Dr. Van Delden, il voudrait attirer l'attention sur les deux points suivants: Le mélange des deux variétés a-t-il une bien grande importance? N'y a-t-il pas de marques évidentes de détérioration du Sakel qui lui sont préparés en dehors de tout mélange?

On a constaté que la fibre du Sakel contient aujourd'hui beaucoup plus de ces "boutons," de ces "étoiles" ou particules, qu'autrefois. Autre constatation, la fibre du Giza en contient beaucoup moins que celle du Sakel. Il ne faudrait donc pas attribuer la détérioration à la seule question du mélange. Même du point de vue de la soie, le Sakel manifeste une regression alors qu'à ce point de vue la Giza, tout en n'atteignant pas 40 mms., ne présente rien de critiquable.

Quel remède peut-on trouver à cet état de choses? Le Sakel est un coton extrêmement utile, presque indispensable, à certaines exigences de la filature. Les efforts devraient surtout être dirigés vers la sélection et l'amélioration de sa production.

FOUAD ABAZA BEY pointed out that Sakel grown in the Domains does not seem to have suffered any deterioration for years and years; if therefore there is a general deterioration of Sakel, how can we explain that Sakel Domains has kept its high standard. Therefore, it is

only mixing with other varieties that accounts for its deterioration. This should be stopped.

M. ROGER SEYRIG fait remarquer que c'est là une nouvelle illustration de ce fait que, partout où l'on a pris les précautions nécessaires pour maintenir la lignée du Sakel dans sa propre origine, on a obtenu des résultats parfaits. C'est donc avant tout une question de sélection et de surveillance.

Mr. W. H. CARRERAIL said that the present discussion was highly interesting from the point of view of the spinners. If Sakel is not deteriorating in quality, as Abaza Bey points out, then why are all the spinners of the Egyptian Sakels complaining of the difficulty in handling the Sakel crop? The fact that Sakel has not been up to its usual standard during the last few years brings along considerable difficulties to the spinners. Is Sakel really deteriorating, or is it apparently so because of mixing? If this state of affairs is allowed to remain spinners will be bound either to lower the quality of their production or else to find a substitute. The second alternative puts the spinners to great inconvenience, through the need of changing over their machinery and the handling of the substitute. I remember the change from Yannovitch to Sakel; it was difficult—but once we managed it we got better results from Sakel than from Yannovitch.

Spinners will look for something to replace Sakel in all its uses, if Sakel continues to deteriorate, because they want to maintain the standard of their production.

Is Giza 7 going to replace Sakel because of its high yield?; larger yield means cheaper prices. Giza 7 has not given the results of Sakel.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA agreed with Fouad Abaza Bey that Domains Sakel does not seem to have suffered any deterioration so far, or, if it has, not to the same extent as Sakel grown elsewhere. Now, could not the spinners help us to detect the causes of the unevenness of Sakel and of its failure to meet the requirements for fine cotton? Of course, all we can do on this side is to combat mixing.

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS remarked that during a long succession of years, no variation was noticed in the quality of the Sakel. But for three years spinners have been receiving lower and lower Sakel. This season's crop is still lower. It seems that Sakel has seen the best of its days.

It is a pity that in this country, where many magnificent varieties of cotton are grown, these should decline and fade away. Other countries have been trying to obtain cotton as fine as Sakel, but bleachers and finishers cannot get that finish and the shades that used to be obtained from Sakel. In this country you had a heritage and a blessing, and gave it to the whole world. Cannot you give us a staple equal in length, fineness and quality as Sakel, but not liable to variation? You have a splendid Cotton Institution here, and you know as well as we what we want.

FOUAD ABAZA BEY thought that a point which might help in the discussion is that 675,000 cantars of Sakel cotton are grown in the Sudan. No mixing takes place. Have spinners found out whether this Sudan Sakel has the same fate as ours?

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS replied that the spinners so far had no information on the 1933 Sudan crop, as the 1932 crop was only just being put into the mills, but in his opinion the 1932 Sudan Sakel crop was of just as good a quality as it was when they commenced to grow Sakel or just as good as Sakel grown in the palmy days in Egypt.

Dr. JAMES TEMPLETON observed that Sakel cultivated in the Sudan is grown from seed coming from Egypt. If the Sudan Sakel is, as Mr. Heaps stated, as good as Egyptian Sakel in its palmy days, the alleged deterioration of Egyptian Sakel must therefore be largely attributed to mixing. A pure variety cannot by itself deteriorate.

Perhaps other reasons than mixing could be found to account for the complaints about deterioration. Have not spinners, during recent years, been asking more of Sakel than before, viz., applying much more delicate dyes which have brought out faults, which might not have appeared with former treatment?

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL did not believe that this assumption was correct. It had often been noticed that when put into the machinery no fault appeared in the cotton, but afterwards faults were revealed even in the best Sakel in the course of the various tests carried out, especially when spinning counts of 90's and over.

The Shirley Institute of the English cotton industry spent some £90,000 yearly, and no efforts are spared to attain a perfect test by examination on scientific lines. This could be ascertained by Dr. W. Lawrence Balls if he wished to get into touch with the Institute.

M. ROGER SEYRIG fait observer qu'en ce qui concerne la France, la supposition du Dr. Templeton n'est pas justifiée. La filature éprouve des difficultés à satisfaire la clientèle. C'est ainsi que pour un même numéro de fil, elle doit employer un plus beau coton que le coton habituel.

Il semble qu'il n'y ait ce remède que dans une mesure étroite; emploi de graines plus soigneusement sélectionnées, et distribuées, interdiction du mélange avec le Giza 7 ou toute autre variété.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN having asked whether all the Sakel shipments with the exception of Sakel Domains received by the spinners during the last two years have shown deterioration or whether some were still keeping level, the answer was: "All with the exception of Domains Sakel."

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY dit personnellement, je ne suis pas de ceux qui croient à la dégénérescence des variétés. Une nouvelle confirmation de cette opinion nous est apportée par le fait que le Sakel des Domains continue à se maintenir à son niveau ancien.

A la détérioration constatée du coton et à l'abaissement de son niveau qualitatif et quantitatif durant cette période de 3 ou 4 ans, il y a, à mon avis, des raisons multiples. Une expérience agricole de plus de 30 ans me permet d'assurer que, pour obtenir, donc les meilleures conditions possibles, les qualités fines de coton comme le Sakel, il ne suffit pas de veiller à la pureté de la graine et d'empêcher l'hybridation. D'autres conditions sont essentielles:—

1° Les soins à donner à la préparation du sol.

2° La destruction du ver rose et du ver de la capsule qui endommagent considérablement toute récolte un peu tardive.

3° La qualité des engrais adaptée aux cultures cotonnières, surtout pour les cotons à longue fibre. Certains fertilisants aident à la maturité plus précoce, mais souvent aux dépens de la qualité de la fibre.

4° Et ceci est très important—la cueillette.

A cet égard, Nahas Bey est convaincu que si l'on pouvait amener les cultivateurs à précéder, comme on le fait aux Domains, à la cueillette en plusieurs fois, au fur et à mesure de l'éclosion, on arriverait à obtenir en première cueillette un coton presque indemne et dont la qualité et la fibre seraient certainement supérieures.

De l'avis du Dr. Nahas Bey, c'est dans cette voie qu'il faudrait diriger les efforts. car, dit-il, pour moi, il ne faudrait pas perdre de vue le côté de l'agriculture pratique. Il s'agit aujourd'hui de chercher, par tous les moyens, à donner à la culture tous les soins nécessaires—c'est la condition essentielle pour obtenir la beauté de la fibre. Actuellement, même certaines grandes Dairas ne font qu'une seule cueillette pour comprimer les frais. Et c'est ainsi que l'on obtient un mélange de coton sain et de coton détérioré tout aussi nuisible que celui des variétés. La fibre détériorée restée longtemps exposée au soleil et mélangée à la fibre saine, fait que le généralité de la récolte se trouve être mauvaise.

Quant à la longueur de la fibre, c'est proprement une question de précocité et de fertilisante.

HUSSEIN ENAN BEY pointed out that Egypt is sowing a purer seed year after year, through the working of (1) the seed control law, (2) the seed renewal system. Consequently better crops should be the outcome. Superior kinds of seeds from the Domains are being distributed, and not before having been carefully tested and found good.

He thought that the whole trouble arises through mixing, and mixing is brought about by low prices. As a matter of fact, the Domains are obtaining almost a double price for their cotton, so that they sell 3 cantars at the price of 6 of Sakel grown elsewhere. One may truly believe that with better prices for Sakel there would be better prospects for the future. Actually it does not pay the cultivator to take all the care needed.

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS stated that he believed that for a certain class of goods Sudan Sakel would never replace Egyptian Sakel.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA also pointed out that during the last few years it was very difficult for farmers to obtain money that they could spend on their crop; undoubtedly less care has been given to proper farming and handling which need money, and this has to do with deterioration.

M. ALLEMANN asked why the Domains Sakel, which has not yet been deteriorating, has been replaced almost entirely by Cotton 310.

Dr. JAMES TEMPLETON replied that the motto of the Botanical Section is "Every year and in every field, a far finer cotton, a far better yielder." It was not because Sakel was deteriorating, but Cotton 310 was found slightly better after tests.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL, talking of the cost to the producer, said that this was a matter applicable to every commodity in the world, and low prices have perturbed the manufacturer as much as the producer in the field.

He then quoted figures showing the extent to which, during the last three years, there has been more waste in Sakel. Compared with 1931-32, the waste was more than double in 1933-34.

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY dit que c'est là une nouvelle preuve que cette année-ci le cultivateur, arrivé à un degré de misère profonde, a apporté encore moins de soin à ses cultures c'est pourquoi l'on constate ces écarts énormes.

Summing up, H.E. THE CHAIRMAN said that the discussion has shown that Sakel cannot be replaced in some of the spinning requirements by any of the existing varieties. It is believed that Giza 7 can replace Sakel in many of its uses, provided it is shipped *pure* and unmixed. However, a certain quantity of Sakel will continue to be supplied for the finer uses of the industry until a new cotton is discovered which could definitely replace it altogether.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: For finer counts and special uses.

Mr. C. CHOREMI fait remarquer que le Sakel est voué à disparaître fatalement dans un proche avenir. Son rendement est bien inférieur à celui du Giza 7 qui le vaut à peu de choses près, comme qualité. Pratiquement le cultivateur se tournera vers le Giza 7. "J'ai l'expérience," dit-il, "que l'engrais chimique a donné une détérioration à la fibre qui a été rendue plus grosse"; aussi il estime, que la question d'engrais chimique devrait être étudiée par le Gouvernement.

FOUAD ABAZA BEY: Do spinners want us to back up Sakel as much as we can?

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS: Yes.

(*White Cotton*: Ref. Paper by Dr. W. L. Balls, p. 302, I.C.B. No. 47.)

This paper concluded thus:—

"One would like to have estimates from the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee as to the fraction of Egypt's area which might safely be devoted to the production of white cotton of extra fineness and length, and also opinions how far extra staple length would handicap its sale."

M. ROGER SEYRIG fait remarquer que le coton Péruvien et les autres cotons employés dans la bonneterie sont laineux et si l'on vise la substitution du coton Péruvien par celui d'Egypte, il faut absolument viser

a cette qualité. Le coton blanc Abbassi qu'il a connu autrefois, ne répond pas à la bonneterie comme celui du Pérou.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL said that Uppers were used in the past for hosiery, but as they gave a creamy colour they had to undergo a bleaching process which, of course, had to be added to the cost. Then Peruvian Tanguis was used. It proved a bit rougher, but gave a whiter effect. However, large orders for Tanguis have been placed by Lancashire mills.

"Nevertheless," he said, "there is not the slightest doubt that, if Egypt could produce the class of cotton that meets the requirements for hosiery, it will again recover a large share of our orders. The finish of the article would be better if produced from Egyptian cotton."

"In our own mills we have 260,000 spindles using now 150,000 bales of American cotton, whilst formerly only Egyptian cotton was employed. If you examine all the mills in England you can form an idea of what we require."

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN, having asked the opinion of the spinner members how far extra staple-length would handicap the sale of white cotton, the answer was that "it would not handicap it at all," and Mr. Catterall added that the hosiery trade would benefit by longer staple.

Then His Excellency requested the spinner members to supply the Botanical Section with statistics about the world consumption of white cotton during the last few years, which would help to answer the question appearing in Dr. W. L. Balls's paper.

Dr. W. LAWRENCE BALLS gave details of diagrams prepared by the Shirley Institute, which show that genuine Sakel received there from the Botanical Section and the State Domains is quite homogeneous, whilst commercial samples described as Sakel proved to be definitely heterogeneous in most cases.

He added that spinners might very well make use of known technical methods for ascertaining whether Sakel was mixed or not.

DESIGNATION OF VARIETIES.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN suggested that the resolution adopted at the Prague meeting be passed to the Ministry of Agriculture for necessary action. (See annex, p. 292, I.C.B. No. 47.)

Approved.

(*Cotton Bagging* : Note by Dr. W. L. Balls, see p. 301, I.C.B. No. 47.)

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS said that for the last seven years there had been much talk on this matter, but no progress had been made.

"If you knew the amount of trouble and annoyance we are put to, I am positive you would appreciate our difficulties."

When bricks or metal foreign matters are mixed with the cotton they can be detected, but strings and jute fibres go on to the spindles and cause serious difficulties and frightful expense. This never used to occur some ten years ago.

"We had some trouble due to this material being in cotton coming from other countries, but when we drew the growers' attention to the point the fault was remedied afterwards. As regards Egyptian cotton, not the slightest progress has been made; the cotton is as contaminated as ever.

"I would like an assurance that this matter is going to be dealt with. After seven years' talk, I found that this is properly a Governmental question; rules and regulations will have to be established prohibiting this fibre from coming into your cotton; the whole thing is very serious, and something will have to be done to put an end to it."

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN said that he quite appreciated the seriousness of the matter, and understood Mr. Heap's feelings about it.

He thought, however, that the question demanded a threefold co-operation :

(1) That great care should be taken in handling the cotton in the interior, especially in the ginneries. *The Government* can do something in that

direction in that the Ministry of Agriculture would consider the advisability of appointing an inspector to watch the cotton at the ginneries and see that foreign matters are eliminated as much as possible.

(2) That during the process of "farfara" and steam-pressing, a man attends whose sole duty would be to pick out any foreign matter contained in the cotton, giving particular attention to jute fibres. This is incumbent on the *Exporters*, and it would not cost them much.

This suggestion is made in the presence of the President of the Minet-el-Bassal Bourse (Mr. Allemann) for consideration and communication to the exporting houses.

(3) That the spinners themselves can help in that, if they find too great an amount of foreign matter in the cotton shipped by a particular firm they can stop dealing with this firm and deal with an exporter who takes more care with his cotton.

M. C. CHOREMI croit que la cause du mal réside dans la mauvaise qualité des sacs de jute employés actuellement. Auparavant ces ficelles et ces parcelles de jute détachées des sacs ne se trouvaient pas dans le coton car les sacs étaient de qualité supérieure. On ne saurait en rendre responsables les exportateurs alors que cela provient de l'intérieur. Même dans une filature où l'on n'a que 25 à 50 balles à travailler par jour, on n'arrive pas à éliminer entièrement ces matières étrangères. A Alexandrie, où l'exportateur traite journalièrement 600 balls, malgré toute la surveillance possible on n'y parvient pas non plus.

De l'avis de M. C. Choremi, le Gouvernement devrait se charger de l'achat des sacs de jute de qualité supérieure et les distribuer aux exportateurs et à l'intérieur.

S.E. E MINE YEHIA PACHA dit que la coopération des filateurs est absolument indispensable. Il y a bien des maisons d'exportation qui n'accordent pas tous les soins voulus et qu'on peut accuser de négligence. Mais par contre, il existe des maisons sérieuses, parfaitement organisées, avec un personnel technique de choix et des préposés à la surveillance des cotons. Il faut que le filateur attire l'attention de son exportateur sur l'existence de corps étrangers dans le coton expédié et si la chose se renouvelle, il devra s'adresser à des maisons plus vigilantes. Je l'ai répété à plusieurs occasions, tant en Egypte qu'à nos conférences en Europe.

M. C. CHOREMI fait observer que les cours du coton sont actuellement à un niveau qui permet difficilement une augmentation des frais. Si les cours haussent, peut-être pourra-t-on alors envisager l'utilisation soit des sacs de jute de qualité supérieure soit de sacs faits de coton.

M. ALLEMANN soumet à l'examen de MM. les membres un colis contenant des échantillons de corps étrangers retirés de 75 balles tirées par ses employés.

"Si, après ce triage, il reste encore des matières étrangères c'est qu'il est pratiquement impossible," dit-il, "de les éliminer entièrement."

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: Why does it appear in Egyptian cotton and not in other cottons?

M. C. CHOREMI rappelle que des échantillons de coton américain avaient été soumis peu d'années auparavant et qui contenaient toutes espèces de matières étrangères y compris des journaux américains.

M. ROGER SEYRIG fait ressortir l'importance de la question du point de vue de la filature. On parvient souvent à apercevoir et à éliminer avant le passage du coton dans les métiers, les corps étrangers *sauf le jute*. Que cela provienne d'un emballage défectueux ou de la mauvaise qualité des sacs employés, le fait est que des accidents sérieux surviennent à cause de cela, et aux yeux des filateurs, il n'y a qu'un seul remède: c'est de supprimer l'emploi du jute dans toutes les manipulations, depuis la cueillette jusqu'à l'exportation en passant par les usines d'égrenage, de pressage hydraulique et à vapeur.

Une mesure générale devrait être envisagée qui interdirait l'emploi du jute et qui imposerait l'utilisation de sacs en coton.

On nous dit que cela coûtera plus cher. Mais, du moment que tout le monde va le supporter, cela ne handicapera pas le coton.

Dr. W. L. BALLS said that a remarkably thorough analysis had been made in this connection by the firm of J. & P. Coats of bales made of Domains cotton. He then pointed out that while obtaining the opinion of growers, exporters and spinners on the subject, the Committee had no means of collaborating with ginners. It would be very useful if their opinions could be had.

Dr. H. VAN DELDEN said that he had the opportunity of visiting several ginneries, and he wondered why this fibre was only to be found in Egyptian cotton. They had no trouble in this respect with Peruvian cotton. He thought that another cause is that, apart from the jute bags, jute appears to be used for everything: cleaning machines, sweeping floors, and people handling cotton in the interior, and workers in the ginneries are in the habit of wearing jute clothes. This should be forbidden all through, from start to finish, even with the workers in the fields. All the workers, men and women, should not wear black and coloured clothing, but white clothing made of Egyptian cotton.

Dr. JAMES TEMPLETON believed that the starting-point was the ginneries and not the cultivators. This material should not pass through the ginneries, and a control at the ginneries is a very important matter indeed, as had been remarked by Dr. Balls.

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY partage cet avis. Il croit que ce sont des morceaux de vieux habits faits de sacs de jute qui adhèrent surtout au coton dans les usines d'égrenage. Les sacs employés par les cultivateurs sont presque toujours neufs. Si une surveillance doit être exercée, c'est surtout durant l'égrenage. Une réglementation sérieuse et sévère pour les usines d'égrenage, diminuerait de 60 à 70 pour cent les dégâts constatés.

OSMAN ABIZA BEY pointed out that iron comes from ginning factories or hydraulic presses, and the cultivator has nothing to do with its presence in the bale.

M. ROGER SEYRIG propose d'émettre le vœu suivant: "Que, par une mesure générale et impérative, ne soient employées que des étoffes de coton dans toutes les manipulations du coton."

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN summed up the discussion as follows:—

(1) That the Committee agrees to pass on to the Ministry of Agriculture the resolution suggested by Mr. Roger Seyrig "that it is the desire of the Committee that cotton bagging should be employed right through."

We are interested in this, as it means more consumption of Egyptian cotton. But it must be made clear that the cost is to be borne by the spinners.

(2) That, as regards foreign matter other than jute the elimination can only take place by common action on the part of the ginners, the exporters and the spinners:—

(a) *Ginners*: The Ministry of Agriculture to see what can be done as regards the appointment of a man to supervise particularly the foreign matter in the cotton.

(b) *Exporters*: To take similar steps during the "farfara."

(c) *Spinners*: To help in drawing the attention of their shippers to the presence of foreign matter in their cotton, and to refuse to deal with people who do not give special care to the matter.

His Excellency concluded by saying that he was sure the Egyptian Section would not spare any effort to attain satisfactory results.

His Excellency then proposed to have the exhibition to be staged by Mr. C. H. Brown to-morrow, and the meeting to start at 10 o'clock a.m.

The meeting closed at 1.15 p.m.

MINUTES of the Meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, held at Giza, in the Library of the Cotton Research Board, on Sunday, February 18th, 1934, at 10 a.m.

H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha in the chair.

Present: The same as at yesterday's meeting.

H.F. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA: Most of our work to-day is to see the exhibition of Mr. Brown, and to examine the subject proposed by Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey: "Direct Transactions between Cotton Producers and Spinners."

As an Egyptian, I must welcome every proposal which means cutting down the price of marketing cotton, provided it is a practical one. Perhaps there are too many middlemen, but the complete elimination of middlemen, not only in cotton but in other transactions in the world, is not an easy matter.

DIRECT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN COTTON PRODUCERS AND SPINNERS.

Invited by H.E. THE CHAIRMAN to give a clear résumé of his proposition, Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY said:—

"Vous vous souvenez que dans le Congrès de 1927, j'avais eu l'honneur de vous soumettre une proposition tendant à établir des relations plus directes entre les producteurs et les consommateurs de notre coton. Ceci, dans mon esprit, n'avait aucune portée hostile contre les grandes Maisons d'Exportation qui, nous le reconnaissons tous, ont rendu de tout temps et continuent à rendre de très éminentes services.

"Les deux objectifs que je visais étaient:—

(1) Que les Egyptiens devraient avoir une participation un peu plus large dans la manipulation de leur coton. Après avoir apporté à sa culture les soins les plus minutieux, ils ne savent plus ce qu'il devient, une fois sorti de leurs mains.

Il y a bien deux ou trois Maisons égyptiennes qui s'occupent d'exportation; il faut avouer que c'est peu et que nous devrions avoir une part plus grande dans le commerce de ce produit si essentiel à l'économie du pays.

J'estime donc que des organismes comme la Société Royale d'Agriculture et le Crédit Agricole d'Egypte pourraient s'intéresser à la question comme ils pourraient faire beaucoup en incitant les Egyptiens à s'intéresser davantage au système d'écoulement de leur coton, système certainement compliqué, mais rendu encore plus compliqué par la très grande multiplicité des types qui n'existent qu'en Egypte.

(2) Que l'établissement des rapports directs entre producteurs et consommateurs — si l'on tient compte de la perspective d'augmentation considérable de la production cotonnière grâce aux travaux hydrauliques en voie d'achèvement — permettrait d'écouler la récolte des sociétés coopératives sans passer par la nombreuse série d'intermédiaires dont les commissions grèvent lourdement les prix.

La grande difficulté que l'on m'a opposée réside en ce fait que chaque filateur désirerait garder secrets ses types à lui. Pourtant, je crois, que ce secret n'en est pas un, et que les types sont généralement connus par les autres maisons. En tout cas, ce ne serait pas cette objection qui suffirait à faire rejeter ma proposition. Pour la résoudre on pourrait envisager un accord par lequel le filateur désignerait un expert classificateur jouissant de sa confiance, lequel serait adjoint à l'organisme qui s'occupera de l'établissement des relations directes en question. Cet expert pourra donc classifier le coton d'après les types répandant parfaitement aux desiderata des filateurs.

Il est à noter qu'en permettant à une partie de notre récolte de s'écouler par cette voie, nous n'aurons pas touché à l'activité présente des Exportateurs, puisque nous aurons une récolte d'un plus gros volume à l'avenir. Et ainsi, les associations coopératives pourront, grâce à cet organisme, vendre directement leur coton dans les centres de consommation.

Ce n'est qu'une idée que je sou mets à la considération due Comité. Il me paraît que sa mise en pratique se traduirait par de nombreux avantages d'ordre pécuniaire et autres, qui prouneraient aux producteurs et aux consommateurs sans nuire à l'intérêt des exportateurs."

S.E. E MINE Y F H I A P A C H A dit que cette proposition examinée en 1927, avait été écartée parce que les filateurs avaient démontré nettement l'impossibilité en la matière, de mettre en contact direct consommateurs et producteurs.

Le commerce de chaque produit est régi par des conditions spéciales. Au commerce du coton égyptien, en particulier, s'attachent tant de considérations techniques qu'il paraît difficile de croire qu'un organisme comme le Crédit Agricole ou autre puisse s'organiser pour sa vente à l'étranger.

Si Nahas Bey avait pris le soin d'élaborer un projet de la résolution, on aurait pu l'étudier d'un point de vue pratique.

OSMAN ABAZA BEY said that he could not see any difference from the point of view of the cultivator between the Egyptian export houses and the others.

The practical solution would rather be in the adaptation of co-operative societies to that new form of activity, just as has been done in America.

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY explique que c'est bien là ce qu'il entendait. Les coopératives trouveraient un organisme centralisateur égyptien qui dirigerait leur récolte vers les centres de consommation dans les meilleures conditions possibles de frais et de prix. C'est ce qui existe en Amérique et dans d'autres pays.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN observed that the matter seemed to him not a question of nationalism but a business question. Any proposal, he said, the practical result of which would be a diminution of the expense of marketing the Egyptian crop, can only be welcomed by everybody. This would turn to the advantage not only of the producer but also of the consumer, but the question is: what is the practical means for this?

His Excellency admitted with Nahas Bey that the number of intermediaries may be too great. This, of course, is different from eliminating every intermediary. Even in the proposition we find that some body, Crédit Agricole or other, has to undertake the business. And this body will have to bring about the machinery, agents, experts, etc., which means expenditure. — It will not be elimination, but rather substitution.

M. ROGER SEYRIG fait ressortir que la discussion paraît être étrangère aux filateurs. La question des intermédiaires et de manipulations semble être d'ordre intérieur, et a besoin d'éclaircissements.

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY explique que le Crédit Agricole d'Egypte reçoit jusqu'à un demi-million de cantars dans ses dépôts contre avances aux cultivateurs. Peut-être ce chiffre atteindra-t-il l'année prochaine un million de cantars. Ce coton arrive dans les dépôts de la banque sans qu'aucun intermédiaire ne soit intervenu. Un expert classificateur, recommandé au besoin par un groupement de filateurs, serait attaché à la Banque, à l'instar des experts des Maisons d'Exportation et c'est ici que le système commencera à fonctionner. Cet expert classifiera les cotons selon des types désirés par les filateurs et ceux-ci pourront ainsi s'approvisionner en s'adressant à la Banque.

Vous aurez ainsi économisé la série d'intermédiaires qui précède la vente du coton au filateur et en conséquence la commission du courtier qui met en rapports cultivateurs et négociants de l'intérieur, le profit de ce dernier qui vend le coton, après égrenage, à l'exportateur, en somme quelque .25 piastres. — C'est une économie qui, avec les prix actuels, mérite considération.

En définitive, j'ai mis en contact direct le producteur et le filateur par l'intermédiaire de la Banque.

Je ne vois pas où est la difficulté. La mise en pratique de cette proposition nécessite une étude, mais il n'y a pas de difficulté insurmontable, simplement un manque de bonne volonté. Nous avons d'une part un commerce institué depuis très longtemps, très jaloux de ses prérogatives et, d'autre part un groupement de producteurs qui voudrait voler de ses propres ailes par l'entremise d'une Coopérative. C'est là l'économie du système.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that Nahas Bey seemed to be under the impression that there are too many intermediaries in the interior. However, the majority of the exporters have their own agencies practically all over the country, who buy the cotton they require directly from the cultivators in the names of their houses.

Mr. C. CHOREMI confirmed this statement.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN went on to say that there was a certain amount of cotton bought from the merchants of the interior. But it must be pointed out that the majority of these merchants are natives who live on the proceeds of their transactions, and a great deal of harm would be caused if one tried to eliminate them all at once.

S.E. EMINI YFTHIA PACHA tout en relevant qu'il ne fait pas d'objection à la proposition du Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey, et qu'au contraire, elle lui tient à cœur, vu qu'avant d'être exportateur, il est producteur, se demande si la Banque, pour reprendre la proposition de Nahas Bey, pourra préparer les types à mettre à la disposition des filateurs. A supposer que le coton qu'elle détient engage contre avances provienne de 500 cultivateurs, comment pourrait-elle s'arroger le droit de mêler ces cotons les uns aux autres pour former les types requis ?

L'écoulement du coton se fait selon un système qui engage l'exportateur vis à vis du filateur pendant une durée déterminée et qui permet de combiner un type adapté à l'industrie de tel filateur et non à celle de tel autre. C'est là la principale difficulté. Et si, pour la tourner, la Banque devait s'adresser à telle ou telle Maison d'Exportation, qu'aurait-on fait ? Le problème me paraît irréalisable et je vous l'ai déjà plus amplement et plus d'une fois expliqué avec des arguments et des considérations techniques, commerciales et financières.

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY pense que ces difficultés techniques pourront être résolues par la Banque elle-même.

M. ALLEMANN estime que la plus grosse difficulté, c'est de trouver le filateur qui voudrait acheter tel type au moment même où la Banque consent à vendre son coton. On sait que d'habitude lorsque le producteur veut vendre, le filateur se retient d'acheter.

M. H. LINDEMANN observe que la proposition est faisable mais pour la confection des types par la banque, il faudra qu'elle s'organise de façon à avoir, outre l'expert classificateur, quelqu'un pour correspondre avec les filateurs, quelqu'un à Alexandrie pour surveiller la farfara, un autre pour entreprendre le pressage. Elle devra payer pour tout cela. Un demi-million de cantars, c'est juste suffisant pour alimenter une maison moyenne d'exportation. Et la Banque s'apercevra à la fin de l'année qu'elle aura payé ce qu'une maison d'exportation aurait gagné normalement. Dans ces conditions, où est l'avantage ?

M. ROGER SEYRIG pense que la filature est, au fond, assez étrangère à ce débat, quoique pas indifférente, à moins que l'économie qui serait réalisée ne se répercute dans les prix d'achat.

La conclusion à tirer c'est que si les producteurs égyptiens s'organisent en coopérative de la façon projetée, les filateurs seront tout disposés à essayer d'entretenir des rapports avec cette coopérative selon la manière dont elle pourra fonctionner.

Dr. YOUSSEF NAHAS BEY dit qu'il n'était pas dans son intention d'aborder les difficultés techniques auxquelles a fait allusion M. Lindemann. Leur solution devait, dans son esprit, être laissée aux spécialistes, car à toute difficulté, il y a une solution. Ce que je tiens à relever, c'est que M. Lindemann nous dit que c'est faisable.

En admettant que la Banque doive s'adresser au début à certaines

maisons d'exportation pour ce travail, certaines économies pourraient être réalisées quand même; d'autre part, on aurait ainsi créé un embryon qui pourra se développer avec le temps pour former en Egypte un coopérative de producteurs, à l'instar de l'Amérique. L'étude et l'expérience révéleront si l'idée est bonne ou mauvaise.

Mr. W. H. CATERALL thought that the discussion was very interesting. The idea appeared worth considering. However, as a buyer of cotton who has to look after his interests, he believed that great care should be taken not to cause any impediment to the industry of cotton export built up little by little, which has worked splendidly, for a great number of years.

Of course, the spinners are interested in the reduction of price through elimination of unnecessary intermediaries. We have the same difficulty at our finishing end; we have too many intermediaries. If greater help could be obtained through the constitution of producers into a co-operative organisation, the idea should be welcomed, but one must be careful that the present system of selling Egyptian cotton must not be interfered with too quickly.

We have examples of producers, like Emine Yehia Pasha, who are at the same time exporters. We must say we do not buy his cotton any cheaper because of that.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN proposed to postpone the question until next year's meeting.

In the meantime a suggestion will be put forward to enable the Crédit Agricole d'Egypte, when the big quantities of cotton anticipated arrive in its warehouses, to start a trial on its own, to see how a certain quantity of this cotton could be sold direct to the spinners in the way best suited for the purpose.

We shall then be in a position, after examining figures and results, to say whether the system can work smoothly and whether it pays or not.

Thus the matter is turned from its international character into a national one, and arrangements have to be made with the Crédit Agricole d'Egypte.

FOUAD ABAZA BEY suggested that the resolution of the Committee be purely and simply the passing on of the question to the Egyptian side for consideration, without specifying Crédit Agricole, or any other body.

No objection was raised against this suggestion.

The discussions closed at 11 a.m., and the members then examined the samples of new varieties of cotton exhibited.

The cottons exhibited were the following :—

SAMPLES OF ESTABLISHED VARIETIES :—

Ashmouni : The present nucleus stock of pure Ashmouni.

Gisa 3 : A medium staple variety grown in Southern Upper Egypt.

Gisa 7 : A medium-long staple variety, principally grown in the Delta, and specially distinguished by its strength.

Sakel : The present nucleus stock of pure Sakel.

Sakha 4 : A long staple variety, slightly longer and finer than Sakel, and lighter in colour.

SAMPLES OF NEW VARIETIES STILL UNDER TRIAL :—

Gisa 12 : A medium-long staple cotton, not very fine or strong, but the highest yielding variety so far discovered in Egypt.

Gisa 25 : A medium staple cotton of white colour.

H.213/31 : A dark-coloured variety longer and stronger than Sakel, and of equal fineness. The only variety at present under trial which gives spinning results superior to Sakel.

In the examination of these samples, the members showed particular interest in the last sample. It was explained that whether or not this sample was put into commercial propagation would depend on its agricultural merits, which are now under test.

MINUTES of the Meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee, held at Giza, in the Library of the Cotton Research Board, on Monday, February 19th, 1934, at 10 a.m.

H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha in the chair.

Present: The same as at yesterday's meeting, except MM. Lindeman, G. Allemann and Dr. Youssef Nahas Bey.

H.E. AHMED ABDEL WAHAB PASHA, the Chairman, in opening the session, said:—

The two subjects remaining on the agenda, namely, the Competition of Artificial Silk with Egyptian Cotton and Replacing American by Egyptian Cotton, are of the utmost importance from the Egyptian point of view. The Egyptian crop is already bigger than it was a few years ago and it is getting bigger year after year. It has gone up from 5,570,000 kantars in 1919-20 to some 9,000,000 this year.

If we are going to continue our policy of mass production, and there is no reason why we should not, we are going to be faced in a few years' time with a problem which is bound to be of great concern to the producers of this country. In view of the various irrigation works of importance already accomplished or still in hand, more land will be brought under cultivation. I venture to say that in five or six years time we shall be faced with a twelve million crop. It is possible this may take place earlier. If it had not been for the crisis and the lack of funds which undoubtedly retards the progress of land reclamation this unprovided for situation might have been encountered much earlier.

This will come at a time when increased cotton production in other countries will have made rapid strides. We have no reason to think that the policy of curtailment of production in America will then be still in existence. It is almost certain it will not. The British, French, Italian and Belgian colonies are sparing no effort to push their production figures. Millions of pounds have already been expended to encourage and develop cotton production in those colonies and it is only natural that capital should be looking for a remunerative return through increased production. Russia is increasing year after year the areas allotted for cotton cultivation. Even allowing for better times and increased consumption, the danger of glutted markets should not, by any means, be overlooked.

There is no doubt it is time this question occupied the attention of all concerned before it becomes too late. In my opinion the following steps deserve immediate consideration:—

(a) Serious thought and thorough examination by competent technical bodies should be given to possible new uses for cotton. You remember that in Paris, three years ago, we passed a resolution relative to the formation of a technical committee to go into the subject and as far as I remember the outcome of their studies went no further than the making of the provisional arrangement with the fashion houses of Paris (Maisons de Mode).

The question is too serious to be allowed to stop at such fairly insignificant limits. There should be formed a committee under the auspices of the International Federation which would continue to work until certain results of reasonable value have been achieved. The producers, exporters, and spinners should co-operate in a cause so useful, so important and I dare say so essential.

(b) New markets should be acquired for Egyptian Cotton. Already certain efforts have been made in this direction and not without results. Hungary, previously a poor consumer of Egyptian cotton taking yearly a few hundred bales, has become a fairly big consumer, spinning some seven to eight thousand bales. Poland, Sweden and Denmark have become consumers of Egyptian cotton and at one time our cotton found a place among important Indian imports. There are many possibilities still and a good

deal remains to be done in this field. There is no reason why China should not one day be a good market for Egyptian cotton and it is not improbable that Russian purchases will be resumed in the future.

(c) The consumption of present markets should be increased and there is sufficient scope for augmentation. More Egyptian cotton is bought now by Spain, Italy, Germany and Japan. Still more can be consumed by them and by England, France, Czecho-Slovakia and others if spinners of American cotton can only be made to realize the advantages of Upper Egyptian cotton over American. Let me enumerate briefly some of those advantages.

(1) Egyptian Ashmouni and Zagora with premiums reasonably higher than at present are undoubtedly cheaper than Middling American, in view of their superior spinning qualities.

(2) The greater strength of Ashmouni and Zagora are generally admitted.

(3) The absence of neps in Ashmouni and Zagora gives them special favour especially as this defect (presence of neps) is one which no preparation machine can easily overcome.

(4) Egyptian cotton, particularly Uppers, has the advantage of being sold in even running lots, so that a spinner can rely upon receiving during the whole year cotton of uniform staple and character and in the case of Ashmouni the difference in quality from one season to another can only be slight.

(5) The moisture contained in Egyptian cotton has been shown to be less than that contained in competitive growths. If excess moisture is proved, it is only in the case of Egyptian cotton that the spinner gets an allowance without difficulty as per the existing International Agreement, the like of which does not exist with regard to other cottons.

(6) The packing of Egyptian cotton is superior to the packing of competing cottons and this means a good deal to the safety and cleanliness of the cotton.

These are only some of the advantages which Egyptian cotton enjoys over other cottons.

I have been given to understand by people *au courant* with the spinning of both Egyptian and American cottons that the spinning of Zagora and Uppers does not require any costly technical changes for a mill that has been, for example, spinning American staple cotton. The principal change, I understand, is that the cards must be run slower and that where possible the card clothing should be finer.

For the competition of artificial silk, I can at present think of only one remedy to which I referred before; namely, establishing new uses for cotton. This is a matter for deep study and technical capacity and I can only press the proposal I mentioned at the beginning of this short address.

We should not, however, ignore the fact that the crisis has made people think more of cheapness and less of quality. The superior durability of cotton has never been questioned.

When times are better, and there is every reason to believe these better times are forthcoming, cheapness will not outweigh every other consideration in the eyes of the purchasing public.

The increase in the production of artificial silk or rayon no doubt has reached overwhelming proportions. During the last ten years it has increased to six times its size in 1923. In 1924 the world production of rayon was 140,800,000 lbs., and in 1933 it amounted to 825,470,000. The consumption of Egyptian cotton in 1924 was 1,028,000 bales, and in 1933 only 936,000 bales. There is no doubt Egyptian cotton has suffered from the competition of artificial silk, in spite of the fact that rayon is used in conjunction with our cotton yarn in the weaving trade. It is estimated that throughout the world more than 40 per cent. of the production of rayon is absorbed by the weaving trade, about 40 per cent. goes into knitting, and the remainder is absorbed by the smallware, elastic and haberdashery trades.

I wonder if we can do more than wait until better times have enabled people to realize the value of durability. Perhaps propaganda for cotton

will help in this direction. I am optimistic, and will continue to be optimistic in regard to the productivity of the human mind, and new uses for cotton will be found if deep studies are undertaken. If new uses are found out I am sure the competition of artificial silk will become less significant.

I would not like you to go away with the impression that I am rather pessimistic with regard to the future of Egyptian cotton. On the contrary, if there is any cotton in the world that will be able to stand always on its feet, regardless of the vicissitudes of times, it is undoubtedly Egyptian cotton. Its qualities and its special uses give it an unparalleled position.

An exchange of views took place about the competition between artificial silk and cotton, in which Osman Abaza Bey, Mr. N. S. Pearse and Dr. W. Lawrence Balls took part.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL said that the use of artificial silk was gradually growing in England. The same conditions existed on the Continent and in America. The only place where the industry was growing rapidly was in Japan, now the cheapest producer of artificial silk in the world. He added that this question of artificial silk was serious and quoted statistics and figures in support of his point.

M. ROGER SEYRIG pointed out that Japanese silk was sold at Marseilles at prices cheaper than French cotton yarn.

Dr. H. VAN DELDEN, after having talked of the decline of artificial silk in Germany and the propaganda made there for cotton, said that if cotton was growing in use—and he thought it must, because of the increase of population and new uses—then Egyptian cotton on account of its good qualities would be the first that would be sold and a crop of 12,000,000 cantars would be absorbed quite easily.

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS said: "Ten years ago we were asking from where cotton was going to be obtained," and actually, he added, there was no room for pessimism as regards cotton growing. In many fashions artificial silk is finished. Several firms working it have stopped, having found it too troublesome, and have turned to Egyptian cotton.

FOUAD ABAZA BEY pointed out that spinners seemed to ask that more care be given to Sakel, though a few years ago what was asked for was medium cotton, neither very fine nor low. During the present meeting hints were made as to the superiority of Sakel. Do spinners think that there is a world movement towards Sakel type?

Messrs. HEAPS and CATTERALL answered: "Yes, decidedly."

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL agreed with Mr. Heaps that the last cotton to go out of existence would be Egyptian cotton: 25 years ago there were 12,000,000 spindles working Egyptian cotton; now, in our Federation, of which I have the honour to be President, of the 19,000,000 spindles spinning Egyptian cotton actually only 17,000,000 are in work. The impression in England is that the change from American to Egyptian will be on the increase. Besides, we find that our trade is gradually and surely improving. The demand in fashion generally starts in the better classes of cotton. And we would urge you as producers, to perfect your crop.

FOUAD ABAZA BEY: I am glad to hear that fine cottons are wanted again.

M. ROGER SEYRIG dit que contre 19 millions de broches travaillant le coton égyptien en Angleterre, il n'y en a que trois millions à peine en France.

Toute en étant d'accord sur le nécessité d'améliorer autant que possible le très beau coton à longue soie, il faudrait prendre garde de ne pas pour cela abandonner les cotons moyens, Achmouni et autres qui sont aussi indispensables; "car" ajoute-t-il "en France nous filons des numéros en général beaucoup plus gros que la moyenne en Angleterre et les numéros moyens consomment au total des quantités probablement supérieures à celles des numéros fins."

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN said that during the discussion on artificial silk and Egyptian cotton, remarks have been made by Messrs. Catterall and Heaps which are very comforting and encouraging. I am sure, he

added, that the world will not remain as it is, things will change and I hope for the better—and cotton is sure to profit from it.

Then he proposed to proceed to the Resolutions as drafted by the Secretariat.

I—HUMIDITY TESTS.

It was decided that the exporters should submit to their official organization the following recommendations.

As a trial measure, provided the tests are carried out at the Alexandria Testing House, the cost of the moisture tests shall be borne :

- (1) By the party asking for the test in case the result of the test shows a percentage of humidity from 8.1 to 8.9 per cent.
- (2) By the buyer in case the result shows a percentage of humidity below 8.1 per cent.
- (3) By the seller in case the result shows a percentage of humidity over 8.9 per cent.

Unanimously adopted.

II—EGYPTIAN STANDARDS FOR GRADES.

This Committee desires that a number of duplicate sets of the standard types for grades, as established by the Minet-el-Bassal Exchange be made up and supplied, against payment, to the Cotton Exchanges of the world.

Unanimously adopted.

III—EGYPTIAN STANDARDS FOR QUALITY, LENGTH AND STRENGTH.

This Committee realizes the many difficulties which exist in creating standards for quality, length and strength, particularly as regards long staple cottons, but with a view to studying the question further, it asks the interested parties to prepare such standards of Uppers as they have in mind and submit them to the next meeting for consideration. Meanwhile such types should not be made public.

Unanimously adopted.

IV—COTTON BAGGING.

This Committee is of the unanimous opinion that the only solution for remedying the long-standing complaint of admixture of foreign fibres and other extraneous matter in Egyptian cotton is that it should not come into contact from field to mill with any other textile material but cotton.

The Committee therefore respectfully recommends to the Egyptian Government that the necessary legislation be enacted to enforce :—

- (1) The use of no other textile material than cotton bagging and cotton string in all the stages of picking, ginning and pressing.
- (2) That all persons handling cotton in the fields, ginneries and presses should wear white clothing made of Egyptian cotton.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that it should be understood that spinners are willing to pay the extra cost resulting through cotton bagging.

DR. W. LAWRENCE BALLS doubted if there would be an "extra cost", and suggested that the paragraph 2 of this resolution should read as follows : "All persons working in the ginneries and presses should wear white clothing made of cotton," thus crossing out the words "fields" and "Egyptian."

After these remarks, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

This Committee is of the unanimous opinion that the only solution for remedying the long-standing complaint of admixture of foreign fibres and other extraneous matter in Egyptian cotton is that it should not come into contact from field to mill with any other textile material but cotton.

The Committee therefore respectfully recommends to the Egyptian Government that the necessary legislation be enacted to enforce

- (1) The use of no other textile material than cotton bagging and cotton string in all the stages of picking, ginning and pressing.
- (2) That all persons handling cotton in the ginneries and presses should wear white clothing made of cotton.

V—FOREIGN MATTER AND MIXING.

This Committee is deeply impressed by the difficulty of dealing with mixing up-country.

It considers that an inspecting official should be provided for every ginnery separately.

It suggests that these "Ginnery Inspectors" might well be organised as a separate section. This inspector should also be entrusted with the necessary supervision in the ginnery to eliminate foreign matter.

A discussion in which Dr. Van Delden, Mr. Heaps, The Chairman and Mr. N. S. Pearse took part, followed upon the subject of foreign matter, chiefly hoop iron found in cotton.

Mr. ARNO S. PEARSE drew attention to a "magnetic separator" which collected all the metal fragments contained in the cotton. This machine was actually in use and gave good results in the spinning mill.

Dr. W. LAWRENCE BALLS thought that this magnetic separator would not cost much and its use could be recommended in the ginneries and during the farfara, as it is after ginning that iron gets into the cotton.

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS: This resolution reads very well but I should like to make a business suggestion: To appoint a Commission to inquire how foreign matter gets into cotton. You should carry out this suggestion at once, and take immediate steps to remedy this carelessness. This is one of the reasons why we come to these meetings.

Dr. W. LAWRENCE BALLS: Mr. Heaps quite correctly says it is carelessness which has intensified during these last years, and this is due to low prices.

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS: I am seeking for a practical outcome of our work here in Egypt.

A discussion then took place between H.E. The Chairman, H.E. Emine Yehia Pasha, Dr. W. L. Balls and M. Roger Seyrig, and after their remarks and suggestions the above resolution was altered as follows, and was unanimously adopted:—

(1) This Committee is deeply impressed by the difficulty of dealing with mixing up-country. It considers that an inspecting official should be provided for every ginnery separately.

(2) This inspector should also be entrusted with the necessary supervision in the ginnery to eliminate foreign matter.

(3) The Committee suggests for the consideration of the parties interested in farfara and pressing, that they might usefully conduct experiments on the possibility of using magnetic separators, suitably adapted to the conditions of the pressing industry. The Egyptian Section of the Committee should be kept informed regularly of the progress of this scheme.

(4) The Committee suggests also that every spinner should report directly to his exporter, every time he has a complaint of foreign matter in his shipments.

VI—PRAGUE RESOLUTION.

That this Committee recommends that all cotton grown in Egypt in commercial quantities should be described and sold under the official name of each variety.

Such names at present are: Sakel, Ashmouni, Pilion, Zagora, Nahda, Fouadi, Maarad, Giza 7 and Sakha 4.

The name Zagora, which is applied to Ashmouni grown in the Delta, is understood to mean Delta-Ashmouni and not a separate variety, but it may

be used as an official name on this understanding. The mixing of such Delta-Ashmouni with Upper Egypt Ashmouni should not be permissible anywhere.

If cottons of any variety are grown in quantities too small to be marketed alone, and are consequently mixed with other varieties, the variety description must not be used in any circumstance.

Power to add a variety to this list should be vested in the Egyptian Government.

Mr. WILLIAM HEAPS: We do not want to hamper the work done in this country, but when bales are of mixed varieties I think they should be marked as "mixed," and suggest this addition to the resolution.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted as follows:—

That this Committee recommends that all cotton grown in Egypt in commercial quantities should be described and sold under the official name of each variety.

Such names at present are: Sakel, Ashmouni, Pilion, Zagora, Nahda, Fouadi, Maarad, Giza 7 and Sakha 4.

The name Zagora, which is applied to Ashmouni grown in the Delta, is understood to mean Delta-Ashmouni and not a separate variety, but it may be used as an official name on this understanding. The mixing of such Delta-Ashmouni with Upper Egypt Ashmouni should not be permissible anywhere.

If cottons of any variety are grown in quantities too small to be marketed alone, and are consequently mixed with other varieties, the variety description must not be used in any circumstances, and the cotton must openly be described and sold as a mixture.

Power to add a variety to this list should be vested in the Egyptian Government.

VII—GINNERS' CORPORATION.

This Committee notes with regret that there is no organization of ginnors (similar to the organization of exporters) with whom the many problems of ginneries might be discussed, and through which some of the difficulties of administration might be simplified. While recognizing the geographical difficulties (compared with the concentration of exporters in Alexandria) it suggests that the Egyptian Government and the Commission of the Bourse of Minet-el-Bassal, together with the Exporters' Association, might usefully consider the possibility of bringing such an organization into existence.

Unanimously adopted.

VIII—DIRECT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN COTTON PRODUCERS AND SPINNERS.

That in the opinion of the members of this Committee the question of eliminating some of the middlemen should be studied by the Egyptian Section of this Committee.

If a responsible organization is created which will undertake to handle the cotton as the Alexandria exporters have done so far, the spinners are willing to give a trial to the proposed scheme.

The Egyptian Section of the Joint Committee will deal with the matter in view of compiled data for the next Joint Committee meeting.

Unanimously adopted.

Several members expressed their high appreciation to H.E. Fouad Abaza Bey for his paper entitled "Impressions on Cotton Growing in the Nile Valley."

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

It was decided to hold the next full meeting of the Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee on the two days immediately prior to the next Cotton Congress in Milan in 1935, the exact date of which will be fixed by the President and General Secretary.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT, H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha, tendered his resignation, as his term of office had now expired, and thanked the Committee for their kind co-operation during his term of office. He then proposed as President for the ensuing year, M. Roger Seyrig. This motion was carried unanimously.

M. ROGER SEYRIG: Je suis très touché de l'honneur qui m'est fait et je demande votre indulgence pour présider surtout après S.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha; son extrême facilité à parler en se jouant une langue aussi bien qu'une autre, son activité, sa compétence, feront que nous regretterons tous sa présidence.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN: I really feel deeply indebted to M. Seyrig for his kind words. It has always been a great pleasure for me to work with you, and I have found great help from you, which has enabled me to make my task easy. Gentlemen, I thank you once more.

Mr. W. H. CATTERALL: I never sat as a member of any Committee of which I was so proud as the present one. This is, in my opinion, the most effective Committee of the International Federation, and our President has always succeeded in retaining a harmonious feeling amongst its members. I express my tribute to the members of this Committee. and specially to H.E. Ahmed Abdel Wahab Pasha.

He also paid a warm tribute to all those who assisted the Committee in any way to the success of the meeting, and for all the trouble they had taken in order to make the visit to Alexandria and Cairo of mutual benefit to the growers in Egypt and to the spinners of their cotton.

He then proposed H.E. Emine Yehia Pasha as Vice-President.

H.E. THE CHAIRMAN: I have great pleasure in seconding Emine Yehia Pasha as Vice-President; we all know him, and I am sure we shall find him a very useful Vice-President, and express my gratitude for the words of Mr. Catterall.

This motion was then also carried unanimously.

H.E. EMINE YEHIA PASHA, after thanking the Committee, said: Je suis heureux de constater que l'atmosphère qui règne entre nous est plus saine et plus agréable qu'au début, ce qui prouve que nous travaillons tous dans l'intérêt général des producteurs et consommateurs, et nos relations, j'en ai la ferme conviction, seront à l'avenir encore plus liées et plus cordiales.

The proceedings terminated at 12 o'clock.

HUMIDITY AGREEMENT.

We have been requested to draw special attention to the remarks in the above minutes referring to the Humidity Agreement. These will be found on p. 471.

Members of the International Federation are bound by the terms of the Humidity Agreement in the same way that the Alexandria Cotton Exporters are bound to observe the conditions of the Agreement. It follows that neither the exporter nor the spinner can impose conditions on the other which are not included in the Humidity Agreement.

REINHART & CO.

Cotton Merchants

ALEXANDRIA (EGYPT)

Telegraphic Address: "REINHART, ALEXANDRIA"



Central Buying Agency Up-Country
at ZIFTA (Gharbieh)

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Payment for Tests—Interpretation of Alexandria Resolution.

The resolution adopted at Alexandria in February last, reads as follows:—

“ It was decided that the exporters should submit to their official organization the following recommendation:—

As a trial measure, provided the tests are carried out at the Alexandria Testing House, the cost of the moisture tests shall be borne:—

- (1) By the party asking for the test in case the result of the test shows a percentage of humidity from 8.1 to 8.9 per cent.
- (2) By the buyer in case the result shows a percentage of humidity below 8.1 per cent.
- (3) By the seller in case the result shows a percentage of humidity over 8.9 per cent.”

This resolution was confirmed by the Committee of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters' Association, and furthermore by the Committee of the International Federation. The latter body, however, decided that the resolution was likely to be misunderstood in certain quarters, and an explanation of the resolution should be circulated and published in the INTERNATIONAL COTTON BULLETIN.

The resolution definitely states that it refers only to tests carried out at the Alexandria Testing House.

According to section (1) of the resolution, the party, whether it be the spinner or the shipper who asks for the test to be undertaken at Alexandria, will pay for the cost of the test, providing the percentage humidity of the cotton tested shows a moisture content of 8.1 to 8.9 per cent. inclusive.

On the other hand, according to section (2), should the cotton show a moisture content of less than 8.1 the spinner will pay for the cost of the test whether he applied for the test or not.

By section (3) it is understood that, should the cotton show a moisture content of over 8.9 per cent. the shipper will pay for the cost of the test, whether he has applied for the test to be taken, or even if the spinner had done so. In every case the cost of the test can be collected by the Alexandria Testing House from the shipper. If the spinner is due to pay for the test the shipper can re-invoice the cost of the test to the spinner.

The shipper will continue to pay for any excess moisture above 8.9 per cent. contained in shipments of his cotton, whether the test was taken at Alexandria or at any other officially recognized testing house.

Impressions on Cotton Growing in the Nile Valley.

*By FOUAD BEY ABAZA, to the Joint Egyptian Committee,
held in Cairo, February 17 and 18, 1934.*

COTTON is grown in practically all countries through which the River Nile flows.

Eleven million cantars were produced in 1933-34 in the Nile Valley in Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Abyssinia. The produce of the Belgian Congo and the Italian territories of Somaliland and Eritrea and the Colony of Kenya may total to a half-million cantars if we wish to group up the block of states in North-East and East Africa from Equatorial Victoria Nyanza to the eastern coast of Africa.

Egypt comes out with nine million cantars and leaves the rest to share two and a half million cantars.

Uganda produces 260,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, giving 1,300,000 cantars of American cotton. The Sudan is responsible for 700,000 cantars, of which 650,000 cantars are Egyptian Sakel.

In Uganda, cotton is grown by rain in small scattered areas here and there in bushes, forests and hilly land, etc., and it is amazing how these add up to form such an important crop of 1,300,000 cantars, and probably more.

I toured the more important cotton areas and visited the Cotton Research Farm at Bukalassa, not very far from Lake Kioga, where scientists are strenuously working with promising results.

Kenya seems to find in coffee, tea and other agricultural produce a more profitable business than growing cotton.

Abyssinia or Ethiopia is also producing very little cotton.

Italian concessions at Gonalì and Afgoi on the Webi Shebali River, and Tissinaia concession on the River Gash in Eritrea are as yet only in their infancy.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan shows big activities in the Gezira, on the Blue Nile, in Kassala at the Delta of the River Gash, and in Tokar in the basin of the River Baraka. Sakel is grown in all these three regions, whereas American seed cotton is grown in the rest of the cultivable areas in the Sudan.

Cotton in the region of Tokar and Kassala is grown on a basin irrigation system; both the River Baraka and River Gash flow tremendously at their flood times, and when the water has subsided cotton-seed is sown in the dry river bed. Neither of these rivers flows into the sea; their waters die out into the vast land.

Gash water is, however, controlled. The river rises in Abyssinia, passes through Eritrea, where barrages constructed by the Italian

Government and the Tissinaia concession take its flood-water for cotton, and then the Gash passes to Kassala, where a controllable area of 60,000 feddans is flooded from the main river by the aid of main canals and side miskas.

In 1911 I had the honour of being sent on a mission to the Italian Somaliland by H.M. our beloved King Fuad and the late Sultan Hussein, surnamed the Father of the Fellaḥ, founder and first President of the Agricultural Society of Egypt, to investigate the possibilities of cotton-growing on the Webi Shebali basin, and on my return journey I visited Eritrea and the Sudan and the sites of the proposed dams to control the waters of Webi Shebali in Italian Somaliland, the Gash in Eritrea, and the Makwar (later called Sennar) on the Blue Nile, to create the Gezira plantations between this river and the White Nile, which were in 1911 merely ideas, schemes and hopes.

On the occasion of my last visit, in January and February this year, I found all these projects have been realized, and, moreover, I have seen the work at the Gabal El Awlia Dam at the fullest extent of its activities, and the Assuan heightening completely finished.

It is not the object of this paper to deal with irrigation schemes, but I must refer to them because of their direct connection with the production of more cotton in the world.

With the erection of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, a new area of 300,000 feddans was made available for the production of 80,000 feddans after the inauguration of the dam in 1925-26, and 100,000 feddans in 1926-27.

Since then the area has been increased gradually until in 1933-34 the Gezira-commanded area reached 750,000 feddans, of which 180,000, or approximately one-fourth of the area, are under cotton. This area is expected to produce about half a million cantars this season.

The Gezira area extends for more than four million feddans, out of which the Sudan Government hopes to control 3,000,000 feddans in the future, to be irrigated from the Gezira main canal, which takes its water from the Sennar Dam, but this gradual increase is subject to conventions between the Egyptian and the Sudan Government and in direct connection with raising the Assuan dam, constructing the Gebel Awlia Dam, and perhaps more water projects at Lake Albert Nyanza, and a channel in the Sudds, as well as Lake Tsana, and probably Victoria Nyanza itself.

Although the Abyssinian Government had kindly consented to my engaging one of their aeroplanes in my endeavour to visit Lake Tsana, I could not utilize this appreciable facility, as I was very careful to meet you on the 4th February at Port Sudan to carry out the Sudan visit with the members of the International Joint Egyptian Cotton Committee.

You failed to come. I carried out the original scheme all alone, much to my regret, and your absence was very much regretted by the Sudan Authorities, who welcomed the idea of the visit.

It is my pleasure and my duty to acknowledge that in the Sudan I was given every facility to have a deep real insight into

what is taking place there as regards using the waters of the Nile, as well as the cultivation of cotton, and I beg to add that engineers dealing with water distribution, as well as scientists and officers dealing with cotton-growing in the Gezira and the Gash, revealed to me their difficulties in a helpful spirit.

As we have our difficulties in growing cotton in Egypt, so they have theirs.

The best cotton in the Sudan this year apparently comes from Gash Delta; Gezira plantations will rank next, whereas Tokar crops, I was told, are badly attacked by leaf curl. These are all under Egyptian Sakel. Ashmouni and other Egyptian cottons did not prove satisfactory, whereas American seed proved best suited for the other parts of the Sudan, but proved to be unsuitable in these three places, and is badly attacked by boll-worm.

The Gezira crop is supposed to average at 2.75 cantars from about 180,000 feddans or about 500,000 cantars; from Gash area 100,000 cantars or more, and another 100,000 cantars from Tokar and the rest of the Sudan. The Gezira plantations are open to controversy and future possibilities.

As sources of trouble will appear on the list, the black-arm leaf worm is first in importance, and then follow the pink boll-worm, Egyptian and Sudanese boll-worm, thrips, wilt and bugs.

X1530 is a promising new cotton, a selection from Sakel with self-resistance to leaf curl.

About 10,000 feddans are expected to be grown in 1934-35, which will give enough tagawi (seed) for the whole Gezira crop in 1935-36.

On this new selection from Sakel rests the hope of raising the average yield by half a cantar per feddan, and probably more.

Black-arm disease is also found in Egypt, but fortunately it is not favoured by rain or humidity, but we have to watch this pest carefully, whereas in Sudan this disease is developed by rains after cultivation in July and early August. Flooding land after cotton is pulled up by special simple implements in May to try to kill the spores.

Long rotation of cotton every fourth year is now the practice in Gezira to avoid as much as possible the serious ravages of the above-mentioned insect and biological diseases.

Sodium chloride, or common salt, appears in some parts, particularly on canal banks; surface drains are dug wherever necessary.

Ordinary main drains, as we know in Egypt, are not practicable, as the Gezira soil is a stiff clay, and therefore the water does not percolate.

This list of difficulties is combated conscientiously by the staff of the Department of Agriculture, and the Syndicate specialists and the officers, and I have admired the efficient work carried out at the Gezira Research Farm at Wad Medani and Shambat Farm at Khartoum North; there are various other research centres throughout the Gezira.

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In the Gash Delta there is a similar research farm near Aroma, with a very fine small experimental crop of N1530. It is really pleasing to see an immense cultivation of one block of thousands of feddans with a healthy look and absence of insect attacks and other diseases, with bolls opening from the bottom right to the top, even the very late ones.

It is to be noted that Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, and also in the Italian concessions in Somali at Gonalí and Afgóí, as well as Tissinaia in Eritrea, the cotton is picked up right through from December until as late as May—in some places the picking takes place nearly every week at the same spot.

This gives rise to a cleaner cotton and homogeneous quality.

It is also to be noted that in the Gezira area Gash and Tokar only Sakel is grown, no "cock-tail" types as we have in Egypt, and the Sudan Government can really be congratulated on very complete legalization as regards controlling seed for *tagawi* propagation, prevention of mixing of varieties as is now practised in mixing Sakel with Pílion, Fuadí, Giza 7, or other cottons at the farfara chambers previous to the second pressing operation at Alexandria presses.

Our European friends of the International Joint Cotton Committee, representing England, France, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, with the full accord of the Egyptian side, will continue to ask us what we have done in Egypt in the way of executing the decisions of the International Cotton Congress held in Egypt in 1927 against mixing of varieties at the pressing establishments at the ports of exportation.

Gentlemen, I have arrived this very morning, just in time to compile this note, rather in a hastily concentrated and brief form; but I hope I have succeeded in putting in front of you a fair impression of cotton-growing in the Nile Valley, and I am quite at your disposal to satisfy any inquiries with detailed information.

I am indebted to T.T.E.E. the Governors of Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea, whom I had the pleasure of meeting in person (with the exception of H.E. the Governor of Kenya), and their administrative, agricultural and related research scientists for facilitating my task.

Before closing, I venture to say that great care is taken at present to supply Egypt with all its requirements of water, and to apply the surplus to the use of our friends the Sudan cultivators, but it seems to me that from pure economical and industrial considerations the present state of affairs does require more economic co-operation and contact.

In my humble opinion, it should not be very difficult to decide upon a basis of an economic understanding, but that is a political view, and is not the subject of this paper.

FOUAD ABAZA.

February 17, 1934.

FINAL COTTON CROP ESTIMATE, 1933.

After consideration of all available data received by the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the condition of the cotton crop at present, the Ministry issues its third and final estimate of this crop for the year 1933, as follows:—

GINNED COTTON (excluding Scarto)

Variety	Total Crs.	Average Yield per Feddan Crs.
Long staple varieties (above 1½ in.) :—		
Maarad, Sakha 4, Sakel, Giza 7, Casulli	*2,132,153	3·16
Average staple varieties (above 1¼ in.) :—		
Fouadi, Nahda, Pilon, Giza 3	364,599	3·19
Short staple varieties (above 1¼ in.) :—		
Zagora, Ashmouni, various	5,914,316	5·83
Total	<u>8,411,068</u>	<u>4·66</u>

* Of which 1,153,223 crs. are Maarad.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF ALEXANDRIA CONTRACTS FOR SAKEL AND UPPERS.

A movement is on foot in Alexandria to modify the contracts for Sakel and Uppers, basing them on the Fully Good Fair to Good classification instead of Fully Good Fair, their former basis. The reason for this change is stated to be that, at the present time, barely 20 per cent. of the crop comes under the category of Fully Good Fair. Other details are as follows:—

Grades Tenderable: Good Fair to Good to Fully Good instead of Good Fair to Good.

Maarad and Giza 7 to be tenderable against Sakel contracts by additions or deductions of the price differences existing between these qualities and Fully Good Fair to Good Sakel spot cotton as basis.

Pilon not to be tenderable.

Ashmouni, Zagora (Upper Egypt) and Giza 3 tenderable against Uppers on the same basis, Zagora (Lower Egypt) tenderable against Uppers by additions or deductions of the price differences existing between same and Fully Good Fair to Good Ashmouni spot cotton as basis.

The Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal has accepted these modifications, and they have now been submitted to the Egyptian Government for ratification.

We have been asked to state that the price of the Egyptian Cotton Year-book, 1934, obtainable from Mr. G. Pilavachi, Alexandria, is now 8s., post free, instead of 6s. as previously stated.

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EXPORTS OF EGYPTIAN COTTON FROM 1st SEPT., TO 30th JUNE.

	Season 1933-34	Season 1932-33	Season 1931-32	Season 1930-31
Carver & Bros.	85,476	46,540	47,471	64,783
Peel & Co.	85,389	60,034	64,630	53,115
Alexandria Commercial Co. ..	59,867	45,115	61,217	45,590
Choremi, Benachi & Co. ..	54,437	29,304	40,274	41,475
Pinto & Co.	47,853	37,538	42,169	11,799
Eg. Prod. Trading Co. ..	44,093	24,151	31,629	33,189
Ah Farghali Bey	43,353	19,462	19,211	17,578
Soc. Misr	42,386	45,031	65,728	21,719
British Eg. Cotton Co. ..	39,265	17,967	18,246	19,849
Cicurel & Barda	39,093	25,520	31,765	44,403
Anderson, Clayton & Co. ..	33,355	19,124	26,723	23,956
Reinhart & Co.	31,213	26,652	40,838	40,525
Planta & Co.	29,246	20,741	33,843	32,620
Salvago & Co.	28,381	23,770	18,501	19,062
Fenderl & Co.	27,964	18,770	28,209	18,129
Rolo & Co.	26,561	17,023	24,425	19,548
Levy Rossano & Co. ..	25,537	16,106	12,068	7,227
Kupper, H.	24,560	17,302	19,813	19,510
Japan Cotton Trad. Co. ..	24,479	13,768	16,390	13,455
Escher, W.	22,955	13,532	19,218	12,722
Eg. Cot. Ginners & Exporters	19,657	11,137	8,330	3,694
Getty & Co.	19,275	9,499	16,221	13,384
Union Cotton Co.	17,879	11,560	16,580	13,256
Alby Al. & Co.	16,379	17,281	12,355	13,300
Soc. Cot. d'Egypte	16,350	15,372	13,252	11,734
Anglo-Continental Cot. Co.	15,210	6,291	7,252	10,502
Psomadellis & Co.	14,961	14,368	12,496	10,628
Aghion Riquez & Co. ..	13,357	7,837	5,796	4,822
Engel & Co.	12,261	8,668	11,885	1,263
Rodocanachi & Cie.	11,414	1,717	262	10
Gregusci & Co.	10,871	9,893	11,327	14,159
Eastern Export Co.	10,688	9,329	13,271	12,134
Comptoir Cotton d'Egypte	9,509	3,907	3,861	0,340
Yazgi, A. & W.	9,426	4,333	740	—
Daniel Pasquinelli & Co. ..	9,195	9,493	9,680	8,283
Zalzal, F. M. & Co.	8,676	5,297	7,486	1,997
Cotton Co.	8,599	8,956	10,168	2,801
Elia & Bibace	7,827	5,852	6,049	4,438
Casulli, M. S., & Co. ..	7,090	4,125	5,351	11,961
Karam Frères	6,638	—	—	—
Francis Levy & Co.	5,914	6,657	3,866	7,502
Rogers, E. P., & Co. ..	4,864	3,689	3,580	1,215
Joakimoglou & Co.	4,786	3,564	4,362	5,525
Cambas & Co.	4,157	4,441	5,058	4,180
Hess & Co.	3,706	3,709	3,563	761
Riches Acheson & Co. ..	3,465	3,374	—	—
Bibace & Co.	3,295	—	—	—
Elia Bondi	1,882	—	—	—
Elia, D. & C.	448	—	—	—
Aghion Frères	441	—	—	—
Moursi Bros.	333	941	3,440	4,073
National Bank of Egypt ..	16	—	3,200	—
Other shippers	547	4,849	23,139	63,588
Total bales	1,093,579	733,709	884,938	792,464
Weighing cantars net	8,069,666	5,421,112	6,528,515	5,854,058

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MARKET REPORTS.

Messrs. Reinhart & Co., Alexandria, Egypt, communicate the following report, under date of July 13, 1934:—

This season's first cotton acreage report published on the 9th inst. by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, indicating a probable acreage of only about 28 million acres as against about 40½ million acres in 1933, has provoked a strong bullish movement on cotton markets. New York has advanced since the beginning of this week by about 100 points. Our futures market followed at first reluctantly only, but later on prices became firmer, and Ashmouni contracts closed to-day with a net advance since the publication of the acreage report of about 75 points, whereas Sakellaridis futures remained somewhat depressed in consequence of increased price fixing sales for account of the Interior and of the Government.

Sakellaridis: Increased liquidations of July positions caused the difference between this delivery month and November contracts to widen again to about 73 points on the day previous to the second notice day. The second tenders amounting to 1,000 cantars only were much smaller than anticipated, so that the difference between July and November delivery narrowed to about 55 points.

Spot market: The upward movement of our futures market has provoked an increased demand from abroad, and Minet-el-Bassal has been more active these days than during the preceding weeks. Total sales are returned with 7,495 bales, of which 5,062 bales of Ashmouni/Zagora, 732 bales of Sakellaridis, 450 bales of Giza 7, 150 bales of Maarad, and 1,092 bales of other varieties (principally Sakha 4). The improved demand for Ashmouni/Zagora cotton is due to the very favourable parity between our growth and Americans, which has been as low as 42 points between August delivery in Alexandria and New York spot cotton. Long-staple cotton enjoyed a better enquiry as a consequence of the large difference between July and November delivery, which makes it advantageous to buy now the cotton for August and September shipment. Premiums for Giza 7 have stiffened in consequence of the good inquiry for this variety. Otherwise premiums have not undergone any noticeable change this week.

CROP REPORTS.

The following crop reports, dated July 13, have been received:

The reports as a whole remain satisfactory, except those from the northern provinces of the Delta. Attacks by cotton worms are reported to have considerably increased in these districts, but thanks to the energetic measures taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, serious damage has so far been avoided. Hundreds of Inspectors of the Ministry and thousands of workmen have been drafted to the infested areas, and negligent farmers are severely fined. The development of the plant continues to be normal and

the crop has a satisfactory aspect, except in the fields attacked by worms and wilt disease. The crop maintains its advance of about ten days, thanks to favourable weather conditions. The water supply is sufficient in general, but at the tail ends of some canals in the Beheira and Dakahlieh provinces farmers complain about shortage

(*Reinhart & Co*)

Crop, 1934. Our agricultural expert has made a tour this week through the belt of the Northern Delta attacked by leaf-worm. The attack is a record one in its intensity in the Northern Gharbieh, and equally a record are the measures taken to fight it. Enormous quantities of leaves are cut and eggs destroyed, and it is hoped that the measures will be successful. A later reinfection, however, would be a disaster.

Apart from this zone the crop has made normal progress

(*Alexandria Commercial Co., S.A.*)

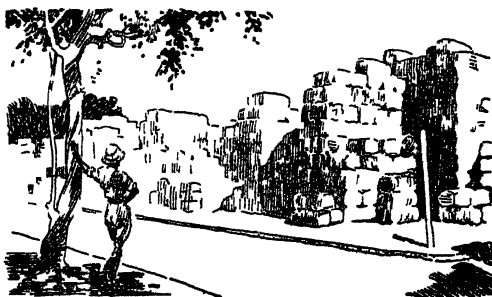
Crop. News about leaf-worm in several provinces of Lower Egypt are still causing anxiety. The Ministry of Agriculture is doing its utmost to stamp out this pest. Hundreds of Government inspectors are day and night on the fields supervising the carrying out of the measures taken to combat the leaf-worm. The inspectors in order not to lose any time are sleeping at night on the fields under tents.

Otherwise the progress of the crop is normal.

(*Nicolas G. Vitruades & Co.*).



Fayyum



East Indian Cotton.

Supplementary Cotton Crop Memorandum, 1933-34.

This memorandum deals with the final estimates of the cotton crop, especially of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad and supplements the Final General Memorandum on the crop issued on the 1st March, 1934.

FINAL ESTIMATE OF THE COTTON CROP OF INDIA

Provinces and States	1933-34 (Provisional Estimates)		1932-33 (Final Figures)*		1931-32 (Final Figures)*	
	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)	Area (1,000 acres)	Yield (1,000 bales)
Bombay †	6,325	1,404	6,730	1,520	6,462	1,301
Central Provinces and Berar ..	4,178	724	4,000	820	4,620	442
Punjab †	3,016	1,111	2,261	650	2,541	615
Madras †	2,096	442	1,970	410	2,228	424
United Provinces †	727	184	526	170	753	207
Burma	419	98	332	64	228	34
Bengal †	76	24	76	24	75	17
Bihar and Orissa	42	8	65	13	68	14
Assam	35	15	37	15	37	15
Ajmer-Merwara	36	13	33	11	27	11
North-West Frontier Province ..	21	4	16	3	18	4
Delhi	3	†	2	1	4	2
Hyderabad	3,696	564	3,602	534	3,644	509
Central India	1,154	157	1,007	133	1,172	129
Baroda	731	90	722	144	693	136
Gwalior	614	59	597	76	632	76
Rajputana	493	65	419	58	437	62
Mysore	77	8	88	10	83	9
Total	23,739	4,970	22,483	4,656	23,722	4,007

NOTE.—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

* These are revised estimates as finally adjusted by provincial authorities.

† Including Indian States

‡ 300 bales.

The detailed figures by provinces and States are given in the appended table, and those according to the recognized trade descriptions are shown in the following statement:—

Descriptions of Cotton	TRADE DESCRIPTIONS					
	Acres		Bales of		Yield	
	(thousands)	(thousands)	400 lbs. each	(thousands)	per acre	(lbs.)
	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33
Oomras :						
Khandesh	1,088	1,062	233	215	86	81
Central India ..	1,768	1,604	216	209	49	52
Barsi and Nagar ..	2,353	2,450	379	364	64	59
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	976	890	153	131	63	59
Berar	2,923	2,828	522	500	71	71
Central Provinces ..	1,255	1,172	202	320	64	109
Total	10,363	10,006	1,705	1,739	66	70
Dholleras	2,380	2,747	560	712	94	104
Bengal-Sind :						
United Provinces ..	727	526	184	170	101	129
Rajputana	529	452	78	69	59	61
Sind-Punjab	2,611	1,757	880	520	135	118
Others	48	72	10	15	83	83
Total	3,915	2,807	1,152	774	118	110
American :						
Punjab	805	776	364	217	181	112
Sind	124	99	34	33	110	133
Total	929	875	398	250	171	114
Broach	1,266	1,308	225	322	71	98
Coompta-Dharwars ..	1,368	1,451	247	230	72	63
Westerns and Northern	1,724	1,568	200	189	46	48
Cocanadas	168	189	25	26	60	55
Tinnevellies	528	541	124	135	94	100
Salem	198	191	38	35	77	73
Cambodias	352	322	158	139	180	173
Comillas, Burmas and other						
sorts	548	478	138	105	101	88
Grand total	23,739	22,483	4,970	4,656	84	83

The Indian Cotton Crop of 1933-34 Classified According to Length of Staple.

The publication of a staple length report for the current cotton crop of India marks a new chapter in the history of Indian cotton statistics. The problem of marketing Indian cotton, although always one of great importance in the scheme of national economy,

has lately commanded considerably increased sympathy and interest of the public.

The staple length report will meet with the wholehearted approval of those spinners and merchants who have to deal with Indian cotton.

(Based on the Provincial, State and All-India " Cotton Forecasts " and on information specially supplied by the Provincial and State Departments of Agriculture.)

Trade descriptions of cotton	Estimated production (In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)
LONG STAPLE—Over 1 in.	
Americans—289-F :	
Punjab	10
Sind	14
Total—Long staple	24
MEDIUM STAPLE— $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 1 in	
Surti—Farm cotton (1027 A.L.F.—Staple 1 in)	85
Cambodia—Co. 2 (Staple 1 in) (a)	35
Jayawant (Staple 1 in.) (b)	27
Hagari—1 (c)	19
Karunganni C-7 and A-10 (d)	23
Central Provinces and Berar Verum	20
Gadag-1 (e)	15
Hyderabad Gaorani	153
Surti—Ordinary	34
Cambodias other than (a)	123
Kumpta-Dharwars other than (b) and (e)	205
Westerns and Northernns other than (c)	181*
Tinnevellies other than (d)	101
Americans—4-F :	
Punjab	354†
Sind	20
Total—Medium staple	1,395
SHORT STAPLE—Below $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	
(1) $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	
Dholleras—Wagad	136
Central India Oomras	216
Central Provinces and Berar Oomras	704
Khandesh-Banilla	30
Broach-Kanvi	106
Cocanadas	25
Salems	38
Bengals—N.W.F.P.	4
Total— $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. staple	1,259
(2) Below $\frac{5}{8}$ in.	
Khandesh Oomra	203
Barsi and Nagar Oomra	379†
Dholleras-Mattheo	424††
Bengals—United Provinces	184
Bengals—Rajputana	78
Bengals—Sind (desi)	129§
Bengals—Punjab (desi)	747¶

Bengals—Bihar and Orissa	8
Bengals—Western Bengal	2
Burmas	98
Comillas	37
Other sorts	3
Total—Below 2 in. staple	2,292
Total—Short staple	3,551
Grand total	<u>4,970</u>

* Includes Jayawant grown in Raichur district.

† Comes under the class "Medium Staple" only if marketed pure.

‡ Includes 1,500 bales of Banilla in the Deccan Canals area.

†† Includes 5,000 bales of Broach Kanvi grown in Kaira district.

‡‡ Includes about 40,000 bales of improved variety 27 W. N.

¶ Includes about 247,000 bales of improved variety Mollisoni.

FUMIGATION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

On the recommendation of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Government of India have been pleased to reduce, with effect from April 1 last, as an experimental measure, for a period of two years in the first instance, the fumigation charges of American cotton at Bombay. The fair weather fee, that is, the fee leviable under ordinary conditions, has been reduced from Rs. 3-1-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 for a square bale, and from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 for a round bale. The fee leviable during monsoon weather, when American cotton has to be landed at the special American cotton wharf in the Bombay Docks before fumigation, has likewise been reduced from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 3-3-0 for a square bale and from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-3-0 for a round bale.

EXPORTS OF INDIAN COTTON.

(i) During the last five cotton seasons (September 1 to August 31):—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)

To	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
United Kingdom	242	125	274	286	233
Continent (Europe excluding United Kingdom)	862	424	1,002	1,515	1,429
China	169	243	626	555	456
Japan	1,426	757	1,753	1,409	1,722
Other countries	42	33	74	103	93
Total	<u>2,741</u>	<u>1,582</u>	<u>3,729</u>	<u>3,868</u>	<u>3,933</u>

(ii) During the seven months from September 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934, and corresponding period of 1932-33 :—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each)

To	1933-34	1932-33
United Kingdom	205	105
Continent (Europe excluding United Kingdom)	569	477
China	229	62
Japan	468	872
Other countries	55	11
Total	<u>1,526</u>	<u>1,527</u>

RAW COTTON POSITION IN INDIA.

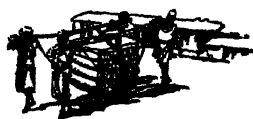
(Extracted from the "Indian Trade Journal")

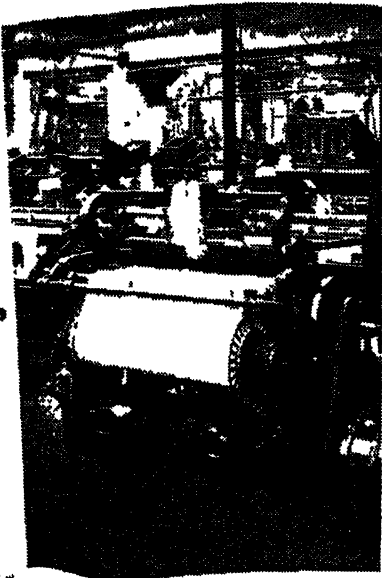
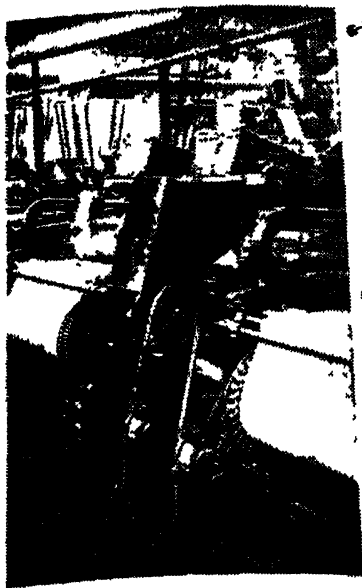
	Year ending August 31, 1933	1932
	Thousand bales (400 lbs.)	Thousand bales (400 lbs.)
Exports to :—		
United Kingdom	242	125
Continent (Europe excluding United Kingdom)	862	424
China	169	243
Japan	1,426	757
Other countries	42	33
Total	<u>2,741</u>	<u>1,582</u>
Home Consumption :—		
In Mills*	2,360	2,346
Extra-factory or local †	750	750
Total	<u>3,110</u>	<u>3,096</u>
Approximate Crop	5,851	4,678
Estimated in Forecast	<u>4,636</u>	<u>4,007</u>

* The figures are those compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, mainly on the basis of returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, and refer to Indian Cotton alone.

† Conventional estimate.

§ Complete information on stocks is not available; those held in Bombay on August 31st, 1933, were 719,000 bales, as compared with 698,000 bales on the same date of 1932.





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The Depreciation of Textile Machinery.

Abstract of Paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers by A. W. BENOIT.

THE question of depreciation as applied to textile machinery has attracted much attention from textile mill owners, engineers and accountants during the past few years, and has been the cause of much discussion. There has been a wide variance of opinion as to how it should be figured, what should be included, the proper amounts to apply, and having arrived at some answer, what should be done with it.

Age, or normal life expectancy, is obviously one of the principal determining factors in the amount of depreciation to be deducted each year. However well a machine may be built, and irrespective of its upkeep, the time comes when it is too old to be operated economically. The number of years a machine may operate will vary considerably, depending on the character of the construction, the operation it performs, and its operating speed.

But age is only one factor. One which is of equal importance is the one referred to as "wear and tear." The depreciation from this source is dependent upon the conditions under which a machine is operated, the hours of operation, and the amount of repairs which are expended upon it. Machinery located in rooms in which there is sufficient humidity to cause the rusting of working parts, as in dyehouses, or where there are acid fumes to corrode metal parts, as in carbonizing rooms, or sufficient dust to make lubrication difficult, as in picker rooms, will wear out faster than that which is under more favourable conditions.

While the life expectancy of any textile machine can be reasonably predicted in so far as "age" and "wear and tear" are concerned, there is a great deal of uncertainty when we consider the

element of obsolescence, which at the present time is the principal factor in depreciating machinery. A machine may become obsolete as the result of two things: first, an improvement in the machine which improves the quality or increases the quantity, or reduces the cost of the product to such an extent that machines of the old model can no longer compete; Secondly, by a radical change in the character or finish of fabrics demanded by the public or a permanent style change which renders a machine useless to the industry. This does not apply to the seasonal style changes which leave small groups of machinery idle for part of every year. In attempting to set up definite annual amounts of depreciation due to obsolescence one is confronted with many difficulties. The time element is so variable that it is not possible to draw any conclusions. There are periods of great activity among the machinery builders in redesigning their entire lines, during which obsolescence is very rapid, followed by periods of lesser changes and less obsolescence.

Depreciation, therefore, is a composite quantity made up of losses due to age, wear and tear, and obsolescence. The depreciation used is not the sum nor the average, but the greatest of the three. The amount of annual depreciation having been determined it has various uses:—

1. It represents the decrease in value of the physical part of the plant and is deductible from the book value to get the present worth.
2. It is the amount of the capital investment which is worn out and is a charge against manufacturing costs.
3. It is the amount which should be set aside as a reserve each year to replace the original machine or its equivalent when it is worn out.

The depreciated value, which is found by deducting the total depreciation from the replacement or original cost, gives a figure which may have little or no relation to actual value. Obviously, for cost and accounting purposes, book values cannot be changed to meet the rapidly fluctuating market values which are prevalent in these times. The depreciation is necessarily based on fair book values as represented by actual expenditures for machinery.

Many textile plants operating over long periods of years have not made proper provision for the replacement of worn-out machinery by the setting aside of adequate reserves as indicated by the annual amount of depreciation of textile machinery. To insure continuity in business, to preserve the original investment in textile machinery, and to provide for replacements, reserves equal to the accumulated depreciation should be available.

Many schemes of figuring depreciation on machinery have been evolved, but in general there are two methods used. One is the "straight line" method, in which the same amount of depreciation is taken each year from the time of its installation, producing a reserve of constant growth. The other is a "curve line" method, in which the rate of depreciation is varied from year to year, generally starting out with a higher rate and gradually reducing in the form of a parabolic curve.

(Textile Recorder.)

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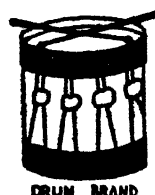
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Yarn Breakages During Winding.

By G. A. BENNETT, M.Sc.Tech., M.A.(Com.). Abstract from a Paper read at the Textile Institute Conference.

THE number of breakages during winding depends mainly upon (a) the regularity of the yarn, and (b) the provision of satisfactory working conditions. Tests made when winding a 34's twist at the vertical spindle winder from the nose of cop-built ring tubes showed that the number of breakages was approximately the same at spindle speeds of 500, 750, and 2,000 r.p.m. if the drag imposed by the flannel-covered drag board was adjusted to give the same weight of yarn per warper's bobbin in each case. The number of breakages varied, however, according to the setting of the clearer. When the clearer setting was $2 \times$ the calculated diameter of the yarn, there was on the average one yarn breakage to every two ring tubes wound. With a wider setting the number decreased. Nearly all the breakages were due to (a) thick places in the yarn which were unable to pass the clearer, (b) seed particles embedded in the yarn which resulted in yarn breakage at the clearer, (c) the presence of loose fibres which gradually accumulated on the flannel-covered drag board and near the clearer. These loose fibres were at times picked up by the yarn and carried forward to the clearer. Many of the bunches of loose fibres thus picked up passed through the clearer and were carried forward on to the bobbin, others stuck in the clearer and resulted in breakage of the yarn.

Fewer breakages (one to every six ring tubes) were observed when winding the same yarn from the side of cop-built ring tubes carried upon a revolving spindle. The number of breakages, however, was the same at 750 r.p.m. as at 500 r.p.m. It was observed that all breakages were due to thick places which resulted in yarn breakage at the clearer, and that the reduction in the number of breakages in side winding as compared with nose winding was due to the fact that a cleaner yarn was being presented to the clearer. As the supply bobbin revolved many loose fibres and seed particles were freed from the yarn as the result of centrifugal force, and the brush through which the yarn passed before arriving at the clearer further assisted in the cleaning of the yarn.

It was found possible to reduce the breakages in nose winding to approximately the same number as in side winding when great attention was paid to the clearing away of all loose fibres and seed particles freed from the yarn by the flannel-covered drag board. Such clean working conditions are, however, difficult to attain in the mill when the yarn has to be tensioned by means of any type of tensioning device which applies frictional drag. The application of frictional drag always results in an accumulation of loose fibres at the tensioning device, and these must be removed at frequent intervals by the winder (or better still by some automatic

cleaning device, or they will again be picked up by the yarn, in which case they very often cause yarn breakages.

A small number of breakages are due to badly built bobbins or to seed particles or the chase of the ring bobbin upon which the yarn catches as the coils are being taken from the nose of the bobbin. In the latter case a high winding speed and the consequent formation of a larger "balloon" as the yarn leaves the bobbin results in a reduction in the number of breakages.

Under satisfactory working conditions the number of breakages in both side winding and nose winding are approximately equal and depend almost entirely upon the regularity of the yarn and the setting of the clearer. Adjustable clearers are frequently fitted, but it is doubtful whether they are necessary for counts of 30's/50's, although probably desirable for coarser counts. The clearer setting is usually much greater than the yarn diameter, since if the clearer be set to be only slightly wider than the calculated diameter, the variation in diameter in the average yarn is such that excessive breakages will occur. For example, the calculated diameter of 34's twist = $\sqrt{34 \times 840}$ less 10 per cent. = 6.5 ins. \div 1,000 approximately. With a clearer setting of 7 ins. \div 1,000 yarn breakages averaged 1 per 192 yards. In order to wind the yarn without an excessive number of breakages the clearer was set so that a winder's knot would pass through. The setting was then 14 ins. \div 1,000 approximately $2 \times$ the calculated yarn diameter. With this setting the yarn was found to be cleared of all slubs and seed particles, which would have been noticeable if allowed to get into the cloth, and the number of breakages was thus reduced to 1 per 9,200 yards (one to every six ring tubes). The breakages were due to thick places or to seed particles embedded in the yarn, these thick places or seed particles being in every case so large that a much wider clearer setting would have resulted in breakage of the thread.

As the counts of yarn vary from 30's to 50's the calculated diameter ranges from 7 ins. \div 1,000 to 5.5 ins. \div 1,000. On account of the small difference in the diameter of yarns within this range it is suggested that there is no object to be gained by adjusting the clearer for yarns within this range of counts, since a clearer setting of 14 ins. \div 1,000 would undoubtedly remove the slubs in these yarns. As the counts vary from 10's to 30's the calculated yarn diameters vary from 12 ins. \div 1,000 to 7 ins. \div 1,000. For this range of counts adjustable clearers are probably desirable. Adjustable clearers are thus useful in machines to be used for coarse counts or for a very wide range of counts.

The main object of winding is to build a yarn package of large size in order to reduce the number of stoppages in warping or other subsequent processes for which the yarn may be used. It is often claimed, however, that the quality of the yarn is improved as the result of winding, on the assumption that during this process thick places and weak places are eliminated and the yarn is cleared of loose fibre. It is true that the use of a clearer or slub-catcher results in the elimination of undesirable thick places and the removal of some loose fibre, but most tensioning and cleaning devices which impart frictional drag have a rubbing or scraping action, and actually result in the formation of outstanding fibre as the yarn passes over or through them. Furthermore, if the

tension placed in the yarn by such devices is sufficiently great to result in the breakage of weak places the yarn is injured. Loading a yarn does not result in any reduction in its breaking load, but it nevertheless injures it since it reduces its extensibility. The extent of the loss is dependent upon the yarn tension as the result of loading and increases as the tension of the yarn is increased. In winding, therefore, it is desirable to impart to the yarn the minimum tension which will result in the building of a sufficiently firm yarn package and to confine attempts to improve the quality to the removal of thick places. It should be the task of the spinning department to deliver yarn of the type and quality desired, and it should not be necessary for the winding department to increase its costs in an attempt to improve the quality of the material.

(Textile Recorder.)

Winding Investigations and Developments.

By W. ENGLISH, M.Sc.Tech., F.T.I., and F. NASMITH, F.T.I. (*Universal Winding Company, Manchester*). *Extract from Paper read at the Textile Institute Conference.*

ONE of the functions of a winding machine is to remove certain imperfections from the yarns. The importance of this function is usually considered to be dependent on quality requirements; a low quality yarn may be wound with scarcely any attempt at removing defects, whilst a high quality yarn is often subjected to a very rigorous system of mechanical inspection. Actually, the removal of these imperfections during winding (failing their prevention at earlier processes) is of considerable importance from the economic aspect, quite apart from that of quality. The method used consists in the employment of tension and clearing devices, the latter being known as clearers or slub-catchers. Some of the devices are more effective than others in removing these defects; on the other hand, owing to faulty application or design, or to wear, a slub-catcher is liable to create yarn imperfections by abrading the yarn. This action not only weakens a yarn, but scrapes off surface fibres which tend to accumulate at the slub-catcher, until they form a small bunch or button through which the yarn passes, often under increasing tension, until it breaks. Frequently a slight increase in yarn diameter, a small piece of leaf, or other impurity, will cause the end to break as it passes through such a fibre button.

The function of the tension device is to apply a controllable degree of tension to the yarn before it is finally wound into the required form, so as to remove or prevent the formation of kinks or snarls, and to build up a package of the required density. In some cases the application of tension is effective in removing weak places from a yarn, although care should be taken to see that excessive

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tension is not applied during winding for this purpose, as this may lead to loss in yarn elasticity which will create difficulties at subsequent processes.

Details are given of an investigation carried out in order to compare the performance of six different types of slub-catchers employed on winding machines. Records were taken of breakages during winding, and subsequently at the warping and weaving processes, and the results analysed.

Another investigation is described, in which yarn breakages were recorded during weaving, and it is shown that if the stoppages due to fly accumulations on the yarn could be eliminated, the number of looms a weaver attends could be increased from 38 to 48. The following suggestions are given for the prevention of these fibre accumulations.

The winding machines to be moved from the spinning room to a separate room.

Bobbin boxes to be smaller, and properly guarded in at the top.

Supply spindles on winding machines to be raised and turned to project from back of supply rod. This would allow more clearance between bobbins and boxes and prevent the bobbins or yarn from picking up fly on back of the bobbin boxes.

All parts of the winding machine which are cut by the yarn, such as the slub-catcher blades and breakage detector levers, to be replaced. All such cut parts chafe the yarn and cause fibre buttons.

All parts cut by the yarn on the warper or creel to be replaced or repaired, e.g., tensions, guides, and back combs. It was recommended that back combs should be removed to reduce the chafing of the yarn.

An extra travelling fan to be employed over the winding machines. A travelling fan to be used over each warper creel.

Reference is made to a special form of lappet, which operates as a yarn cleaner and slub-catcher at the spinning frame. Better spinning has resulted from the use of this lappet, since the operatives take more care in creeling, cleaning, and piecing, knowing that carelessness increases end breakages during spinning. Records are given relating to the performance of this lappet.

A general conclusion to be drawn from the investigations is that if winding, warping, and weaving costs are to be reduced, particular attention must be given to the question of preventing the formation of slubs and other thick places in the yarn, also of preventing fly or loose fibre from getting on to the surface of the yarn, and of reducing to a minimum any chafing action on the yarn. Extra attention in the spinning processes will keep down slubs and thick places, whilst systematic cleaning, with precautions against the fly being deposited on the yarn during the cleaning process, will reduce the amount of loose fibre collecting on the surface of the yarn. Careful observation will often indicate where fly is being picked up by or deposited on the yarn at various processes, and precautions can often be taken to obviate this. The use of high draft systems in spinning has resulted in more loose fibre being formed on the surface of the yarn, and this increases the amount of fly deposit at subsequent processes. Yarns spun on ring frames with separators tend to shed more fibre than those spun without separators. All parts making contact with the yarn should be

smooth, and systematic inspection should be made of these parts, so that yarn-cut places can be replaced or repaired at once. There should be no unnecessary yarn contacts, and as far as possible all contact points should be so designed that the fibre removed from the yarn can fall clear, so that there is no danger of it being picked up again by the moving yarn. Given correct machine design, fans and travelling blowers are effective in preventing pockets of fibre from forming in this way. Suction cleaners are also, of course, effective, but are more costly to operate. Yarn tension devices and slub-catchers require particularly careful study and attention in order to ensure that there is no abrasion of the yarn.

The authors stress the importance of winding investigations and urge that more work of this kind should be carried out. Periodic observation and time-recording tests, with classification of the yarn defects causing stoppages should be carried out and a careful analysis made of the results. Then should follow the closest possible collaboration between the various departments concerned with a view to reducing those defects which are curtailing production. Weaving stoppages, then warping stoppages, and finally winding stoppages may be traced to causes at the machine concerned, or to an earlier process, and once the cause is found, methods can usually be adopted to reduce if not entirely eliminate them. Particularly would they urge collaboration between the winding and the spinning department. Winding is a relatively costly process, therefore, although winding to-day is looked upon, and rightly, as the yarn inspection department, it should also be the *detection* department. Then the causes producing these defects should be investigated by the winding and spinning departments together. In this manner, and frequently by relatively simple modifications and precautions, yarn quality can be improved, and winding as well as the subsequent processes of warping, sizing, and weaving, carried out more economically. (*Textile Recorder*.)

NEPPY COTTON.

Dr. Ernst R. Fessman, writing in the German edition (7.292) of the *Melliand Textilberichte* upon the problem of neppy cotton and the necessity for its eradication, states that the problem of neppy cotton demands enhanced attention since American cotton has begun to deteriorate to quite a considerable extent. The detailed researches were carried out mainly with the aid of polarized light. The neps are composed of varying percentages of good, unripe, and dead fibres, according to the type of cotton and its origin. Neps are formed naturally in the plant, but they can also be produced by manufacturing processes, especially in ginning, in the scutchers, in the carding room, in drafting machines, and on flyers. The cause is to be looked for partly in the fibres having been processed too intensely, partly in wrong adjustment of the machines. About half of the neps formed in that way consist of good fibres. Bale breakers, hopper feeders, and scutchers do not have much effect in the way of removing the neps, and the main burden falls upon the carding engine. The author gives the results of his experiments.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON LOOM STATISTICS

In compiling the second International Cotton Loom Census, the method of procedure was similar to that employed in 1931.

Our previous list of cotton manufacturers was kept up to date by direct contact with the individual mills and our various associations.

The percentage of returns received from the mills on this occasion increased considerably over that received in 1931. For instance, in Great Britain, no fewer than 89.67 per cent. of the looms in existence replied to our enquiry form. Some countries managed to attain 100 per cent. replies. We regret on the other hand that no returns were received from Russia and some of the smaller countries, including Korea, Indo-China and Bolivia.

A new feature of this Census was the inclusion in the questionnaire of questions asking for the number of cotton looms engaged in the weaving of mixtures of cotton and artificial silk and those employed exclusively on the production of artificial silk fabrics.

The total number of looms in the world shows little change, a decrease of 28,800; in this connection, however, the total for Europe shows a substantial decrease of 67,646, chiefly borne by Great Britain, which shows a reduction of 104,935 in the three years. In U.S.A., a reduction of 85,322 looms, both ordinary and automatic, further emphasizes the severity of the depression in that country. These decreases are nearly offset by increases in Russia, Japan, China, India, etc.

The proportion of automatic looms to ordinary looms in Europe, appears to be increasing with remarkable steadiness.

Narrow looms, tape and elastic looms, are not included in this compilation.

The International Cotton Committee takes this opportunity of thanking all those who have contributed in any way to the success of this second World's Census of Cotton Power Looms.

N. S. PEARSE,

July, 1934.

General Secretary.

ESTIMATE OF NUMBER OF LOOMS IN PLACE (BASED ON ACTUAL RETURNS)

Country	Estimate of No. of Looms in Place (Based on Actual Returns) 31st Dec., 1933			Estimate of No. of Looms in Place (Based on Actual Returns) 31st Dec., 1930		
	Ordinary	Automatic	Total	Ordinary	Automatic	Total
EUROPE						
(1) Great Britain	570,429	13,904	587,904	678,794	11,810	692,899
(2) Russia	250,000	—	250,000*	159,100	—	159,100
(3) Germany	194,200	16,100	222,300	189,451	24,626	224,077
(4) France	165,100	27,400	198,200†	182,600	17,500	200,100
(5) Italy	91,500	33,600	145,500	119,700	20,300	146,500
(6) Czechoslovakia	102,835	1,476	104,501	122,550	1,600	125,000
(7) Spain	61,337	5,249	68,586	81,035	—	81,035
(8) Holland	51,806	3,116	55,860	52,323	2,069	54,839
(9) Belgium	52,000	2,800	54,800	54,385	—	54,385
(10) Poland	30,941	7,353	38,611	40,444	—	41,086
(11) Switzerland	17,285	4,437	23,096	18,649	4,236	23,835
(12) Sweden	9,031	6,570	16,103	11,639	950	18,613
(13) Portugal	11,022	2,836	14,272	16,726	75	16,801
(14) Austria	10,727	1,906	13,078	12,321	254	13,916
(15) Hungary	12,440	60	12,500	12,000	60	12,060
(16) Yugoslavia	7,593	2,704	10,909	7,633	3,434	11,747
(17) Finland	6,391	878	7,269	6,468	674	7,142
(18) Estonia	4,867	123	5,503	9,589	58	9,617
(19) Roumania	4,120	70	4,190	5,580	230	5,810
(20) Denmark	3,223	677	3,986	3,431	686	4,215
(21) Greece	3,339	133	3,472	3,421	98	3,500
(22) Norway	2,217	705	2,935	2,523	727	3,306
(23) Turkey	1,378	—	1,378	1,220	—	1,220
(24) Bulgaria	1,153	—	1,153	1,277	—	1,277
(25) Latvia	968	—	968	2,214	—	2,214
(26) Lithuania	136	—	136	—	—	—
Total ..	1,668,056	132,087	1,846,080	1,805,043	96,289	1,914,326

ASIA		21,000	— 75	277,343†	166,466	15,000	7,000	188,466†
(1)	Japan	266,343		189,878	177,964	1,715	13	179,882
(2)	India	185,079		44,000	29,582	—	—	29,582
(3)	China	44,000		1,766	1,766	—	—	1,766
(4)	Korea*	1,768		1,354	—	—	—	—
(5)	Manchukuo*	1,854		538	538	—	—	538
(6)	Ceylon	538		490	500	—	—	500
(7)	Indo-China*	490		300	—	—	—	—
(8)	Persia	300		—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	489,870	75	515,469	376,806	16,715	7,013	400,534
AMERICA								
(1)	U S A §	193,816	—	613,633	133,631	532,176	33,148	698,955
(2)	Brazil	75,337	3,396	81,892	76,324	2,362	280	77,046
(3)	Mexico	32,415	—	33,197	30,634	806	—	31,440
(4)	Canada	12,027	16	25,487	10,201	11,403	14	21,618
(5)	Peru	1,174	—	3,812	3,190	30	—	3,220
(6)	Colombia	3,638	20	2,389	2,546	1,140	—	3,686
(7)	Argentina	1,854	2	1,775	1,923	102	30	1,455
(8)	Venezuela	901	—	1,517	1,417	—	—	1,417
(9)	Chile	1,517	—	680	400	—	—	1,400
(10)	Ecuador	560	—	608	1,218	—	—	1,218
(11)	Bolivia*	808	—	446	400	—	—	400
(12)	Salvador	446	—	230	150	—	—	150
(13)	Uruguay	210	20	218	114	—	—	114
(14)	Guatemala	168	50	125	126	—	—	125
(15)	Costa Rica	125	—	56	40	—	—	40
(16)		56	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ..	323,678	3,434	766,063	260,713	548,019	33,452	842,184
Total ..								
(1)	Egypt	1,695	—	1,695	1,234	—	—	1,234
(2)	Australia	28	—	80	500	—	—	500
	World's Total ..	2,481,327	52,046	3,129,969	2,444,296	661,023	53,459	3,158,778

* No returns: estimated from trade sources

* Includes 109,000 looms only 15 in wide.

† Includes 109,000 looms only 14 in wide.

which are automatic looms and 250 fitted with attachments
 U.S.A. The figures for U.S.A. were supplied through The Cotton Textile Institute, who obviously include the
 33,148 looms fitted with automatic attachments returned in 1930, as ordinary looms now.

HIDLE LOOMS

(BASED ON ACTUAL RETURNS)

Country	Estimated No. of Looms Stopped (Based on Actual Returns) 31st Dec., 1933				Estimated No. of Looms Stopped (Based on Actual Returns) 31st Dec., 1936			
	Ordinary	Automatic	Automatic Attachments	Total	Ordinary	Automatic	Automatic Attachments	Total
EUROPE								
(1) Great Britain ..	155,140	2,437	195	157,772	286,877	2,875	402	290,154
(2) Russia* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Germany ..	No separate answer given	answer given	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) France ..	24,840	2,240	220	27,300	24,012	—	—	24,012
(5) Italy ..	40,000†	—	—	40,000	32,500	—	—	32,500
(6) Czechoslovakia ..	53,676	135	155	53,866	46,760	230	220	46,200
(7) Spain ..	10,998	441	—	11,439	—	—	—	—
(8) Holland ..	24,644	224	72	24,940	5,577	228	79	5,884
(9) Belgium ..	No separate answer given	answer given	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Poland ..	9,220	—	—	9,220	8,435	—	108	8,543
(11) Switzerland ..	4,785	478	91	5,354	4,632	487	16	5,135
(12) Sweden ..	1,740	228	43	2,010	1,521	185	19	1,725
(13) Portugal ..	151	—	—	151	235	—	—	235
(14) Austria ..	2,949	354	133	3,436	—	—	—	—
(15) Hungary ..	Very few stopped	—	—	—	300	—	—	300
(16) Yugoslavia ..	313	—	—	313	340	—	—	340
(17) Finland ..	833	260	—	1,093	728	12	—	740
(18) Estonia ..	3,432	52	248	3,732	4,525	—	—	4,525
(19) Roumania ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(20) Denmark ..	420	23	11	454	1,054	29	20	1,103
(21) Greece ..	—	3	—	3	51	—	—	51
(22) Norway ..	244	61	—	305	563	33	15	611
(23) Turkey ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(24) Bulgaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(25) Latvia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(26) Lithuania ..	—	—	—	—	856	—	—	856
Total ..	333,385	6,936	1,167	341,488	417,966	4,079	879	422,914

ASIA		Information	not available						
(1)	Japan	39,494	65	39,559	19,879	148	—	—	(1)
(2)	India	Not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
(3)	China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)
(4)	Korea*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4)
(5)	Manchukuo*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5)
(6)	Ceylon	23	—	23	—	—	—	—	(6)
(7)	Indo-China*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7)
(8)	Persia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8)
Total ..		39,517	65	39,582	19,879	148	—	20,027	
AMERICA		No information	available						
(1)	U.S.A.	9,420	—	10,093	37,959	74,629	3,234	116,882	(1)
(2)	Brazil	271	4	275	35,461	907	—	36,368	(2)
(3)	Mexico	625	3,351	3,976	2,371	—	—	2,371	(3)
(4)	Canada	8	—	8	3,306	1,470	—	4,776	(4)
(5)	Peru	47	—	47	—	—	—	—	(5)
(6)	Colombia	—	—	—	504	—	—	504	(6)
(7)	Argentina	—	—	—	75	—	—	75	(7)
(8)	Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8)
(9)	Chile	128	—	128	—	—	—	—	(9)
(10)	Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10)
(11)	Bolivia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11)
(12)	Salvador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12)
(13)	Uruguay	—	—	—	18	—	—	18	(13)
(14)	Guatemala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14)
(15)	Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15)
Total ..		10,499	3,355	14,527	79,694	77,066	3,234	159,994	
(1)	Egypt	—	—	—	120	—	—	120	(1)
(2)	Australia	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	(2)
World's Total ..		383,429	10,556	395,625	517,649	81,298	4,113	603,055	

* No returns received.

† Cannot differentiate.

LOOMS IN COURSE OF ERECTION

(BASED ON ACTUAL RETURNS)

		Estimated No. of Looms in Course of Erection (Based on Actual Returns) 31st Dec., 1933				Estimated No. of Looms in Course of Erection (Based on Actual Returns) 31st Dec., 1930			
		Ordinary	Automatic	Automatic Attachments	Total	Ordinary	Automatic	Automatic Attachments	Total
EUROPE									
(1)	Great Britain	3,241	865	27	4,133	538	70	28	636
(2)	Russia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3)	Germany	No separate	answer given	35	1,819	—	—	—	—
(4)	France	931	863	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5)	Italy	No separate	answer given	17	575	395	40	15	450
(6)	Czechoslovakia	558	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7)	Spain	No records available	—	—	—	72	—	—	72
(8)	Holland	—	answer given	—	—	—	—	—	—
(9)	Belgium	No separate	—	—	63	—	—	—	—
(10)	Poland	63	—	—	—	348	138	24	510
(11)	Switzerland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(12)	Sweden	251	117	—	368	—	—	—	—
(13)	Portugal	80	210	—	290	582	—	—	582
(14)	Austria	20	—	—	20	650	—	—	650
(15)	Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(16)	Yugo-Slavia	—	—	—	—	170	—	—	170
(17)	Finland	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	—
(18)	Estonia	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
(19)	Romania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(20)	Denmark	16	2	—	18	3	—	—	3
(21)	Greece	16	—	—	16	91	—	—	91
(22)	Norway	—	29	—	29	18	—	—	18
(23)	Turkey	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—
(24)	Bulgaria	54	—	—	54	—	—	—	—
(25)	Latvia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(26)	Lithuania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		5,530	2,101	79	7,710	2,867	248	67	3,182

	No information available					
ASIA						
(1) Japan ..	4,650	118	—	4,768	1,740	62
(2) India ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) China ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(4) Korea* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Manchukuo*	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Ceylon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(7) Indo-China*	—	—	—	—	100	100
(8) Persia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4,650	118	—	4,768	1,840	62
AMERICA						
(1) U.S.A ..	No information available	35	917	552	3,361	4
(2) Brazil ..	882	—	—	353	5	113
(3) Mexico ..	—	1,016	1,016	433	—	—
(4) Canada ..	—	130	217	—	163	—
(5) Peru ..	87	120	147	—	—	—
(6) Colombia ..	27	68	75	—	15	—
(7) Argentina ..	7	—	—	—	—	15
(8) Venezuela ..	—	240	240	—	—	—
(9) Chile ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(10) Ecuador ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(11) Bolivia* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(12) Salvador ..	—	20	30	—	—	—
(13) Uruguay ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(14) Guatemala ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(15) Costa Rica ..	22	10	32	—	—	—
Total ..	1,025	1,604	35	2,664	1,338	3,524
Egypt ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
World's Total ..	11,205	3,823	114	15,142	6,045	3,834
						184
						10,063

*** No returns received.**

NUMBER OF COTTON LOOMS ENGAGED IN THE PRODUCTION OF

(a) Fabrics composed of a mixture of Artificial Silk and Cotton.

(b) Fabrics composed of Artificial Silk only.

Country				(a) Cotton and Rayon Mixture	(b) Rayon only
EUROPE					
Great Britain	..	..	..	35,794	25,455
France†	..	..	..	8,410	100
Czecho-Slovakia	..	..	..	8,381	2,581
Holland	..	..	..	839	687
Poland	..	..	..	653	110
Switzerland	..	..	..	1,064	157
Sweden	..	..	..	765	365
Portugal	..	..	..	458	—
Austria	..	..	..	761	28
Hungary	..	..	..	4,000	—
Yugo-Slavia	..	..	..	75	37
Finland	..	..	..	3	70
Esthonia	..	..	..	117	6
Denmark	..	..	..	148	126
Norway	..	..	..	31	56
U.S.A.	..	..	..	35,737	17,969
Brazil	..	..	..	3,442	46
Mexico	..	..	..	438	105
Canada	..	..	..	527	—
Peru	..	..	..	34	—
Argentina	..	..	..	41	2
Chile	..	..	..	30	—
Uruguay	..	..	..	16	—
Costa Rica	..	..	..	12	10
Total	..	..	..	101,776	48,600

† See Footnote on page 539.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURS IN NORMAL WORKING WEEK.

(Actual returns only)

COUNTRY	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK		AVERAGE NORMAL WORKING HOURS PER WEEK WHEN ON FULL TIME		PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL FULL TIME ACTUALLY WORKED	
	1933	1930	1933	1930	1933	1930
Great Britain	34.42	27.41	48.90	48.16	70.4	56.9
U.S.A.	50.01	46.50	80.00	62.94	62.5	73.8
Germany	46.00	36.97	48.00	48.00	95.8	77.0
France	38.50	*	48.00	48.00†	80.2	—
Italy	35.75	36.00	54.17	53.29	66.0	67.5
Czecho-Slovakia	22.35	30.80	48.00	48.00	46.5	64.1
Holland	24.40	38.98	49.82	49.25	48.9	79.1
Poland	46.13	42.36	61.17	65.47	75.4	64.7
Switzerland	36.18	32.72	48.00	48.00†	75.3	68.1
Sweden	55.97	45.99	63.71	49.72	87.8	92.4
Portugal	50.54	48.99	57.76	49.33	87.5	99.3
Austria	39.94	41.93	55.16	50.11	72.4	83.6
Hungary	56.00	55.58	56.00	57.00	100.0	97.5
Yugo-Slavia	65.25	59.91	64.00	69.18	101.9	86.6
Estonia	15.70	24.28	51.33	46.50	30.6	52.2
Finland	37.06	35.37	47.12	46.85	78.6	75.4
Roumania	55.00	54.90	55.00	55.00	100.0	99.8
Denmark	—	34.41	—	48.00	—	71.6
Greece	57.50	56.42	58.40	59.11	98.5	95.4
Norway	39.07	33.62	48.00	48.00	81.3	70.0
Latvia	92.00	37.46	102.71	86.00	89.6	43.5
Bulgaria	96.43	60.00	100.00	60.00	96.4	100.0
India	§	—	60.00	60.00	§	—
Brazil	34.26	32.45	56.51	53.03	60.6	61.1
Mexico	52.03	37.72	65.05	61.20	80.0	81.6
Canada	58.82	54.24	64.89	64.65	90.6	83.8
Colombia	59.70	57.02	60.40	62.40	98.8	91.3
Peru	43.96	41.97	48.00	48.00	91.5	87.4
Argentina	55.80	45.50	61.87	48.00	90.2	94.7
Ecuador	60.00	51.79	60.00	52.00	100.0	99.5
Uruguay	47.75	40.42	49.00	48.00	97.4	84.2
Costa Rica	51.00	48.00	51.00	48.00	100.0	100.0
Egypt	§	54.17	§	60.00	§	90.2
Australia	25.60	—	44.00	—	58.1	—
Turkey	68.84	—	99.00	—	69.5	—
Chile	34.92	—	48.00	—	72.7	—

* Stoppage varies from 8 to 12 hours per week.

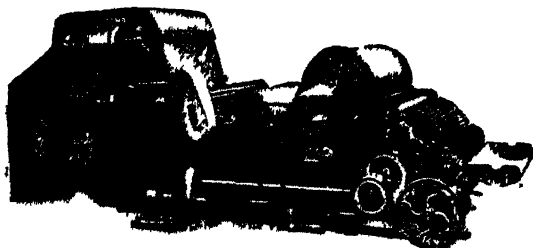
† Plus a possible 150 hours per year legal overtime.

‡ Plus a possible 4 hours per week if necessary.

§ Not available.

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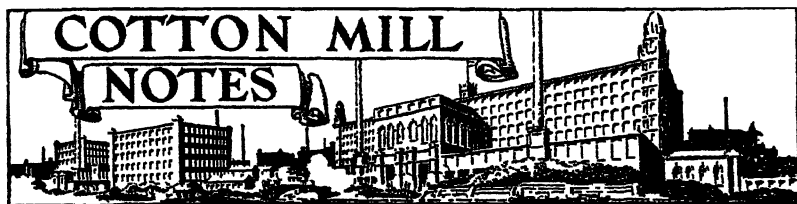
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COMPLETE EQUIPMENT OF TEXTILE MILLS

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The U.S.S.R. Textile Industry.

IN pre-war Russia the textile industry was concentrated in the Moscow Province and in Russian Poland, the small concerns scattered over the rest of the Empire fell within the category of domestic rather than factory production. The demand for raw materials, semi-manufactures and finished goods was met chiefly by imports, which in 1913 totalled about 300 million roubles. This was still the prevalent tendency up to the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan. In 1928 cotton imports reached the total of 150 million roubles.

HOME SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS.

A distinguishing feature in the development of the Soviet textile industry is the increase in the home supplies of raw materials, for cotton, linen and woollen manufacture, following upon an extension of the area cultivated and the application of improved methods. In recent years technical improvements in the cultivation of the crops serving the textile industries has increased the yield by 10 to 11 per cent. At the same time attention was paid to the production of new raw materials, such as kenaf (a substitute for jute) in the south, and of artificial silk, wool, etc. In 1932 the cotton and woollen industries were supplied with 16,400 tons of raw material substitutes.

The number of ginning machines increased from 492 in 1928 to 651 in 1932; in the same period 13 large cotton mills, three large linen mills, four woollen mills, three knitwear and 13 cotton thread factories were completed and set in operation.

The manufacture of machinery for the textile industries was taken well in hand during the first Five-Year Plan, and 125 different types of machine were turned out. These included practically every type of machine required in the cotton industry, machines for washing and combing wool, automatic knitting and stocking machines and sewing machines with a speed of 2,000 to 2,200 revolutions per minute.

The further mechanization of the textile industries is one of the most important features of the second Five-Year Plan, at the end of which it is estimated that 40 per cent. of the weaving section will be working on automatic looms.

The programme for the construction of new textile mills during the second Plan includes the establishment of 15 large cotton combines, of which those in Tashkent, Barnaul, Khodzhen, Chardzhui and Transcaucasia will each be equipped with 200,000 spindles. It also provides for the erection of 12 large woollen mills, each with a capacity varying from 8 to 15 million metres of cloth, 12 linen spinning mills, equipped with 18,000 to 27,000 spindles each, 18 knitwear factories and 14 silk weaving mills.

A general characteristic of the Five-Year Plan is the tendency it reveals to establish industrial centres in the districts where the raw materials are produced. For the textile industry these are Central Asia and Transcaucasia, and apart from undertakings already in existence, the greatest attention is paid in the Plan to the development of the industry in these areas. Of the fifteen new cotton combines referred to above, ten are to be built in Central Asia, Siberia and Transcaucasia. Compared with the first Five-Year Plan, this represents an increase of 2,000 per cent. for Central Asia, whereas in the European part of the Soviet Union the increase is 240 per cent. For the linen industry new centres are being established at Gorki (Nizhni-Novgorod) and in the Bashkir Republic.

The textile combine at Tashkent is designed to supply the requirements of the Central Asiatic republics up to 38 per cent. in calico and 65 per cent. in sateen; involving an average daily output of about 4,000 pieces of calico and 2,230 pieces of sateen. The Barnaul textile combine is to turn out clothing of combed wool mixtures, to an annual total of roughly 39 million metres of cloth. It will consist of a weaving mill, dyeing works and finishing shops.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The output of cotton cloth in millions of metres during the past four years and the plans for 1934 are shown in the following table:—

1930		1931		1932		1933		1934 plan
180	...	174	...	200	...	216	...	239

The cotton deliveries in 1933 amounted to 1,184,000 tons, representing an increase of 145,000 tons over the previous year. The increasing application of fertilisers and modern machinery ensures a still further increase in the yield for the future. The attempts to grow Egyptian cotton (recognized as the best) in the Soviet Union have been attended with extraordinary good results. The yield in the Hodjinsk district was as high as 35 cwts. per hectare.

NEW RAW MATERIALS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Cottonin as a branch of industry dates from 1925-26. It is a bast fibre treated chemically to give it the appearance of cotton, the process being termed cottonization. Capital investments in this industry increased from 2,000,000 roubles in 1930 to 3,380,000 roubles in 1931, 5,500,000 roubles in 1932 and 14,500,000 roubles in 1933. In the past year work was proceeding on the construction of three new factories at Chernigov, Saransk and Nizhnelomov. Of the 14,500,000 roubles invested last year, 8,450,000 roubles

were allocated to the new works and 6,050,000 roubles to the reconstruction of old undertakings.

For the first six months of 1933 the production of cotton amounted to 9,271 tons, representing an increase of 27 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1932.

(Bulletin of the Moscow Narodny Bank.)

THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN MEXICO.

Mills spinning and weaving cotton and manufacturing knit goods of cotton, silk, or rayon during the six months ended October 31, 1933, numbered 446, of which 352 were active and 94 idle. Machinery in the industry included 862,303 spindles, 30,990 looms, 60 printing machines, and 5,897 knitting machines (of which 5,037 were circular knitting machines). The industry reported a consumption of 22,609,500 kilos of raw cotton, 1,248,044 of cotton yarns, and 180,406 of rayon yarn. Production totalled 21,714,500 kilos, including 2,481,000 of yarns for sale, and 1,070,000 of knit goods. Piece goods production during the half-year ended October, 1933, was reported as 190,891,500 linear yards, of which "Manta cruda" (course sheetings) accounted for 59,517,400 yards, prints for 45,352,100, yarn-dyed goods for 33,705,200, other dyed goods for 20,822,400 bleached for 10,349,200, drills for 5,939,800, duck for 555,700, and miscellaneous goods for the remainder of 14,649,700 yards.

(Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Mexico City.)

JAPANESE SCHEME TO SECURE SHANTUNG RAW COTTON SUPPLY.

The Association for Shantung Raw Cotton Improvement, which was promoted under the joint auspices of the Chinese cotton-spinning mills, the Japanese mills in China, the Chinese and Japanese raw cotton dealers, and others, plans to extend its enterprise in Shantung with the ultimate purpose of supplying an enormous volume of raw cotton to Japan.

Kotaro Hiraoka, of Tsingtao, who has been holding a series of interviews with representative master spinners and raw cotton dealers in Osaka and Tokyo for some time past, has found that the Japanese cotton industrialists at home are deeply interested in the Association's plan, which includes:—

1. Shantung raw cotton to Japan: General conditions in Shantung are found suitable for raw cotton raising. At present, approximately 1,700,000 piculs of Shantung cotton are marketed in Tsingtao. Of this total, local Japanese mills consume approximately 800,000 piculs and the remaining 900,000 piculs are exported to Shanghai, Tientsin, and elsewhere. The Association

proposes that this surplus supply be shipped to Japan, introducing qualitative improvement in the product.

2. A raw cotton cultivation five-year plan might be put into effect in Changtien and ten neighbouring counties of Shantung. It might be started this year by distributing 35,000 kin of Chosen seed among the Shantung farmers in two of the projected ten counties.

3. The raw cotton production in the Changtien district used to be five carloads (15 tons), but it jumped to 700 carloads last year, and it is expected that the volume may increase to 1,000 carloads this year.

The Association's project in Changtien has met with an enthusiastic welcome from the local government and non-government circles because the natives are impoverished, due to bandit activities, bad weather, and anti-Japanese manœuvres.

(*"The Osaka Mainichi."*)

COTTON MILL WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN JAPAN.

During the course of an interesting article published recently in Platt's Bulletin, entitled "Lancashire and Japan," the following particulars are given regarding working hours and wages in Japan:—

"The hours of working, to a certain extent, are elastic, and regulations in this connection are not adhered to strictly, particularly in the country districts and on some of the islands. The age limit is fourteen years; but with some mills it has been known for children of 12 and 13 years to be employed. In explanation of this, mill managers have stated that provided the workers have passed through the school classes, they may be employed even at 12 years of age. Workers of under 15 years of age must not be employed more than 11 hours per day, and night work from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. is prohibited for juvenile and female operatives.

Two holidays per month are allowed, and this is universally carried out. Wages vary, and the table given hereunder refers to three separate mills:—

				"A" Mill	"B" Mill	"C" Mill
				yen	yen	yen
Blowing room	..	Men	..	1.00	1.45	1.60-1.80 per day
		Apprentices	..	1.20	—	1.15
Cards	..	Men	..	1.48	1.40	1.50 "
		Girls	..	1.25	1.20	1.32 "
Drawing frames		Girls	..	1.48	1.32	— "
Speed frames	..	Girls	..	1.38	1.25	1.36 "
Ring frames	..	Girls	..	1.20	1.18	1.30 "
		Girl doffers	..	0.90	0.85	0.95 "
Winding	..	Girls	..	1.60	1.38	1.58 "
Reels	..	Girls	..	1.60	1.36	1.54 "
Weavers	..	Girls	..	—	1.40	1.60 "

A point of interest in regard to packed goods is that they are not examined and packed at the warehouses of the shipping

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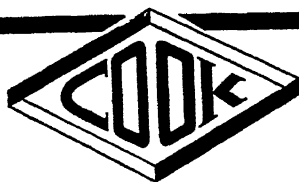
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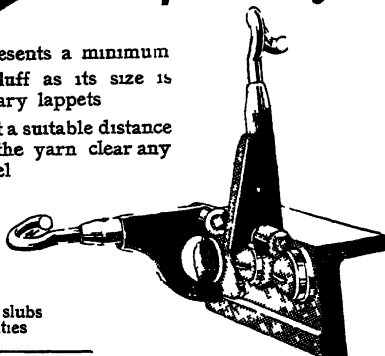
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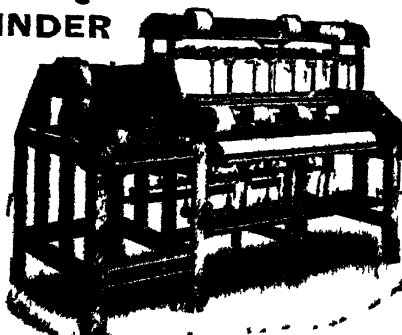
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companies. Spinners, finishers and manufacturers—whoever handle the goods last, pack them, and are responsible for defects.

Owing to the large number of knitting mills in the Yakayama, Tokyo and Osaka districts, several spinning companies are specializing on hosiery yarns. Most of the knitting machinery is of German and American manufacture, but during the past few years machinery of Japanese manufacture has been introduced."

JAPAN.

PROFITS EARNED BY JAPANESE COTTON MILLS DURING 1933

	Paid Capital	Gross Capital (In yen)	Profit (or loss)	Profit rate	Dividend rate (In per cent.)	Rate of undivided profit
Kanegafuchi ..	28,595,738	92,753,255	5,514,496	38.5	25.0	33.0
Fuji Gasu ..	34,000,000	43,180,219	2,146,567	12.6	8.0	36.6
Dai Nippon ..	52,000,000	101,103,922	4,433,484	17.0	10.0	41.3
Toyo ..	49,975,000	123,346,448	4,915,183	19.6	18.0	8.5
Nisshin ..	19,748,975	26,353,279	1,494,164	15.1	13.0	7.4
Naigaimen ..	24,500,000	46,173,668	1,598,030	13.7	12.0	6.5
Fukushima ..	5,600,000	21,809,688	806,638	28.8	20.0	30.6
Kishiwada ..	6,186,000	19,132,512	797,472	25.8	15.0	41.8
Kuriashiki ..	15,150,000	21,842,639	562,532	8.8	8.0	8.9
Kinkwa ..	7,875,000	10,315,340	1,009,397	25.6	10.0	57.0
Nagoya ..	5,573,750	6,030,436	181,600	6.5	5.0	23.2
Hinode ..	5,250,000	7,733,975	294,158	11.2	7.0	37.5
Nagasaki ..	5,380,000	7,765,093	216,558	8.0	5.0	24.9
Toyoda ..	9,500,000	13,236,817	563,538	11.8	7.0	41.0
Izumi ..	4,500,000	6,748,147	240,284	10.7	8.0	25.1
Tenma ..	6,250,000	8,774,248	405,745	13.0	8.0	38.4
Osaka Textiles	3,000,000	3,343,071	198,791	13.2	2.0	39.6
Kyoto Textiles	2,800,000	4,348,053	142,628	10.2	6.0	34.1
Omi Duck Cloth	4,875,000	7,068,329	202,415	8.3	6.1	27.7
49 others ..	93,848,463	103,364,179	4,565,941	9.7	—	51.1
Total of 68 ..	384,607,926	674,423,318	30,279,621	15.7	—	31.2

JAPAN COTTON SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

COTTON SPINNING.

Organized in October 1882, the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association is the second oldest cartel organization in Japan, the paper combine being the first. As the combined production of the Association mills represents about 98 per cent. of the entire output of Japanese cotton mills, its power of control is absolute. The chief activity of the Association is production regulation. Since May of 1890, when the first production curtailment programme was put into effect, The Association has put in force altogether 11 programmes of reduced production. The last of these, introduced in February 1930, is the present one, and this

has been revised a number of times as regards the rate of curtailment, as follows:--

RATE OF COTTON YARN CURTAILMENT :
PERCENTAGE OF CAPACITY

February, 1930, to May, 1930	.. .. .	17.2	per cent
June, 1930, to September, 1930	.. .. .	27.2	"
October, 1930, to March, 1931	.. .. .	34.4	"
April, 1931, to June, 1931	.. .. .	30.8	"
July, 1931, to October, 1931	.. .. .	25.6	"
November, 1931, to September, 1932	.. .. .	31.4	"
October, 1932, to December, 1932	.. .. .	36.4	"
January, 1933, to June, 1934	.. .. .	27.6	"
July, 1934, to September, 1934	.. .. .	19.0	"

(*"Oriental Economist."*)

Development in China.

A Report by Dr. Rajchman, the technical advisor of the Council, Committee for Technical Co-operation between China and the League of Nations, traces the origin and organization of the National Economic Council in China, which was formed to assist the Chinese Government in planning and directing the work of reconstruction and economic development. This Council comprises the Ministers of the Interior, Finance, Railways, Communications, Industry, and Education, and non-official members including Dr. T. V. Soong. Since 1931 the Council has gradually developed administrative services and set up technical and advisory committees in response to the needs of the situation.

The report states that if China becomes an industrial nation, cotton weaving and spinning will probably be the most important of its industries. At present this industry is more heavily capitalized and employs more labour than any other of the growing industries. China possesses in eleven of its provinces all the natural characteristics suitable for cotton-growing. Shansi, Honan, Hopei, Shantung, and Kiangsu are the best areas; Shensi, if irrigated, would also be admirably situated. The supply of cotton, however, is inadequate for the spindles of the present Chinese cotton industry. In 1932 the import of raw cotton totalled \$233 million, amounting to more than a quarter of China's visible adverse balance of trade. The industry needs at least 12 million piculs (picul = 133½ lbs.) per annum, and with the increase in demand for cotton goods which must be anticipated with an increase in the prosperity of the farmer, this need will continually become greater. The reason for this unsatisfactory state of affairs is partly the low productivity per acre of Chinese cotton-growing districts, and partly the poor quality of the cotton; both being due to the use of poor or degenerated seeds. It has been established that the average production per mow with seeds most commonly

* League of Nations Report of the Technical Agent of the Council on his Mission to China. London: Allen & Unwin, 2s. 6d.

used is one-fifth of a picul. On the other hand, in the same soil, the output from improved types of seed is four-fifths of a picul. The poor quality of the cotton grown from Chinese seed is an even more serious disadvantage than its small output. Manufacturers making anything but the coarsest of cloth are obliged to buy foreign cotton.

It is clear, therefore, that a Commission, charged with the improvement of the cotton industry in all its aspects, has, as its first task, the improvement of the quality of the seed. The Commission intends to effect this partly by an extension of the co-operative movement among cotton growers. In the market as at present organized, there is so long a chain of middlemen between the producer and the ultimate purchaser that the price to the grower hardly covers the cost of production.

The present co-operatives, besides assuring the cotton-grower of a higher price and thus stimulating production, will be used for improving the quality of the crop. One of the chief disadvantages of Chinese cotton is the unreliability of its quality. The Cotton Commission proposes to attach to each co-operative society an officer who will grade and standardize the produce. The Commission also intends to establish at Nanking a central bureau for the improvement of cotton, and, in co-operation with the provincial bureaux of reconstruction, will set up similar institutions in five of the provinces. The business of these establishments will be to experiment with and propagate improved seeds, to collect statistics concerning the cotton crop, etc.

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Its ultimate aim is the systematic control of the whole industry; the organization of the financial structure of individual enterprises; the replacement of obsolete machinery, and the rationalization of trading methods. The commission will, however, during its first experimental year, confine itself chiefly to measures for improving the raw material.

HOLLAND "ENABLING" BILL.

The Dutch Government has just introduced a bill into Parliament which is almost certain to become law. The measure provides that agreements concluded between a number of firms within an industry can be made legally binding upon the whole of the industry. The bill closely resembles the enabling measure, so keenly desired by the more progressive elements in the English textile industry, to prevent a minority of firms from wrecking the plans of the majority.

This new measure may prove of the greatest importance not only to the Dutch cotton industry but to the textile trades of other countries interested in the Dutch market.

For some time endeavours have been made in the Dutch cotton industry to prevent excessive internal competition. The trouble is that the production capacity of the Dutch cotton industry far exceeds the needs of the Dutch home market. The decline in exports to Java, as the result of the Japanese competition, has forced Dutch cotton manufacturers to turn more and more to the home market.

The individualism of most firms, as well as their strong financial position, has led to abuses in trading. Firms are, for instance, ready to supply very small quantities without price increases, they are prepared to make price concessions, they accept cancellations without good reasons, and they frequently sell at unprofitable prices.

Attempts to regulate sales conditions and to deal with the worst abuses have hitherto failed because of the opposition of a few outsiders. Once the bill becomes law it will be possible to force these outsiders to fall into line. Such a convention has been operative in the woollen industry for some time.

(Manchester Guardian Commercial.)

Curtailment of Production in U.S.A.

On May 22, General Johnson approved a recommendation of the Cotton Textile Code Authority for a temporary limitation of productive machinery in that industry to not more than 75 per cent. of the maximum hours otherwise permitted under the code, with exceptions as noted below. This emergency requirement was confined to a period of 12 weeks beginning June 4, except for the

rayon-weaving branch for which, owing to anticipated seasonal improvement in demand during the late summer, the limitation is for a shorter period than for cotton textiles and on a loom-hour basis. An eight-weeks curtailment is permitted for synthetic yarn staples and a four-weeks period for synthetic yarn dress goods.

The curtailment, it was emphasized, "shall be made by reducing hours or days in each week and not by shutdowns of one or more weeks."

Many mills in the industry customarily shut down for several weeks during the less active summer season, and it is believed that the requirements of a uniform reduction in the maximum hours of operation by all mills will do much to prevent closing down and to preserve an equitable sharing of present inadequate business among the many mill communities North and South.

All single-shift mills are excepted from the provisions of the order. For the most part, these are small plants. Certain groups in a relatively favourable statistical position, either because of demand from other industries or because of peak demand, at this season of the year, are also excepted. The following groups are thus exempted from curtailment:—

1. Mills operating throughout the said four-weeks periods a single shift of 40 hours or less per week.

2. Machinery actually engaged in filling such contracts for the U.S. Government as were awarded against bids submitted prior to the date of the approval of the curtailment requirement; provided each manufacturer operating such machinery on Government contracts so limits the operation of such similar active machinery not so engaged that the total actual operation of productive machinery shall not exceed the hours of operation respectively provided in these requirements.

3. Machinery in the industry engaged in the production of the following products: Tyre yarns or fabrics for rubber tyres; tobacco cloths; woven cotton blankets; upholstery and drapery fabrics; Jacquard woven bedspreads; merino yarns; narrow fabrics made on multiple-shuttle or on fly-shuttle looms; paper dryer felt; and millinery foundation cloths.

As indicated above, recent statistical reports for the industry reflect slackening in demand in relation to production. In view

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of the seasonal dullness in cotton manufacturing, characteristic of the late spring and summer months, it was evident that if the situation were left to run its course the industry would again be faced with the demoralization usually attendant upon overproduction to the detriment of mills, mill employees and the public. Unsold stocks of cotton goods at the end of April amounted to 330,000,000 yards, while weekly sales during April averaged about 80,000,000 yards per week. 26,450,000 spindles active at some time during April averaged 64 hours of operation per week, and turned out an average of 130,000,000 yards per week, or 62½ per cent. over current demand. Production equal to current demand would require operation of the active spindles not in excess of 40 hours per week. ("Cotton," Atlanta.)

POLAND.

The following is extracted from "Economic Conditions in Poland" (March, 1934). Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Price 2s. net.

The position in the cotton industry showed a distinct improvement as compared with 1932—this improvement being most pronounced in the cotton spinning section where, though the hours of work show only a small increase, the financial results were considerably better, owing mainly to higher yarn prices and the shortening of credit terms.

The figures shown below represent the percentages of utilization of spinning spindles and looms and are based on a full working week of 46 hours and one shift taken at 100 per cent.

		1932		1933
		Per cent.		Per cent.
Cotton spindles	... ..	93.11	...	103.62
Waste spindles	... ..	50.84	...	48.53
Cotton looms	... ..	61.08	...	70.08

The reason for a more than 100 per cent. production is that a part of the spindles worked a second and, in one or two cases, even a third shift. The number of hands employed during the year varied between 38,000 and 42,000.

In the cotton industry wages were lowered by 12 per cent. in the spinning section and by 15 per cent. in the weaving mills.

The products of the cotton industry went mostly to supply the home market demand and a shrinkage in exports was noted. The export of ready-made clothing increased during 1933, particularly towards the end of the year.

This industry has now been centralised, as far as export is concerned, in an export syndicate, which aims at raising prices to an economic standard and the maintenance of quality which had been steadily falling on account of the very low prices at which the clothing was exported.

The Spinners' Cartel was radically reorganized in 1933, and now the benefits resulting are more evenly distributed amongst all

the members—formerly the complaint was that the cartel favoured the large undertaking only.

The imports of American cotton increased by over 10 per cent. and those of Egyptian by nearly 20 per cent., though the latter is now falling off again on account of the increase in price.

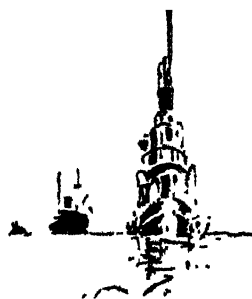
The imports of Indian cotton were down by 20 per cent., and this class was used almost entirely for vicuna spinning and low-class hosiery yarns.

All raw cotton, without exception, now goes through the Polish port of Gdynia, where the American and Egyptian exporters have large stocks—three of the biggest importers of American cotton have each from 10,000 to 15,000 bales in store at Gdynia.

There is now practically no credit given for cotton and only a few of the larger spinners buy on a three months' reimbursement credit, usually on a New York bank.

Liverpool and Manchester cotton houses import very little raw cotton into Poland, with the exception of Indian, which is due to their higher prices for all qualities; cotton waste, however, is mostly imported from England.

During 1933 well over 60 per cent. of cotton yarns came from the United Kingdom.



COTTON TRADE STATISTICS

UNITED KINGDOM.

COTTON YARN EXPORTS.

Six months ended June 30

	1932 lbs.	1933 lbs.	1934 lbs.
British West Africa	573,800	580,000	407,700
British India—			
Bombay, via Karachi	184,500	146,500	125,000
" " other ports	2,207,500	1,125,100	874,300
" (Total)	2,392,000	1,271,600	999,300
Madras	4,906,000	2,597,800	1,981,600
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	1,537,700	1,117,700	1,245,800
Burma	670,800	296,100	231,800
Total (British India)	9,506,500	5,283,200	4,458,500
Hong Kong	4,233,000	614,100	537,400
Australia	2,826,400	2,782,900	2,360,300
Canada	1,062,300	1,202,600	1,989,500
Other British countries	1,856,200	2,195,800	2,916,700
Finland	333,400	274,200	339,400
Sweden	1,542,000	1,487,400	2,787,500
Norway	3,072,400	1,932,100	2,326,200
Denmark	1,301,600	1,567,900	1,676,200
Poland	895,800	1,681,700	799,100
Germany	14,887,800	15,264,600	12,486,400
Netherlands	10,627,500	6,084,100	8,202,700
Belgium	1,802,400	2,561,500	2,469,000
France	531,000	435,100	241,000
Switzerland	1,845,700	1,700,100	1,662,700
Italy	192,200	279,800	170,600
Austria	425,800	401,600	409,200
Czecho-slovakia	752,200	515,400	893,100
Yugoslavia	963,100	819,100	1,155,200
Greece	427,000	345,300	479,400
Bulgaria	1,522,600	497,000	457,200
Roumania	6,141,800	7,079,300	7,175,500
Turkey	664,600	593,700	607,500
China	5,044,400	233,800	342,200
Japan	623,300	962,400	558,100
U.S.A.	598,200	595,600	657,700
Brazil	635,800	1,498,700	1,456,300
Argentine Republic	1,566,800	2,871,200	3,830,400
Other foreign countries	3,992,800	3,801,700	4,789,400
Counts :			
Up to 40's	41,083,500	34,800,200	38,482,700
Over 40's up to 80's	30,543,200	22,568,100	20,860,100
Over 80's up to 120's	7,868,200	7,902,100	8,229,700
Over 120's	953,500	871,500	1,069,600

UNITED KINGDOM**COTTON YARN EXPORTS—continued.**

				1932 lbs.	1933 lbs.	1934 lbs.
Grey, unbleached .. .. .	..	..	..	71,061,100	57,915,000	61,210,800
Bleached and dyed :						
Mercerised .. .. .	..	..	..	2,710,100	2,787,900	2,985,500
Not mercerised .. .. .	..	..	..	6,677,200	5,439,000	4,445,800

			June		Six months ended, June 30	
		lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1913 .. .. .	..	16,986,700	1,181,919	..	106,409,000	7,512,062
1932 .. .. .	..	10,153,800	742,627	..	80,448,400	5,897,873
1933 .. .. .	..	10,582,100	790,050	..	66,141,900	4,893,854
1934 .. .. .	..	10,644,700	839,291	..	68,642,100	5,310,503

COTTON CLOTH EXPORTS.

Six months ended June 30

				Sq. yds. (m 1,000's)		
				1932	1933	1934
Irish Free State .. .. .	..	..	..	14,424	16,117	19,728
British West Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	68,648	55,692	23,458
Union of South Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	20,136	49,852	61,387
Southern Rhodesia .. .. .	..	..	..	1,867	3,450	3,660
British East Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	7,146	5,515	4,513
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. .. .	..	..	..	4,659	5,524	1,881
Aden and Dependencies .. .. .	..	..	..	5,453	3,742	2,040
<hr/>						
British India :						
Bombay, via Karachi .. .. .	..	..	..	109,789	100,779	89,156
" other ports .. .. .	..	..	..	51,595	61,507	62,961
" (Total) .. .. .	..	..	..	161,384	162,286	152,117
Madras .. .. .	..	..	..	38,044	33,145	26,916
Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	58,654	79,323	69,642
Burma	33,965	12,354	17,996
<hr/>						
Total (British India)	292,047	287,108	266,671
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British Malaya	25,741	12,452	10,320
Ceylon	8,159	5,503	3,402
Hong Kong	42,471	16,232	3,855
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..	78,438	75,225	67,915
New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	18,933	16,103	16,057
Canada .. .. .	..	..	..	14,452	18,360	34,955
British West India Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	10,931	10,181	6,119
British Guiana .. .. .	..	..	..	2,900	2,885	1,700
Other British Countries .. .. .	..	..	..	9,318	9,399	7,212
Finland .. .. .	..	..	..	1,184	1,679	3,775
Latvia .. .. .	..	..	..	534	833	1,540
Sweden .. .. .	..	..	..	12,718	8,466	14,170
Norway .. .. .	..	..	..	10,520	8,463	10,172
Denmark .. .. .	..	..	..	19,395	25,441	26,141
Germany .. .. .	..	..	..	15,343	14,619	13,752

UNITED KINGDOMCOTTON CLOTH EXPORTS—*continued*.

					Sq. yds. (in 1,000's)		
					1932	1933	1934
Netherlands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23,688	10,981	11,632
Belgium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,016	7,591	7,024
France .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,622	1,854	1,606
Switzerland .. .. .	..	..	..	..	22,879	33,919	36,290
Portugal .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,312	3,319	2,736
Spain .. .. .	..	..	..	..	473	326	416
Italy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,361	2,037	2,029
Austria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,251	2,736	2,438
Yugoslavia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,528	1,879	2,863
Greece .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,118	11,985	15,921
Roumania .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,618	6,630	7,097
Turkey .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13,169	21,680	9,983
Syria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,167	3,286	2,091
Egypt .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44,501	38,050	24,932
Spanish ports in North Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,166	3,403	1,405
Morocco .. .. .	..	..	..	..	23,604	21,975	7,669
French West and Equatorial Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,330	18,522	16,460
Belgian Congo .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,896	6,429	5,894
Portuguese East Africa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,111	3,244	2,734
Iraq .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,991	8,434	7,750
Persia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15,019	3,250	3,325
Dutch East Indies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,302	9,818	5,781
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,434	1,669	1,834
Siam .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,542	4,312	1,536
China .. .. .	..	..	..	..	56,895	24,269	10,724
Japan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,955	1,362	785
U.S.A. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,594	5,839	5,616
Cuba .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,581	2,900	8,55½
Mexico .. .. .	..	..	..	..	977	1,437	1,274
Colombia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16,916	33,449	19,705
Venezuela .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9,996	14,321	13,110
Ecuador .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,582	1,783	1,202
Peru .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,199	2,694	5,507
Chile .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,494	2,048	6,839
Brazil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,353	2,622	1,392
Uruguay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,335	6,855	9,150
Argentine Republic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	49,896	66,632	68,191
Other foreign countries .. .. .	..	..	..	..	27,661	36,726	31,372
Grey, unbleached .. .. .	..	..	..	..	197,192	191,475	183,504
Bleached .. .. .	..	..	..	..	415,383	370,084	299,580
Printed :							
Cretannes and Chintzes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	192,563 {	3,341	2,803
Other sorts .. .. .	..	..	..	..		183,557	179,464
Dyed in the piece :							
Pile fabrics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	286,292 {	1,785	1,506
Other sorts .. .. .	..	..	..	..		280,556	261,744
Manufactured of dyed yarn .. .. .	..	..	..	..	58,519	52,309	40,690

				Six months ended June 30		
	Square	June		Square	Linear	
	(in 1,000's)	(in 1,000's)	£	(in 1,000's)	(in 1,000's)	£
1913	—	615,558	8,490,391	—	3,582,789	48,756,738
1932	184,773	191,628	3,666,784	1,147,949	1,206,320	22,889,773
1933	141,558	147,361	2,880,214	1,083,107	1,121,244	21,158,178
1934	148,778	153,458	3,090,115	969,291	1,007,618	19,284,966

ITALY.

ITALIAN IMPORTS OF COTTON GOODS, JAN 1 to DEC 31, 1933

Country of origin	Cotton		Unmercerized		Mercerized		Bleached		Unmercerized		Velvet	
	Q li	%	Q li	%	Q li	%	Q li	%	Q li	%	Q li	%
Austria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	3	—	—
Czecho-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	630	10	22	9
France ..	4,149	8	202	8	1,669	79	561	53	297	5	10	4
Germany ..	9,639	18	46	2	288	14	190	17	1,456	23	146	63
Great Britain ..	3,641	7	2,070	86	—	—	65	6	2,215	36	44	18
Switzerland ..	1,673	3	51	2	135	6	—	—	807	13	—	—
Luxembourg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	21	64	1	—	—
Japan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	2	—	—
British India ..	7,904	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. ..	13,619	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	217	3	—	—
Other countries ..	11,565	23	49	2	17	1	34	3	255	4	14	6
Total 1933 ..	52,190	100	2,418	100	2,109	100	1,097	100	6,833	100	236	100
Total 1932 ..	89,559	—	2,112	—	2,036	—	1,940	—	6,059	—	247	—
Total 1931 ..	50,736	—	3,354	—	601	—	3,161	—	7,684	—	553	—

ITALIAN EXPORTS, JANUARY 1st to DECEMBER 31st, 1933

Destination	COTTON YARNS							
	Waste		Unmercerized		Mercerized		Bleached	
	Q.li	%	Q.li	%	Q.li	%	Q.li	%
Albania ..	—	—	1,968	1	—	—	140	2
Austria ..	122	—	3,433	1	15	—	3	—
Bulgaria ..	—	—	16,525	6	72	1	6	—
Czecho-Slovakia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark ..	992	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
France ..	6,273	28	40	—	—	—	—	—
Germany ..	2,806	12	1,133	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain ..	760	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greece ..	—	—	2,788	1	118	2	543	6
Jugoslavia ..	117	—	74,625	27	1,120	16	2,222	26
Lettland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta ..	—	—	363	—	—	—	108	1
Norway ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherlands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roumania ..	23	—	88,539	34	1,096	16	1,366	16
Russia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain ..	1,254	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland ..	3,629	15	2,479	1	—	—	—	—
Hungary ..	—	—	—	—	211	3	11	—
Luxembourg ..	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cyprus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aegean Islands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British India and Ceylon ..	—	—	38	—	2	—	17	—
Dutch East Indies ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mesopotamia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palestine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fed. Malay States ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey ..	—	—	8,368	3	1,231	18	978	11
British Central Africa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ITALIAN EXPORTS—continued.

Destination	COTTON YARNS							
	Waste		Unmercerized		Mercerized		Bleached	
	Q.li	%	Q.li	%	Q.li	%	Q.li	%
Portuguese Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Colonies in Africa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	5,174	21	2,176	1	121	2	1,434	17
Eritrea	—	—	3,795	1	—	—	—	—
Lybia	—	—	2,990	1	—	—	149	2
Morocco	—	—	2,686	1	158	2	311	4
Italian Somaliland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	—	—	2,045	1	—	—	60	1
Argentina	—	—	30,256	11	2,214	33	56	1
Brazil	—	—	300	—	12	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chili	—	—	1,247	—	—	—	235	3
Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A.	368	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	—	—	4,148	2	—	—	—	—
Venezuela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	2,540	10	21,099	8	475	7	836	10
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Total, 1933	24,112	100	271,041	100	6,845	100	8,475	100
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„ 1932	33,652	—	279,395	—	8,636	—	8,667	—
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„ 1931	61,451	—	263,072	—	11,999	—	8,542	—
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ITALIAN EXPORTS, JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1933

Destination	COTTON PIECE GOODS							
	Unmercerized		Mercerized		Mixed with		Others	
	Q.li	%	Q.li	%	rayon	%	Q.li	%
Albania	3,433	1	116	2	19	—	64	1
Austria	203	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Bulgaria	311	—	166	2	—	—	—	—
Czecho-Slovakia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France	356	—	9	—	—	—	577	5
Germany	373	—	62	1	—	—	25	—
Great Britain	1,916	1	—	—	10	—	2,456	23
Greece	5,359	2	299	4	25	1	19	—
Yugoslavia	10,511	4	519	7	84	2	94	1
Lithuania	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuania	—	—	183	2	—	—	—	—

565

COTTON PIECE GOODS

Destination	Unmercerised		Mercerised		Mixed with rayon		Others	
	Q. li	%	Q. li	%	Q. li.	%	Q. li	%
Malta	1,547	1	—	—	—	—	23	—
Norway	—	—	89	1	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	625	—	48	1	2	—	212	2
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roumania	7,118	2	627	9	—	—	14	—
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1,099	—	296	4	—	—	160	2
Hungary	156	—	42	1	—	—	60	1
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	1,311	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Aegean Islands	468	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Georgia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British India & Ceylon	1,812	1	36	1	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	1,676	1	96	1	—	—	—	—
Mesopotamia	1,202	—	—	—	34	1	—	—
Palestine	2,994	1	79	1	77	2	—	—
Syria	—	—	412	6	41	1	—	—
Fed. Malay States	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey	34,489	12	1,502	23	1,640	47	1	—
British Central Africa	5,870	2	—	—	1	—	53	1
Portuguese Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	2
British Colonies in Africa	—	—	—	—	33	1	4	—
Spanish Africa	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt	34,307	12	433	6	356	10	144	1
Entrea	16,134	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lybia	10,501	4	—	—	85	2	413	4
Morocco	13,677	5	100	1	885	25	—	—
Italian Somaliland	6,154	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tunis	708	—	185	2	—	—	468	4
Argentina	33,678	33	418	6	11	—	199	2
Brazil	327	—	121	1	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	1
Chili	1,058	—	5	—	—	—	10	—
Colombia	—	—	44	1	—	—	13	—
Costa Rica	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuba	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuador	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panama	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peru	1,216	—	53	1	8	—	—	—
U.S.A.	3,557	1	67	1	10	—	4,240	40
Uruguay	4,370	1	—	—	—	—	4	—
Venezuela	817	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	22,759	8	1,071	15	272	8	1,044	10
Total, 1933	232,779	100	7,055	100	3,593	100	10,640	100
" 1932	331,817	—	8,514	—	7,152	—	11,382	—
" 1931	367,208	—	11,166	—	4,080	—	11,213	—

INDIA.

IMPORTS OF COTTON AND RAYON TEXTILES

For 12 months ending March 31, 1934.

(Extracted from report published by H.M. Stationery Office and prepared by Sir T. Ainscough, C.B.E., Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon.)

Cotton Yarns.—The total imports fell from 45,103,382 lbs. valued at Rs.379 lakhs to 32,055,163 lbs. valued at Rs.257½ lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 13,357,065 lbs. (Rs.131½ lakhs) to 9,952,435 lbs. (Rs.95½ lakhs). The share of Japan declined even more severely from 18,148,809 lbs. (Rs.160½ lakhs) to 11,683,936 lbs. (Rs.95½ lakhs), while that of China fell from 13,325,400 lbs. (Rs.84½ lakhs) to 10,229,275 lbs. (Rs.65 lakhs).

Grey Piece Goods (unbleached).—The imports in 1932-33 amounted to 356,019,813 yards valued at Rs.507½ lakhs and in 1933-34 to 230,112,801 yards valued at Rs.305½ lakhs. The United Kingdom share fell from 111.1 million yards (Rs.176 lakhs) to 88.2 million yards (Rs.135 lakhs). That of Japan, however, fell from 244 million yards (Rs.330 lakhs) to 141 million yards (Rs.170 lakhs). Imports from "other countries" were negligible.

White Piece Goods (bleached).—Here again there has been a heavy decline in the total trade from 412.7 million yards (Rs.732½ lakhs) to 261.9 million yards (Rs.473½ lakhs). The United Kingdom share dropped from 281 million yards (Rs.527 lakhs) to 184 million yards (Rs.369 lakhs). Arrivals from Japan were reduced in even greater proportion from 120.4 million yards (Rs.162½ lakhs) to 75.2 million yards (Rs.96 lakhs). Imports from the Netherlands fell from 2.2 million yards (Rs.6½ lakhs) to 1.5 million yards (Rs.4 lakhs), and those from Switzerland from 6.5 million yards (Rs.25 lakhs) to 0.6 million yards (Rs.2½ lakhs).

Coloured, Printed or Dyed Piece Goods.—A reduction is to be recorded in the total trade from 424.8 million yards (Rs.834 lakhs) to 268.7 million yards (Rs.525½ lakhs). Imports from the United Kingdom shrank from 194.3 million yards (Rs.487½ lakhs) to 142.4 million yards (Rs.354 lakhs), while those from Japan dropped from 214.2 million yards (Rs.292 lakhs) to 124.1 million yards (Rs.165½ lakhs).

Fents.—The total imports again expanded in quantity from 31.7 million yards to 35 million yards, but fell in value from Rs.52 lakhs to Rs.45 lakhs. This is largely due to an increase in the imports from Japan of very cheap fents from 1.2 million yards (Rs.1½ lakhs) to 8.2 million yards (Rs.12 lakhs). Arrivals from the United Kingdom rose in quantity from 10.7 million yards to 11 million yards, but fell in value from Rs.19½ lakhs to Rs.16½ lakhs. Imports from U.S.A. fell from 19.4 million yards (Rs.30 lakhs) to 15.5 million yards (Rs.16 lakhs).

Cotton Sewing Thread.—There was a slight falling-off in the total imports from 2.1 million lbs. to 1.9 million lbs. and from Rs. 56 lakhs to Rs. 50½ lakhs. The United Kingdom share fell from 1.8 million lbs. (Rs. 49 lakhs) to 1.6 million lbs. (Rs. 44½ lakhs), while that of "other countries" dropped from 279,226 lbs. (Rs. 7½ lakhs) to 240,818 lbs. (Rs. 6 lakhs).

Artificial Silk Yarn.—There has been a check to the expansion in this trade and the total imports fell from 11 million lbs. (Rs. 92½ lakhs) to 9.8 million lbs. (Rs. 82 lakhs). While the United Kingdom share was only reduced from 1.6 million lbs. (Rs. 14½ lakhs) to 1.5 million lbs. (Rs. 12½ lakhs), that of Italy fell from 5.6 million lbs. (Rs. 48 lakhs) to 4.3 million lbs. (Rs. 37½ lakhs). By contrast, however, arrivals from Japan rose from 1.8 million lbs. (Rs. 13½ lakhs) to 2.5 million lbs. (Rs. 20 lakhs).

Piece Goods made entirely of Artificial Silk.—There has been a remarkable reduction in this trade from 112.8 million yards (Rs. 253 lakhs) to 40.4 million yards (Rs. 108½ lakhs). This is entirely attributable to a reduction in Japanese shipments from 111.7 million yards (Rs. 246 lakhs) to 39.6 million yards (Rs. 103 lakhs) probably due to the imposition of the high specific duty. Arrivals from the United Kingdom rose in quantity from 429,883 yards to 431,324 yards but fell in value from Rs. 3½ lakhs to Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Piece Goods made of Cotton and Artificial Silk.—There has been a quantitative increase in this trade from 12.4 million yards to 14.2 million yards but fell in value from Rs. 57 lakhs to Rs. 49½ lakhs due to increased importations of cheap Japanese mixtures. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 3.1 million yards (Rs. 13½ lakhs) to 2.3 million yards (Rs. 11½ lakhs), those from Italy from 4.4 million yards (Rs. 21 lakhs) to 3 million yards (Rs. 13½ lakhs). Imports from Japan rose from 2.8 million yards (Rs. 6½ lakhs) to 8.6 million yards (Rs. 21 lakhs). It shows that there has been a substitution by the Japanese of mixture cloths for pure raw silk fabrics.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, publish under date June 20, 1934, the following statistics showing the results of the cotton-spinning and weaving industry:—

In the twelve months, April, 1933, to March, 1934, the quantities produced were 921,000,000 lbs. of yarn and 646,000,000 lbs. of woven goods. These figures are compared in the statement below with those for the preceding years:—

	Twelve months, April to March			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in 1933-34, — as compared with corresponding months of			
	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1932-33	1931-32	1931-32	1931-32
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Per cent.	1,000 lbs.	Per cent.
Yarn spun	921,061	1,016,422	966,373	— 95,361	— 9.4	— 45,312	— 4.7
Woven goods manu- factured	645,714	694,901	672,258	— 49,187	— 7.1	— 26,544	— 3.9

The exports of the Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the twelve months, April, 1933, to March, 1934, were 16,000,000 lbs., as compared with 15,000,000 lbs. and 22,000,000 lbs. in 1932-33 and 1931-32 respectively.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in

Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during March and the twelve months April to March, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

	Twelve months, April to March				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1933-34, as compared with 1932-33	
	1933-34		1932-33		1932-33	
	Production 1,000 lbs.	Imports 1,000 lbs.	Production 1,000 lbs.	Imports 1,000 lbs.	Production 1,000 lbs.	Imports 1,000 lbs.
Nos. 1 to 25	686,782	534	776,799	1,212	- 90,037	- 878
Nos. 26 to 40	191,806	14,799	197,854	21,665	- 6,048	- 6,866
Above No. 40	87,358	5,709	36,594	6,429	+ 764	- 720

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of the descriptions of goods stated below with the quantity (in thousands of pounds and their equivalents in yards):—

	Month of March						
	1934		1933		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1934, as compared with 1933		
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	Per cent.
Grey and bleached piece-goods :							
Shirts and longcloth	13,956	64,419	13,283	59,093	+ 673	+ 5,326	+ 5.1
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	3,202	12,290	2,587	9,713	+ 615	+ 2,577	+ 28.8
Dhooties	16,759	83,003	17,349	88,323	- 590	- 320	- 3.4
Chadars	1,120	3,019	1,218	3,189	- 98	- 170	- 8.0
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	2,275	7,089	3,115	9,436	- 840	- 2,347	- 27.0
Coloured piece-goods	11,110	57,254	11,070	55,761	+ 40	+ 1,493	- 0.4

	Twelve months, April to March						
	1933-34		1932-33		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1933-34, as compared with 1932-33		
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 yds.	Per cent.
Grey and bleached piece-goods :							
Shirts and longcloth	161,962	725,784	165,152	748,050	- 3,190	- 22,266	- 1.9
T-cloth, domestics and sheetings	36,684	136,958	39,583	148,692	- 2,899	- 6,734	- 7.3
Dhooties	188,119	978,529	210,157	1,096,807	- 22,038	- 118,278	- 10.5
Chadars	21,087	56,154	21,307	58,627	- 720	- 2,478	- 3.3
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	30,673	91,200	39,545	115,499	- 8,872	- 24,299	- 22.4
Coloured piece-goods	187,810	650,057	150,724	746,901	- 13,114	- 66,844	- 8.7

The following statement compares the production of piece goods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries :—

	Month of March				Twelve months, April to March			
	1934		1933		1933-34		1932-33	
	Production 1,000 yds.	Imports 1,000 yds.	Production 1,000 yds.	Imports 1,000 yds.	Production 1,000 yds.	Imports 1,000 yds.	Production 1,000 yds.	Imports 1,000 yds.
Grey and bleached piece-goods	202,019	58,461	192,511	69,892	2,264,095	492,080	2,422,998	768,764
Coloured piece-goods	57,254	38,388	55,761	33,337	630,057	268,711	746,901	424,796

EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN (INDIAN MADE)

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Jan., 1934	Feb., 1934	Mar., 1934	Jan.-Mar., 1934
Persia, Aden and Iraq	480	315	357	1,152
China	—	—	—	—
Egypt	13	3	12	28
Other countries	818	737	920	2,475
Total, 1934	1,311	1,055	1,289	3,655
" 1933	1,625	1,239	1,469	4,333
" 1932	2,586	1,727	1,601	5,914

EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS (INDIAN MADE)

(In lakhs of yards)

	Jan, 1934	Feb., 1934	Mar., 1934	Jan-Mar., 1934
Persia, Arabia, Aden and Iraq ..	14	5	8	27
Ceylon	10	9	18	37
Straits Settlements, Siam and China	4	4	3	11
East Africa (including Mauritius) ..	6	6	8	20
Other countries	4	4	3	11
Total, 1934	38	28	40	106
" 1933	54	35	45	134
" 1932	120	82	83	285

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS AND THEIR EQUIVALENT IN YARDS) AND DESCRIPTION OF WOVEN GOODS MANUFACTURED IN INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

		Twelve Months, April to March		
Description :		1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grey and bleached piece-goods :				
Chadars	lbs.	21,165,097	21,806,961	21,086,637
	yds.	55,726,035	58,627,103	56,153,643
Dhootis	lbs.	188,313,977	210,157,183	188,119,039
	yds.	964,540,251	1,096,807,246	978,529,398
Drills and jeans	lbs.	26,241,466	28,281,001	26,504,561
	yds.	103,233,003	112,947,058	104,268,967
Cambrics and lawns	lbs.	5,806,486	9,038,773	10,429,043
	yds.	43,322,303	67,375,107	77,614,418
Printers	lbs.	4,462,874	2,496,990	3,499,172
	yds.	21,959,280	13,637,568	18,392,893
Shirtings and longcloth	lbs.	176,257,232	165,152,344	161,962,285
	yds.	790,914,032	748,049,755	725,784,338
T-cloth, domestics, and sheetings	lbs.	42,505,026	39,583,061	36,683,596
	yds.	154,407,630	143,691,596	136,957,922
Tentcloth	lbs.	2,073,519	2,854,127	2,189,311
	yds.	4,897,969	6,668,530	5,204,211
Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar	lbs.	41,570,813	39,544,668	30,673,107
	yds.	119,520,969	115,499,449	91,290,424
Other sorts	lbs.	11,619,714	12,876,418	14,648,044
	yds.	52,582,993	59,674,092	70,798,685
Total	lbs.	520,016,204	531,791,526	495,794,794
	yds.	2,311,104,465	2,422,997,504	2,264,994,899
Coloured piece-goods	lbs.	138,621,286	150,723,944	137,610,496
	yds.	678,786,696	746,901,445	680,056,828
Grey and coloured goods, other than piece-goods	lbs.	3,237,696	3,542,296	3,391,961
	doz.	831,344	946,971	841,758
Hosiery	lbs.	1,974,815	2,544,339	2,193,217
	doz.	622,659	746,341	667,600
Miscellaneous	lbs.	5,362,410	4,291,948	4,863,953
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool	lbs.	3,045,221	2,007,004	1,859,114
GRAND TOTAL	lbs.	672,257,632	694,901,057	645,713,715
	yds.	2,989,891,161	3,169,898,949	2,945,051,727
	doz.	1,454,003	1,693,312	1,509,358

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITY (IN POUNDS) AND THE COUNTS OR NUMBERS) OF YARN SPUN IN INDIA (BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES)

					Twelve Months, April to March		
Count or Number					1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
1	.	..	..	..	3,161,069	3,051,384	2,868,014
2	..	..	..	..	11,053,206	12,350,498	10,321,889
3	..	..	..	..	1,987,873	1,989,343	1,712,539
4	..	..	..	..	8,959,990	7,285,686	7,865,306
5	..	..	..	..	3,071,816	2,793,305	2,939,537
6	..	..	..	..	8,720,096	8,472,817	8,702,548
7	..	..	..	..	26,017,097	23,015,415	21,293,013
8	..	..	..	..	9,997,990	10,605,468	9,686,452
9	..	..	..	..	17,468,448	16,433,849	17,586,805
10	..	..	..	..	26,461,529	29,212,928	24,587,928
Total, Nos 1 to 10					116,899,114	115,210,693	107,564,031
11	..	..	..	..	48,551,077	49,300,626	41,118,036
12	..	..	..	..	26,696,490	32,173,451	29,292,071
13	..	..	..	..	32,380,150	32,161,134	25,374,511
14	..	..	..	..	30,380,743	40,533,460	34,993,635
15	..	..	..	..	30,420,820	28,580,494	24,475,032
16	..	..	..	..	37,094,088	36,873,564	33,090,042
17	..	..	..	..	22,129,885	24,920,319	18,080,623
18	..	..	..	..	30,991,038	36,024,741	36,652,719
19	..	..	..	..	13,327,703	13,964,364	16,513,544
20	..	..	..	..	167,185,940	189,712,120	180,276,493
Total, Nos. 11 to 20					445,157,934	484,244,273	439,866,706
21	..	..	..	..	65,870,034	54,723,665	37,881,297
22	..	..	..	..	53,305,438	56,130,381	48,254,473
23	..	..	..	..	9,464,568	9,617,014	8,251,865
24	..	..	..	..	51,311,597	52,105,959	41,641,472
25	..	..	..	..	5,985,465	4,767,273	3,301,820
26	..	..	..	..	15,720,168	18,044,141	18,665,411
27	..	..	..	..	4,753,503	5,530,614	5,745,954
28	..	..	..	..	18,897,708	19,483,642	17,109,097
29	..	..	..	..	3,236,448	3,924,028	4,303,043
30	..	..	..	..	63,460,413	73,186,248	69,672,704
Total, Nos. 21 to 30					294,005,342	297,512,965	254,827,136
31	..	..	..	..	1,958,045	2,751,819	1,350,537
32	..	..	..	..	18,264,646	18,582,593	17,939,084
33	..	..	..	..	468,652	672,578	925,816
34	..	..	..	..	3,735,586	3,664,322	2,623,154
35	..	..	..	..	1,228,743	1,642,278	1,631,643
36	..	..	..	..	5,619,937	5,975,346	2,527,137
37	..	..	..	..	72,225	350,814	458,066
38	..	..	..	..	1,367,829	1,462,517	3,734,463
39	..	..	..	..	386,553	427,510	325,308
40	..	..	..	..	37,970,859	41,655,736	44,274,801
Total, Nos. 31 to 40					71,073,075	77,185,513	75,810,009
Above 40					34,001,363	36,593,749	37,358,405
Wastes, etc.					5,236,192	5,674,671	5,634,696
GRAND TOTAL					966,373,020	1,016,421,864	921,060,983

JAPAN.

Japanese exports of cotton cloth during 1933 amounted to 2,088,953,000 square yards, valued at 382,997,000 yen, compared with 2,032,770,000 square yards, value 288,560,000 yen, according to a report of the Japan Cotton Merchants' Union. These trade figures usually vary only slightly from official returns and give details by countries as well as the more important items in each of the three categories—unbleached, bleached and coloured. The tabulation for 1933 is summarized in the following table:—

JAPANESE EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS, 1933

Class	Unbleached 1,000 sq. yds.	Bleached 1,000 sq. yds.	Printed * 1,000 sq. yds.	Dyed * 1,000 sq. yds.	Printed and/or dyed 1,000 sq. yds.
Sheeting	199,923	—	—	—	—
Shirting :					
Over 40 in. ..	136,908	†372,808	150,995	51,182	—
Under 40 in. ..	136,978	†37,029			
Sateen drills ..	73	—	9,978	32,761	—
Drills	21,225	§18,728	121,875	57,035	—
Jeans	12,538				
Twills and cords ..	—	—	—	—	16,317
T-cloth	29,743	—	—	—	16,304
Imitation nankeens ..	18,920	—	—	—	—
Canvas	4,828	—	—	—	—
Flannel	2,241	—	22,552	21,774	—
Crepe	—	2,634	—	—	30,570
Poplin	—	—	—	—	59,289
Serge	—	—	—	—	41,391
Striped drills, jeans and twills	—	—	—	—	163,421
Dhooties	41,521	—	—	—	—
All other	5,404	32,491	—	—	187,243
Total	610,302	463,690	*	*	1,014,961
Destination					
Manchuria	28,899	6,084	—	—	56,718
China, including Hong Kong	49,410	46,601	—	—	132,004
British India	194,877	107,434	—	—	149,337
Netherland India ..	59,441	133,899	—	—	229,710
Egypt	72,690	32,263	—	—	105,297
Other Africa	72,814	46,616	—	—	93,454
Australia	26,826	6,117	—	—	24,393
Singapore	7,486	23,965	—	—	64,293
Philippine Islands ..	2,516	5,391	—	—	27,004
Aden	32,184	3,317	—	—	3,323
Arabia and Persia ..	18,235	13,490	—	—	35,448
Balkan States	2,013	3,010	—	—	10,516
Siam	4,493	13,868	—	—	21,345
South America	18,317	8,730	—	—	30,303
Other countries	20,101	12,903	—	—	31,616

* Complete details for printed and dyed goods are not shown separately and figures in this column are included in the total of the last column "Printed and or dyed," and also in all country figures in the last column.

† Shirtings, cambrics, jaconets, nainsooks, and mulls, over 34 in. wide.

‡ Shirtings, cambrics, jaconets, nainsooks, and mulls, under 34 in. wide.

§ Drills and jeans.

ARGENTINE.

EXPORTS OF COTTON (in bales)

Name of Exporter	Germany	Spain	France and Belgium	England	Italy	Sundries	Total	March, 1933, to April, 1934	Same period, 1933
Bunge & Born	1,053	—	1,831	1,401	102	—	3,887	4,208	8,804
Com. Belgo Argon	—	—	—	1,717	—	—	1,717	2,125	1,072
M. Comaro y Cia	155	318	810	106	324	—	1,718	1,048	1,100
Lous Drevfus	—	—	92	—	—	—	92	92	4,317
La Fabril S. A.	520	—	201	—	—	—	720	720	—
N. Minanovich	—	50	—	—	—	—	50	50	—
Rius y Jorba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Total bales	1,728	368	2,442	3,224	431	—	8,193	9,152	15,898

SOVIET RUSSIA.

A production of 5,100,000,000 metres (metre=1.0936 yards) of cotton cloth in 1937 against 2,713,000,000 for 1932 is provided in the final draft of the 5-year plan, according to the March 1934 issue of the Economic Review of the Soviet Union.

January production of cotton yarn in Soviet mills amounted to 30,507 metric tons (of 2,205 lbs. each) and the cotton cloth output totalled 209,000,000 metres, according to the March 16 issue of Textile Mercury and Argus (British).

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF RAYON YARN BY COUNTRIES AND PROCESSES, IN METRIC TONS, FIRST THREE MONTHS, 1934.

(Supplied by The Textile and Engineering Press Bureau, Limited)

Country	Viscose	Acetate	Cupra	Collodion	Total
Austria	200	—	—	—	200
Belgium	1,000	80	—	—	1,080
Brazil	160	50	—	—	210
Great Britain	8,353	2,410	235	—	11,000
Canada	720	250	—	—	970
Czecho-Slovakia	650	—	—	—	650
France	6,820	680	—	—	7,500
Germany	7,250	450	1,500	—	9,200
Greece	15	—	—	—	15
Holland	2,900	—	—	—	2,900
Hungary	—	—	—	25	25
Italy	10,032	340	340	—	10,712
Japan	12,450	—	600	—	13,050
Poland	1,060	—	—	—	1,060
Spain	500	—	—	—	500
Sweden	60	—	—	—	60
Switzerland	1,100	—	—	—	1,100
U.S.A.	19,500	3,500	1,100	900	25,000
Total	72,870	7,760	3,775	925	85,330

MISCELLANEOUS

World Rayon Consumption.

The following article is reprinted from the Silk Journal and Rayon World.

THE question as to whether the weaving or the knitting industries of the world are the more important users of rayon yarns has often engaged the minds of those interested in textiles. The following tables, therefore, which compare the relative consumption of rayon yarns by the weaving and knitting industries and their various branches during the past four years should be of interest. The relative consumption of various counts of yarns used is also given. The estimates are based upon figures covering the distribution of approximately 70 per cent. of the world rayon yarn output.

I—PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD RAYON CONSUMPTION

Year	World Output	Woven Fabrics Million kgs.	Knit Goods Million kgs.	Woven Fabrics Per centage of World Production	Knit Goods Per centage of World Production	Sundries Per centage of World Production
1930 ..	187.90	88.31	95.83	47	51	2
1931 ..	212.70	127.82	80.84	60	38	2
1932 ..	222.60	144.69	73.46	65	33	2
1933 ..	280.70	193.68	81.40	69	29	2

The above table shows that the shift in the consumption from knit goods to woven goods continued during 1933 and indicates that the knitting industry consumed for the last time in 1930 more rayon yarns than the weaving industry. During the last four years the quantities of yarns which went into woven fabrics more than doubled, while simultaneously the takings of knit goods manufacturers declined by about 15 per cent. in spite of the recovery during the past year.

An examination of the rayon consumption by the chief sections of both the weaving and the knitting industry gives the following figures:—

II—PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD RAYON CONSUMPTION

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Percentage of World Production				
Woven Fabrics by the				
Cotton industry	32	35	37	39
Silk industry	12	19	21	21
Wool industry	3	6	7	9
Knit Goods				
Garments	14	7	6	4
Under-garments	20	15	16	16
Hosiery	17	16	11	9

II—PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD RAYON CONSUMPTION—*cont.*

	Percentage of World Production			
	1930	1931	1932	1933
	Quantities in Million kgs.			
Woven Fabrics by the				
Cotton industry	60.13	74.45	82.36	109.47
Silk industry	22.55	40.41	46.75	58.95
Wool industry	5.04	12.75	15.68	25.26
Knit Goods				
Garments	26.31	14.89	13.36	11.23
Under-garments	37.58	31.91	35.62	44.91
Hosiery	31.95	34.05	24.49	25.26

During the past four years the takings by the main groups of weavers reveals a steady upward trend. The consumption in the field of knit goods declined as steadily as the consumption by weavers increased, excepting only for under-garments. The quantity of rayon yarns which went into under-garments was much larger in 1933 than in 1932.

WORLD CONSUMPTION BY COUNTS.

The analysis of the world rayon consumption by the more important categories of denier leads to the following results for the last three years:—

III—PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD RAYON CONSUMPTION

Yarns of	*	1931	*	1932	*	1933
		†		†		†
100 denier and finer ..	13	25.52	15	33.40	17	47.72
110 to 145 denier ..	18	38.29	23	51.20	24	67.37
150 to 180 denier ..	60	127.62	54	120.20	50	140.35
200 denier and coarser ..	10	21.27	8	17.80	9	25.26
Total	100	212.70	100	222.60	100	280.70

* Percentage of world production.

† Million kgs.

The consumption of fine and medium fine yarns rose most markedly. The demand for yarns in the counts between 150 and 180 denier, and for coarse yarns, recovered during the past year, after a setback in 1932. The extent to which the weaving and knitting industries participated in the consumption of each of the rayon yarn groups given in Table III is indicated in the following table:—

IV—PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD RAYON CONSUMPTION

			100 den.	110 to	150 to	200 den.
			and finer	145 den.	180 den.	and coarser
			In million kgs.			
1931 total			25.52	38.29	127.62	21.27
Weavers			15.10	19.83	81.25	11.44
Knitters			9.30	16.78	45.44	9.32
1932 total			33.40	51.20	120.20	17.80
Weavers			21.65	33.78	77.36	11.90
Knitters			10.87	17.40	39.65	5.54
1933 total			47.72	67.37	140.35	25.26
Weavers			35.47	49.95	92.60	15.66
Knitters			11.53	16.35	45.20	8.32



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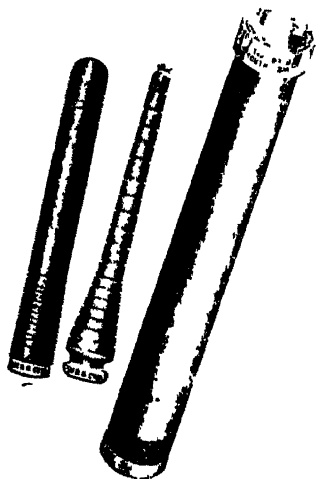
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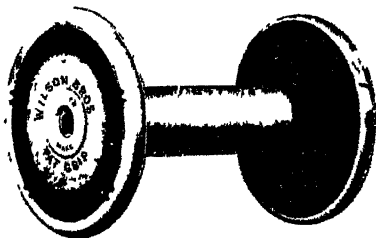
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The quantities of fine yarns (1st and 2nd group) which went into woven fabrics rose throughout the last three years, whereas the absorption by the knitting trade increased slightly only in the 100 denier and finer group. The weaving industry used in 1932, slightly less yarns of medium counts (3rd) group than in 1931, but much more in 1933. Likewise the takings of knitters declined during 1932, and, though they recovered in the past year, remained a little below the 1931 figure. As regards coarse yarns the consumption by weavers increased steadily, while the respective demand on the part of the knit goods industry diminished.

THE TENDENCY TOWARDS FINER COUNTS.

Developments of the past three years reveal an ever stronger tendency in the province of woven fabrics towards concentration upon finer counts. This tendency is perhaps the most outstanding feature of recent developments as it spells a steady improvement in the quality of a larger part of rayon manufactured goods. The following table illustrates the shift from coarser to finer yarns in the weaving industry:—

V—DEVELOPMENT OF YARN CONSUMPTION BY WEAVERS

						150 denier and finer Quantities in million kgs,	150 denier and coarser Quantities in million kgs,
1931	..	..	..	..	..	34.93	92.69
1932	..	..	..	..	..	55.43	89.26
1933	..	..	..	..	..	85.42	108.26

Yarns in counts of 150 denier and finer amounted in 1931 to about 27 per cent. of the total consumption by the weaving trade, to 39 per cent. in 1932, and just over 44 per cent. in 1933. This movement, which will probably continue, is also of importance to the rayon producing industry as the margin of profit is higher in the manufacture of the finer yarns.

FOREIGN COMPETITION IN U.S.A.

The Cotton Textile Institute unanimously adopted the following resolution at a conference in Washington on June 4 last:—

Whereas, the cost of manufacture of cotton textile goods in the United States has necessarily been substantially increased under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and

Whereas, on account of their lower standards of living, foreign countries are able to manufacture and sell competitive merchandise in the United States at a figure below our cost of production, even after taking into account tariff duties, shipping expenses and the depreciated value of the dollar, and

Whereas, large importation of merchandise from these competing nations into the United States is seriously undermining our industry, is decreasing employment, and otherwise thwarting the

objectives of recovery set up under the National Industrial Recovery Act,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that we petition the Tariff Commission to make a thorough and speedy examination of the extent to which the markets of the United States are being invaded by foreign competitive goods and to take adequate and proper action to the end that this menace to domestic industry may be removed.

We have been asked to announce that Messrs. John Worrall Ltd., of Oldham, have been appointed sole representatives for the United Kingdom for the monthly textile journal *Textil Fabrikanten*.

This publication is published monthly, and circulates to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the Textile Institute was held on May 23-25 last at Grange-over Sands, and proved to be a well attended and successful conference.

Among others, the following papers were read and discussed, and copies of the same are published in the *Journal of the Textile Institute* for June:—

E. Honegger, Ph.D. (Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich): "Looms for the Silk and Rayon Industries, with reference to their Structure and Performance."

J. Starkie, A.T.I. (Municipal Technical School, Nelson): "A Survey of Special Looms of British Origin."

W. English, M.Sc.Tech., F.T.I., and F. Nasmith, F.T.I. (Universal Winding Co., Manchester): "Some Winding Investigations and Developments."

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- W. E. Morton, M.Sc.Tech., F.T.I. (College of Technology, Manchester) "Some Observations on Fabric Strength in Relation to Yarn Properties and Density of Structure"
- J. Read, F.T.I. (Royal Technical College, Salford). "The Structure of Modern Fabrics."
- G. A. Bennett, M.Sc.Tech., M.A.Com., A.T.I. (College of Technology, Manchester). "Some Experiments and Observations in connection with Twist Winding."



Reviews on Current Cotton Literature.

We are informed by the London office of the International Chamber of Commerce, 14, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, that the price of that organization's publication "Report on Trading in Futures" is 1s. 6d. post free, and not 5s., as stated in our previous issue. Copies may be obtained from the above address.

"CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES." (Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. Price 15 cents).

This description of the methods used by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in collecting and analysing statistical data relating to crop and livestock production, has been prepared by the Washington staff of that division to meet the widespread demand for information concerning the operation of the Crop Reporting Service.

The publication deals with the methods adopted in estimating all the crops for which estimates are made, but cotton spinners and manufacturers will be interested chiefly in the method of estimating the cotton acreage, and the ultimate cotton crop. The method of crop estimation is generally applicable to most crops, consequently a general description is first given of the estimation of acreage, yield per acre, forecasts of crop production, the use of pars, condition reports, etc. Each crop is then dealt with separately.

"THE LANCASHIRE COTTON FAMINE, 1861-1865," by W. O. Henderson. Published by the Manchester University Press. Price 8s. 6d. net.

After opening with a description of the Lancashire cotton industry in 1860, the author goes on to relate the causes leading up to the Cotton Famine, and graphically pictures the distress prevalent in Lancashire at the time, together with the means which were adopted to combat the same.

The events which he describes and the conclusions which he draws suggest that the somewhat over-simplified view of the Cotton Famine, still sometimes met with, needs modification. Mr. Henderson states that the crisis was not, in its early stages, due solely to the blockade of the Southern American ports, but was complicated by over-production during the prosperous years, 1859-1860.

The Cotton Famine was not simply a factor in Anglo-American relations during the American Civil War, and a problem of distress in England. It led to efforts to increase the sources of Lancashire's cotton supply—its influence on the agricultural and industrial development of India and Egypt is ably dealt with by the author—and it resulted in important changes in the industry at home.

In 1860 the Lancashire cotton industry appeared to be all-

powerful. In 1870, though it had survived the crisis, and to some extent rendered its equipment more efficient, it was already beginning to face abroad a competition that it had not known before.

"*VERBÄNDE IN DER BAUMWOLLINDUSTRIE*," by Dr. Ulrich Kühn. Published by Kunstdruckerei Wilhelml Postberg, Bottrop in Westfalen, Germany. R.M.4, 145 pages.

The object of this work is to place on record an account of the formation and activities of the cotton industrial associations, organized by the chief cotton industrial countries of the world.

The author deals in the first instance with the importance of economic distribution of the world's cotton industry. He also describes the different types of organizations, such as cartels for standardizing conditions, prices and production, etc.

The various cotton industrial associations, spinning, weaving and finishing in Germany are very fully described, and a special chapter describes the political influence of these organizations.

Further chapters deal with the history, aims and objects of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, as well as the cotton industrial associations in the chief European countries, Japan, and U.S.A.

"*THE LANCASHIRE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, INCORPORATING THE COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' DIRECTORY FOR LANCASHIRE*." 50th edition, 1934. Printed and published by John Worrall Ltd., Oldham.

Messrs. John Worrall Ltd. are deserving of the congratulations of the whole of the cotton industry on the occasion of the publication of the 50th edition of the above work.

The latest edition maintains the previous high standard established by its predecessors for supplying the Lancashire textile industry with a thoroughly comprehensive and reliable reference book and directory. It contains a very complete and up-to-date list of the cotton spinners, manufacturers, doublers, bleachers, dyers and finishers, where firms are situated in Lancashire.

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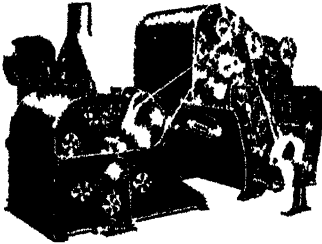
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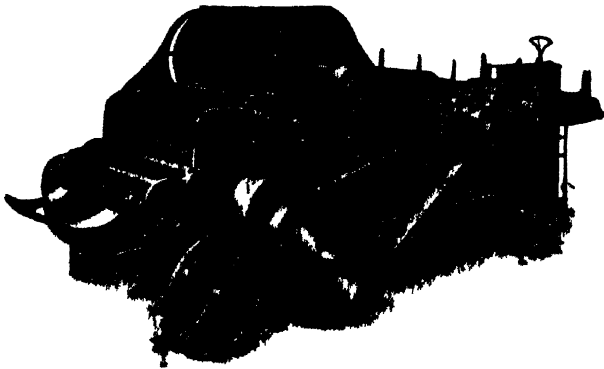
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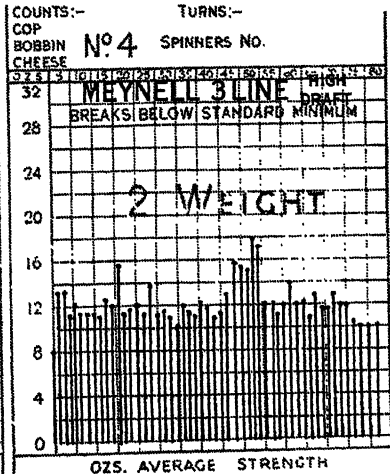
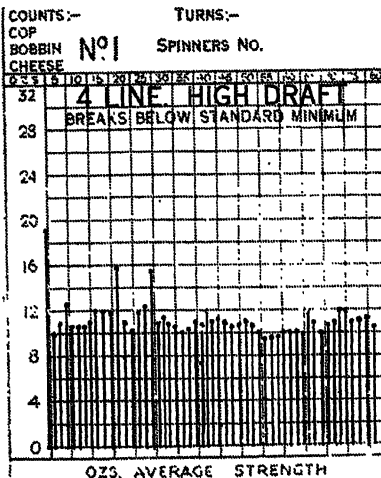
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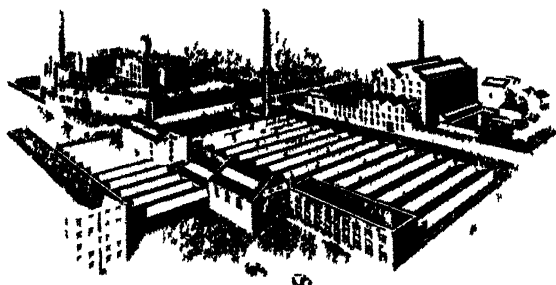
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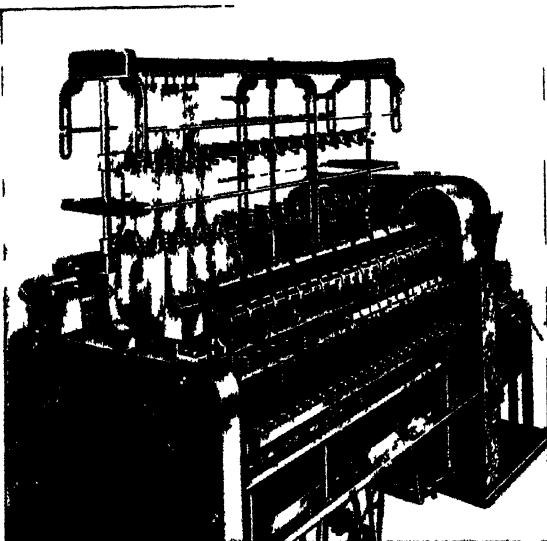
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